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**OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

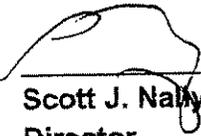
**GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED  
WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY LOCATED WITHIN THE BIG DARBY CREEK  
WATERSHED UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT  
DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et. seq. hereafter referred to as "the Act") and the Ohio Water Pollution Control Act [Ohio Revised Code ("ORC") Chapter 6111], dischargers of storm water from sites where construction activity is being conducted, as defined in Part I.B of this permit, are authorized by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, hereafter referred to as "Ohio EPA," to discharge from the outfalls at the sites and to the receiving surface waters of the state identified in their Notice of Intent ("NOI") application form on file with Ohio EPA in accordance with the conditions specified in Parts I through VII of this permit.

It has been determined that a lowering of water quality of various waters of the State associated with granting coverage under this permit is necessary to accommodate important social and economic development in the state of Ohio. In accordance with OAC 3745-1-05, this decision was reached only after examining a series of technical alternatives, reviewing social and economic issues related to the degradation, and considering all public and intergovernmental comments received concerning the proposal.

This permit is conditioned upon payment of applicable fees, submittal of a complete NOI application form, **inclusion of an approvable Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)**, and written approval of coverage from the director of Ohio EPA in accordance with Ohio Administrative Code ("OAC") Rule 3745-38-02.

I certify this to be a true and accurate copy of the official documents as filed in the records of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Scott J. Nally  
Director

by  Date: 9/26/12

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## **PART I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT**

### **A. Permit Area.**

This permit covers the entire Big Darby Creek Watershed located within the State of Ohio. Please see Attachment A for permit area boundaries.

### **B. Eligibility.**

1. Construction activities covered. Except for storm water discharges identified under Part I.B.2, this permit may cover all new and existing discharges composed entirely of storm water discharges associated with construction activity that enter surface waters of the state or a storm drain leading to surface waters of the state.

For the purposes of this permit, construction activities include any clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing and/or filling activities that disturb the threshold acreage described in the next paragraph. Discharges from trench de-watering are also covered by this permit as long as the de-watering activity is carried out in accordance with the practices outlined in Part III.G.2.k.iv of this permit.

Construction activities disturbing one or more acres of total land, or will disturb less than one acre of land but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land, that are located fully or partially within the permit area will be eligible for coverage under this permit. The threshold acreage includes the entire area disturbed in the larger common plan of development or sale.

This permit also authorizes storm water discharges from support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided:

- a. The support activity is directly related to a construction site that is required to have NPDES permit coverage for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity;
- b. The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the site it supports;
- c. Appropriate controls and measures are identified in a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) covering the discharges from the support activity; and
- d. The support activity is on or contiguous with the property defined in the NOI.

2. Limitations on coverage. The following storm water discharges associated with construction activity are not covered by this permit:
- a. Storm water discharges that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed, including any temporary support activity, and the site has achieved final stabilization. Industrial post-construction storm water discharges may need to be covered by an NPDES permit;
  - b. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity that the director has shown to be or may reasonably expect to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard; and
  - c. Storm water discharges authorized by an individual NPDES permit or another NPDES general permit;

3. Prohibition on non-storm water discharges. All discharges covered by this permit must be composed entirely of storm water with the exception of the following: discharges from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water from trench or well point de-watering and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. De-watering activities must be done in compliance with Part III.G.2.k.iv of this permit. Discharges of material other than storm water or the authorized non-storm water discharges listed above must comply with an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit issued for the discharge.

Except for flows from firefighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed above that are combined with storm water discharges associated with construction activity must be identified in the SWP3. The SWP3 must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

4. Spills and unintended releases (Releases in excess of Reportable Quantities). This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302. In the event of a spill or other unintended release, the discharge of hazardous substances in the storm water discharge(s) from a construction site must be minimized in accordance with the applicable storm water pollution prevention plan for the construction activity and in no case, during any 24-hour period, may the discharge(s) contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of reportable quantities.

40 CFR Part 117 sets forth a determination of the reportable quantity for each substance designated as hazardous in 40 CFR Part 116. The regulation applies to quantities of designated substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities, when discharged to surface waters of the state. 40 CFR Part 302 designates under section 102(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, those substances in the statutes referred to in section 101(14), identifies reportable quantities for these substances and sets forth the notification requirements for releases of these substances. This regulation also sets forth reportable quantities for

hazardous substances designated under section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

**C. Requiring an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit.**

1. The director may require an alternative permit. The director may require any operator eligible for this permit to apply for and obtain either an individual NPDES permit or coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-38-04. Any interested person may petition the director to take action under this paragraph.

The director will send written notification that an alternative NPDES permit is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form and a statement setting a deadline for the operator to file the application. If an operator fails to submit an application in a timely manner as required by the director under this paragraph, then coverage, if in effect, under this permit is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.

2. Operators may request an individual NPDES permit. Any owner or operator eligible for this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request to the director in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26. If the reasons adequately support the request, the director shall grant it by issuing an individual NPDES permit.
3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be.

**D. Permit requirements when portions of a site are sold**

If an operator obtains a permit for a development, and then the operator (permittee) sells off lots or parcels within that development, permit coverage must be continued on those lots until a Notice of Termination (NOT) in accordance with Part IV.B is submitted. For developments which require the use of centralized sediment and erosion controls (i.e., controls that address storm water runoff from one or more lots) for which the current permittee intends to terminate responsibilities under this permit for a lot after sale of the lot to a new owner and such termination will either prevent or impair the implementation of the controls and therefore jeopardize compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee will be required to maintain responsibility for the implementation of those controls. For developments where this is not the case, it is the permittee's responsibility to temporarily stabilize all lots sold to individual lot owners unless an exception is approved in accordance with Part III.G.4. In cases where permit responsibilities for individual lot(s) will be terminated after sale of the lot, the permittee shall inform the individual lot owner of the obligations under this permit and ensure that the Individual Lot NOI application is submitted to Ohio EPA.

**E. Authorization**

1. Obtaining authorization to discharge. Operators that discharge storm water associated with construction activity must submit an NOI application form and SWP3 in accordance with the requirements of Part II of this permit to obtain authorization to discharge under this general permit. As required under OAC Rule 3745-38-06(E), the director, in response to the NOI and SWP3 submission, will notify the applicant in writing that he/she has or has not been granted general permit coverage to discharge storm water associated with construction activity under the terms and conditions of this permit or that the applicant must apply for an individual NPDES permit or coverage under an alternate general NPDES permit as described in Part I.C.1.
2. No release from other requirements. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. Other permit requirements commonly associated with construction activities include, but are not limited to, section 401 water quality certifications, isolated wetland permits, permits to install sanitary sewers or other devices that discharge or convey polluted water, permits to install drinking water lines, single lot sanitary system permits and disturbance of land which was used to operate a solid or hazardous waste facility (i.e., coverage under this NPDES general permit does not satisfy the requirements of OAC Rule 3745-27-13 or ORC Section 3734.02(H)). The issuance of this permit is subject to resolution of an antidegradation review. This permit does not relieve the permittee of other responsibilities associated with construction activities such as contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, to ensure proper well installation and abandonment of wells.

**Part II. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Deadlines for notification.**

Initial coverage: Operators who intend to obtain initial coverage for a storm water discharge associated with construction activity under this general permit must submit a complete and accurate NOI application form, approvable SWP3 and appropriate fee at least 45 days prior to the commencement of construction activity. If more than one operator, as defined in Part VII of this general permit, will be engaged at a site, each operator shall seek coverage under this general permit. Coverage under this permit is not effective until an approval letter granting coverage from the director of Ohio EPA is received by the applicant. Where one operator has already submitted an NOI prior to other operator(s) being identified, the additional operator shall request modification of coverage to become a co-permittee. In such instances, the co-permittees shall be covered under the same facility permit number. No additional permit fee is required.

Individual lot transfer of coverage: Operators must each submit an individual lot notice of intent (Individual Lot NOI) application form (no fee required) to Ohio EPA at least seven days prior to the date that they intend to accept responsibility for permit requirements for their portion of the original permitted development from the previous permittee. The original permittee may submit an Individual Lot NOT at the time the Individual Lot NOI is submitted. Transfer of permit coverage is not granted until an approval letter from the director of Ohio EPA is received by the applicant.

**B. Failure to notify.**

Operators who fail to notify the director of their intent to be covered and who discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state without an NPDES permit are in violation of ORC Chapter 6111. In such instances, Ohio EPA may bring an enforcement action for any discharges of storm water associated with construction activity.

**C. Where to submit an NOI and SWP3.**

Operators seeking coverage under this permit must submit a signed NOI form, provided by Ohio EPA, and an approvable SWP3 to the address found in the associated instructions.

**D. Additional notification.**

The permittee shall make NOIs and SWP3s available upon request of the director of Ohio EPA, local agencies approving sediment and erosion control plans, grading plans or storm water management plans, local governmental officials, or operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) receiving drainage from the permitted site. Each operator that discharges to an NPDES permitted MS4 shall provide a copy of its Ohio EPA NOI submission to the MS4 in accordance with the MS4's requirements, if applicable.

**E. Re-notification.**

In accordance with Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-38-02(E)(2)(a)(i), entities authorized under a construction storm water general permit are required to renew their coverage every five years for projects which are not complete. Permittees having coverage under OHCD00001 will have continued coverage under OHCD00002 until their approval for coverage date exceeds five (5) years. OHCD00001 permittees who want to continue coverage under OHCD00002 shall submit a renewal Notice of Intent (NOI) form and appropriate application fee at least 21 days prior to their coverage date reaching five (5) years. (For example, if a permittee was issued coverage under OHCD00001 on June 1, 2008 then a renewal application must be submitted at least 21 days prior to June 1, 2013.)

**PART III. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)**

**A. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans.**

A SWP3 shall be developed for each site covered by this permit. For a multi-phase construction project, a separate application package (NOI and approvable SWP3) shall be submitted when a separate SWP3 is prepared for subsequent phases. SWP3s shall be prepared in accordance with sound engineering and/or conservation practices by a professional experienced in the design and implementation of standard erosion and sediment controls and storm water management practices addressing all phases of construction. The SWP3 shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activities. The SWP3 shall clearly identify all activities which are required to be authorized under Section 401 and subject to an antidegradation review. In addition, the SWP3 shall describe and ensure the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges during construction and pollutants associated with post-construction activities to ensure compliance with ORC Section 6111.04, OAC Chapter 3745-1 and the terms and conditions of this permit.

## **B. Timing**

An approvable SWP3 shall be completed and submitted **with** the NOI and updated in accordance with Part III.D. The SWP3 must be implemented upon initiation of ground disturbance.

Permittees having coverage from NPDES general permit number OHCD00001 that have initiated construction activity prior to the effective date of this general permit (OHCD00002), are not required to update their SWP3 as a result of this alternative general permit (OHCD00002).

## **C. SWP3 Signature and Review.**

1. Plan Signature and Retention On Site. The SWP3 shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G. and retained on site during working hours.
2. Plan Availability
  - a. On-site: The plan shall be made available immediately upon request of the director or his authorized representative during working hours. A copy of the NOI and letter granting permit coverage under this general permit also shall be made available at the site.
  - b. By written request: The permittee must provide the most recent copy of the SWP3 within 7 days upon written request of any of the following:
    - i. The director or the director's authorized representative;
    - ii. A local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans or storm water management plans; or
    - iii. In the case of a storm water discharge associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, the operator of the system.
  - c. To the public: All NOIs, general permit approval for coverage letters, and SWP3s are considered reports that shall be available to the public in accordance with the Ohio Public Records law. The permittee shall make documents available to the public upon request or provide a copy at public expense, at cost, in a timely manner. However, the permittee may claim to Ohio EPA any portion of an SWP3 as confidential in accordance with Ohio law.
3. Plan Revision. The director or authorized representative may notify the permittee at any time that the SWP3 does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this part. Within 10 days after such notification from the director or authorized representative (or as otherwise provided in the notification), the permittee shall make the required changes to the SWP3 and, if requested, shall submit to Ohio EPA the revised SWP3 or a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

#### **D. Amendments**

The permittee shall amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state or if the SWP3 proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity. Amendments to the SWP3 may be reviewed by Ohio EPA in the same manner as Part III.C.

#### **E. Duty to inform contractors and subcontractors**

The permittee shall inform all contractors and subcontractors not otherwise defined as “operators” in Part VII of this general permit who will be involved in the implementation of the SWP3 of the terms and conditions of this general permit. The permittee shall maintain a written document containing the signatures of all contractors and subcontractors involved in the implementation of the SWP3 as proof acknowledging that they reviewed and understand the conditions and responsibilities of the SWP3. The written document shall be created and signatures shall be obtained prior to commencement of work on the construction site.

#### **F. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations**

This general permit requires control measures/BMPs for construction sites that reflect recommendations set forth in the U.S. EPA approved Big Darby Creek TMDL.

#### **G. SWP3 Requirements**

Operations that discharge storm water from construction activities are subject to the following requirements and the SWP3 shall include the following items:

1. Site description. Each SWP3 shall provide:
  - a. A description of the nature and type of the construction activity (e.g., low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.);
  - b. Total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed (i.e., grubbing, clearing, excavation, filling or grading, including off-site borrow areas);
  - c. A calculation of the runoff coefficients for both the pre-construction and post construction site conditions;
  - d. An estimate of the impervious area and percent imperviousness created by the construction activity;
  - e. Existing data describing the soil using most recent soil survey data for the site and any subsurface drainage systems (i.e. tiles) associated with the site;
  - f. A description of prior significant land uses at the site;
  - g. A description of prior channelization at the site;

- h. An implementation schedule which describes the sequence of major construction operations (i.e., designation of vegetative preservation areas, grubbing, excavating, grading, utilities and infrastructure installation) and the implementation of erosion, sediment and storm water management practices or facilities to be employed during each operation of the sequence;
- i. The name and/or location of the immediate receiving stream or surface water(s) and the first subsequent named receiving water(s) and the areal extent and description of wetlands or other special aquatic sites at or near the site which will be disturbed or which will receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project;
- j. For subdivided developments where the SWP3 does not call for a centralized sediment control capable of controlling multiple individual lots, a detail drawing of a typical individual lot showing standard individual lot erosion and sediment control practices.

This does not remove the responsibility to designate specific erosion and sediment control practices in the SWP3 for critical areas such as steep slopes, stream banks, drainage ways and riparian zones

- k. Location and description of any storm water discharges associated with dedicated asphalt and dedicated concrete plants covered by this permit and the best management practices to address pollutants in these storm water discharges;
- l. A copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable); and
- m. Site map showing:
  - i. The location of any delineated boundary for required riparian setbacks;
  - ii. Areas designated as open space that will be placed in a conservation easement and will not have any earth disturbing activities;
  - iii. Limits of earth-disturbing activity of the site including associated off-site borrow or spoil areas that are not addressed by a separate NOI and associated SWP3;
  - iv. Soils types for all areas of the site, including locations of unstable or highly erodible soils;
  - v. Existing and proposed contours. A delineation of drainage watersheds expected during and after major grading activities as well as the size of each drainage watershed, in acres;
  - vi. Surface water locations including springs, wetlands, streams, lakes, water wells, etc., on or within 200 feet of the site, including the boundaries of wetlands or stream channels and first subsequent named receiving

water(s) the permittee intends to fill or relocate for which the permittee is seeking approval from the Army Corps of Engineers and/or Ohio EPA;

- vii. Existing and planned locations of buildings, roads, parking facilities and utilities;
- viii. The location of all erosion and sediment control practices, including the location of areas: to be constructed in different phases; to have temporary or permanent preservation of vegetation or land; and areas likely to require temporary stabilization during the course of site development;
- ix. Sediment and storm water management basins noting their sediment settling volume and contributing drainage area. The outfalls of all sediment settling ponds associated with the site identified as three digit numbers (e.g. 001, 002, etc.);
- x. The location of permanent storm water management practices to be used to control pollutants or provide infiltration of storm water after construction operations have been completed.
- xi. Areas designated for the storage or disposal of solid, sanitary and toxic wastes, including dumpster areas, areas designated for cement truck washout, and vehicle fueling;
- xii. The location of designated construction entrances where the vehicles will access the construction site;
- xiii. The location of any areas of floodplain fill, floodplain excavation, stream restoration or stream crossings.

2. Controls. The SWP3 must contain a description of the controls appropriate for each construction operation covered by this permit and the operator(s) must implement such controls. The SWP3 must clearly describe for each major construction activity identified in Part III.G.1.h: (a) appropriate control measures and the general timing (or sequence) during the construction process that the measures will be implemented; and (b) which contractor is responsible for implementation (e.g., contractor A will clear land and install perimeter controls and contractor B will maintain perimeter controls until final stabilization). Ohio EPA recommends that the erosion, sediment, and storm water management practices used to satisfy the conditions of this permit, should meet the standards and specifications in the most current edition of Ohio's Rainwater and Land Development (see definitions) manual or other standards acceptable to Ohio EPA unless otherwise specified as a condition of this permit. The controls shall include the following minimum components:

- a. **Non-Structural Preservation Methods**. The SWP3 must make use of practices which preserve the existing natural condition as much as feasible. Such practices may include: preserving existing vegetation and vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations in order to minimize the amount of disturbed land at any one time and designation of tree preservation areas or other protective clearing or grubbing practices.

- b. **Riparian Setback Requirements.** The SWP3 shall clearly delineate the boundary of required stream setback distances. No construction activity shall occur, without appropriate mitigation, within the delineated setback boundary except activities associated with restoration or recovery of natural floodplain and channel form characteristics as described in Attachment B, storm water conveyances from permanent treatment practices and approvable utility crossings. Such conveyances must be designed to minimize the width of disturbance. If intrusion within the delineated setback boundary is necessary to accomplish the purposes of a project then mitigation shall be required in accordance with Part III.G.2.c of this permit. Streams requiring protection under this section are defined as perennial, ephemeral or intermittent streams with a defined bed, bank or channel. National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey maps should be used as one reference and the presence of a stream requiring protection should also be confirmed in the field. Any required setback distances shall be clearly displayed in the field prior to any construction related activity.

Riparian setbacks shall be delineated based upon one of the following two methods:

- i. The setback distance shall be sized as the greater of the following:
1. The regulatory 100 year floodplain based on FEMA mapping;
  2. A minimum of 100 feet from the centerline of the stream on each side; or
  3. A distance calculated using the following equation:

$$W = 133DA^{0.43}$$

where:

DA = drainage area (mi<sup>2</sup>)

W = total width of riparian setback (ft)

W shall be centered over the meander pattern of the stream such that a line representing the setback width would evenly intersect equal elevation lines on either side of the stream.

If the DA remains relatively constant throughout the stretch of interest, then the DA of the downstream edge of the stretch should be used. Where there is a significant increase in the DA from the upstream edge to the downstream edge of the area of interest, the setback width shall increase accordingly.

- ii. Stream Restoration with 100 feet (each side) Riparian Setback. Each stream segment within the proposed site boundaries can be assessed in accordance with Attachment B. In the event the stream segment is

classified as a “Previously Modified Low Gradient Headwater Stream”, the permittee has the option to restore the stream segment in accordance with Attachment B and include a 100 feet water quality setback distance from the centerline of the stream on each side. In the event the stream segment exceeds the minimum criteria in Attachment B to be classified as a “Previously Modified Low Gradient Headwater Stream,” Part III.G.2.b.ii may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

No structural sediment controls (e.g., the installation of silt fence or a sediment settling pond) or structural post-construction controls shall be used in a surface water of the State or the delineated setback.

Redevelopment projects (i.e., developments on previously developed property) located within the delineated setback boundary is exempt from Riparian Setback Mitigation (Part III.G.2.c) provided the proposed project does not further intrude into the delineated setback boundary.

Linear transportation projects which are caused solely by correcting safety related issues, mandates of modern design requirements and/or resulting from other mitigation activities are exempt from Riparian Setback Mitigation (Part III.G.2.c) if less than one acre of total new right-of-way is associated with the project.

- c. **Riparian Setback Mitigation.** The stream setback corridor (calculated using one of the methods in Part III.G.2.b of this permit) consists of up to 3 zones. Zone 1 extends from 0 to 25 feet from the stream edge. Zone 2 extends from 25 to 100 feet from the stream edge, and Zone 3 extends from 100 feet to the outer edge of the setback corridor. Intrusion into these zones will require the following mitigation within the same Watershed Assessment Unit (14-digit HUC scale):
- i. Four times the total area disturbed in the stream and within Zone 1 of the site being developed shall be mitigated within Zone 1 of the mitigation location.
  - ii. Three times the area disturbed within Zone 2 of the site being developed shall be mitigated within Zones 1 and/or 2 of the mitigation location.
  - iii. Two times the area disturbed within Zone 3 of the site being developed shall be mitigated within any Zone of the mitigation location.

In lieu of mitigation ratios found within Part III.G.2.c.i through Part III.G.2.c.iii, linear transportation projects which result in total new right-of-way greater than one acre and less than two acres, which are caused solely by correcting safety related issues, mandates of modern design requirements and/or resulting from other mitigation activities, shall provide Riparian Setback Mitigation at a ratio of 1.5 to 1.

Mitigation resulting from State or Federal environmental regulations may be adjusted in recognition of these requirements. All mitigation shall, at a minimum include conserved or restored setback zone, and should be designed to

maximize the ecological function of the mitigation. Including mitigation at the stream edge along with associated setback areas is one way to maximize ecological function. Mitigation shall be protected in perpetuity by binding conservation easements or environmental covenants. Granting of binding conservation easements or environmental covenants protected in perpetuity for land outside of disturbed area, but within a required riparian setback, in itself, counts towards required mitigation.

- d. **Groundwater Recharge Requirements.** The SWP3 shall ensure that the overall site post-development groundwater recharge equals or exceeds the pre-development groundwater recharge. The SWP3 shall describe the conservation development strategies, BMPs and other practices deemed necessary by the permittee to maintain or improve pre-development rates of groundwater recharge. Protection of open space (infiltration areas) shall be by binding conservation easements that identify a third party management agency, such as a homeowners association/condominium association, political jurisdiction or third party land trust. Pre-development and post-development groundwater recharge shall be calculated using the following equation:

i.  $Vre_x = A_x * Dre_x / 12$

where:

- X = Represents a land use and hydrologic soil group pair  
Vre<sub>x</sub> = Volume of total annual recharge from land use-soil group X (in acre-ft)  
Dre<sub>x</sub> = Depth of total annual recharge associated with land-use-soil group X from Tables 1 or 2 (in inches)  
Ax = Area of land use-soil group X (in acres)

Table 1 values should be used for land where the underlying geology indicates a potential for downward migration of groundwater. Table 1 values represent the combined total groundwater recharge potential including groundwater contribution to stream baseflow and to the underlying bedrock aquifer. The potential for downward migration can be determined from a comparison of the potentiometric maps for the glacial and bedrock aquifers. Table 2 should be used when this potential is unlikely to exist. Detailed potentiometric maps for the Franklin county portion of the Darby watershed, coarse potentiometric maps for the Darby watershed outside of Franklin County and hydrologic soil group data are available at:

[http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/permits/GP\\_ConstructionSiteStormWater\\_Darby.aspx](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/permits/GP_ConstructionSiteStormWater_Darby.aspx).

**Table 1**  
**Annual Average Expected Total Groundwater Recharge<sup>3</sup>**

Land Use	Density (DU <sup>1</sup> /acre)	% Impervious	Recharge (inches) by Hydrologic Soil Group <sup>2</sup>			
			A	B	C	D
Wood / Forest	-	-	17.0	16.6	15.6	14.6
Brush	-	-	17.0	16.6	15.6	14.6
Meadow	-	-	17.0	16.5	15.4	14.4
Managed Wood	-	-	16.9	16.0	14.7	13.4
Pasture	-	-	16.5	15.9	14.4	13.0
Row Crop	-	-	15.8	14.2	11.9	8.1
Urban Grasses	-	-	15.7	15.7	14.2	12.7
Low Density Residential	0.5	12%	15.7	15.7	14.2	12.7
Low Density Residential	1	20%	14.8	14.8	13.7	12.2
Medium Density Residential	2	25%	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Medium Density Residential	3	30%	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
Medium Density Residential	4	38%	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
High Density Residential	≥5	65%	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Commercial	-	90%	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3

<sup>1</sup>DU = Dwelling Units

<sup>2</sup>Hydrologic soil group designations of A/D, B/D, and C/D should be considered as D soils for this application

<sup>3</sup> These values apply when recharge of the aquifer is expected; recharge to the bedrock aquifer can be expected when the potentiometric head of the glacial aquifer is greater than the bedrock aquifer.

**Table 2**  
**Annual Average Expected Baseflow Recharge<sup>3</sup>**

Land Use	Density (DU <sup>1</sup> /acre)	% Impervious	Recharge (inches) by Hydrologic Soil Group <sup>2</sup>			
			A	B	C	D
Wood / Forest	-	-	11.8	11.4	10.7	9.9
Brush	-	-	11.7	11.4	10.7	9.9
Meadow	-	-	11.8	11.3	10.6	9.8
Managed Wood	-	-	11.7	11.0	10.0	9.1
Pasture	-	-	11.3	11.0	9.9	8.9
Row Crop	-	-	11.1	10.1	9.0	6.2
Urban Grasses	-	-	11.2	11.2	10.3	9.3
Low Density Residential	0.5	12%	11.2	11.2	10.3	9.3
Low Density Residential	1	20%	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.6
Medium Density Residential	2	25%	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Medium Density Residential	3	30%	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Medium Density Residential	4	38%	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
High Density Residential	≥5	65%	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Commercial	-	90%	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

<sup>1</sup>DU = Dwelling Units

<sup>2</sup>Hydrologic soil group designations of A/D, B/D, and C/D should be considered as D soils for this application

<sup>3</sup> These values apply when no recharge of the aquifer is expected.

**Land Use Definitions**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Wood / Forest	Areas dominated by trees. Woods are protected from grazing and litter and brush adequately cover the soil.
Brush	Brush, weeds, grass mixture where brush is the major element and more than 75% of the ground is covered.
Meadow	Continuous grass, protected from grazing, generally mowed for hay.
Managed Wood	Orchards, tree farms, and other areas planted or maintained for the production of fruits, nuts, berries, or ornamentals.
Pasture	Pasture, grassland, or range where at least 50% of the ground is covered and the area is not heavily grazed.
Row Crop, not tilled	Areas used for the production of crops, such as corn, soybeans, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton and tile drainage is not utilized.
Row Crop, tilled	Areas used for the production of crops, such as corn, soybeans, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton and tile drainage is present.
Urban Grasses	Vegetation (primarily grasses) planted in developed settings for recreation, erosion control, or aesthetic purposes. Examples include parks, lawns, golf courses, airport grasses, and industrial site grasses.
Residential	Areas with a mixture of constructed materials and vegetation; the average % imperviousness and number of dwelling units per acre to determine the appropriate density is specified.
Commercial	Includes infrastructure (e.g. roads, railroads, etc.) and all highly developed areas not classified as High Intensity Residential.

- ii. The pre-development ground water recharge volume shall be calculated by determining the area of each land use-soil type pairing on the site of interest. The recharge associated with each such pairing multiplied by the area will give the pre-development volume of total groundwater recharge. The same shall be done for the post-development land use-soil type pairings.
  
- iii. Any activity that is expected to produce storm water runoff with elevated concentrations of carcinogens, hydrocarbons, metals, or toxics is prohibited from infiltrating untreated storm water from the area affected by the activity. The groundwater recharge mitigation requirement for areas affected by such activities must be met by methods which do not present a risk of groundwater contamination. The following land uses and activities are typically deemed storm water hotspots:
  - vehicle salvage yards and recycling facilities
  - vehicle service and maintenance facilities (i.e. truck stops, gas stations)
  - fleet storage areas (i.e. bus, truck)
  - industrial sites subject to industrial storm water permitting requirements
  - Bulk terminals
  - marinas
  - facilities that generate or store hazardous materials

- other land uses and activities as designated by individual review

The following land uses and activities are not normally considered hotspots:

- residential streets and rural highways
- residential development
- institutional development
- commercial and office developments
- non-industrial rooftops
- pervious areas, except golf courses and nurseries

iv. The applicant may use structural BMPs within drinking water source protection areas for community public water systems only to the extent that the structural BMP(s) does not cause contaminants in the recharge waters to impact the ground water quality at levels that would cause an exceedence of the drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (OAC Section 3745-81 and 3745-82). To obtain a map of drinking water source protection areas for community public water systems contact Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters at (614) 644-2752.

Linear transportation projects which are caused solely by correcting safety related issues, mandates of modern design requirements and/or resulting from other mitigation activities are exempt from Groundwater Recharge Mitigation (Part III.G.2.e) if less than one acre of total new right-of-way is associated with the project.

- e. **Groundwater Recharge Mitigation.** If the post-development recharge volume is less than the pre-development recharge volume then mitigation will be required. Two options are available for most applications. The preferred method is to convert additional land to land use with higher recharge potential. The difference in groundwater recharge between the existing and converted land use recharge is the amount which can be used as recharge credit. Off-site groundwater recharge mitigation shall occur within the same Watershed Assessment Unit (14-digit HUC scale) as the permitted site and preferably up-gradient and within a 2 mile radius. Structural (practices that provide engineered seepage into the ground) and non-structural (buffers, rooftop disconnection) practices can also be used to achieve groundwater mitigation requirements. Any structures or practices that require impermeable liners, are designed to trap sediment (such as forebays), or intercept groundwater may not be considered as groundwater recharge mitigation practices. If separate infiltration practices are incorporated upstream of the water quality volume treatment practice, the volume of groundwater being infiltrated may be subtracted from the water quality volume for sizing purposes.
- f. **Erosion Control Practices.** The SWP3 must make use of erosion controls that are capable of providing cover over disturbed soils unless an exception is approved in accordance with Part III.G.4. A description of control practices designed to maintain vegetative cover or restabilize disturbed areas after grading or construction shall be included in the SWP3. The SWP3 must provide specifications for stabilization of all disturbed areas of the site and provide guidance as to which method of stabilization will be employed for any time of the

year. Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, matting, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, phasing of construction operations, use of construction entrances and the use of alternative ground cover.

- i. **Stabilization.** Disturbed areas must be stabilized as specified in the following tables below. Permanent and temporary stabilization are defined in Part VII.

**Table 3: Permanent Stabilization**

Area requiring permanent stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any areas that will lie dormant for one year or more	Within seven days of the most recent disturbance
Any areas within 50 feet of a stream and at final grade	Within two days of reaching final grade
Any other areas at final grade	Within seven days of reaching final grade within that area

**Table 4: Temporary Stabilization**

Area requiring temporary stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any disturbed areas within 50 feet of a stream and not at final grade	Within two days of the most recent disturbance if the area will remain idle for more than 14 days
For all construction activities, any disturbed areas that will be dormant for more than 14 days but less than one year, and not within 50 feet of a stream	Within seven days of the most recent disturbance within the area  For residential subdivisions, disturbed areas must be stabilized at least seven days prior to transfer of permit coverage for the individual lot(s).
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter	Prior to the onset of winter weather

Where vegetative stabilization techniques may cause structural instability or are otherwise unobtainable, alternative stabilization techniques must be employed.

- ii. **Permanent stabilization of conveyance channels.** Operators shall undertake special measures to stabilize channels and outfalls and prevent erosive flows. Measures may include seeding, dormant seeding as defined in the most current edition of the Rainwater and Land Development manual, mulching, erosion control matting, sodding, riprap, natural channel design with bioengineering techniques.
- g. **Runoff Control Practices.** The SWP3 shall incorporate measures which control the flow of runoff from disturbed areas so as to prevent erosion from occurring.

Such practices may include rock check dams, pipe slope drains, diversions to direct flow away from exposed soils and protective grading practices. These practices shall divert runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable.

- h. **Sediment Control Practices.** The plan shall include a description of structural practices that shall store runoff allowing sediments to settle and/or divert flows away from exposed soils or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. Such practices may include, among others: sediment settling ponds, silt fences, earth diversion dikes or channels which direct runoff to a sediment settling pond and storm drain inlet protection. All sediment control practices must be capable of ponding runoff in order to be considered functional. Earth diversion dikes or channels alone are not considered a sediment control practice unless those are used in conjunction with a sediment settling pond.

The SWP3 must contain detail drawings for all structural practices.

- i. Timing. Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout the course of earth disturbing activity. Sediment basins and perimeter sediment barriers shall be implemented prior to grading and within seven days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the up slope development area is restabilized. As construction progresses and the topography is altered, appropriate controls must be constructed or existing controls altered to address the changing drainage patterns.
- ii. Sediment settling ponds. Concentrated storm water runoff and runoff from drainage areas, which exceed the design capacity of silt fence or inlet protection, shall pass through a sediment settling pond. For common drainage locations that serve an area with 5 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment settling pond shall be provided until final stabilization of the site. For drainage locations serving less than 5 acres, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used.

The sediment settling pond shall be sized to provide a minimum sediment storage volume of 134 cubic yards of effective sediment storage per acre of drainage and maintain a target discharge performance standard of 45 mg/l Total Suspended Solids (TSS) up to a 0.75-inch rainfall event within a 24 hour period. Unless infeasible, sediment settling ponds must be dewatered at the pond surface using a skimmer or equivalent device. When determining the total contributing drainage area, off-site areas and areas which remain undisturbed by construction activity must be included unless runoff from these areas is diverted away from the sediment settling pond and is not co-mingled with sediment-laden runoff. The depth of the sediment settling pond must be less than or equal to five feet. The configuration between inlets and the outlet of the basin must provide at least two units of length for each one unit of width (> 2:1 length:width ratio). Sediment must be removed from the sediment settling pond when the design capacity has been reduced by 40 percent (This is typically reached when sediment occupies one-half of the basin depth). When

designing sediment settling ponds, the permittee must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin and alternative sediment controls must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design. The use of a combination of sediment and erosion control measures in order to achieve maximum pollutant removal is encouraged.

The permittee shall sample in accordance with sampling procedures outlined in 40 CFR 136. Sampling shall occur as follows:

- a. Occur at the outfall of each sediment settling pond associated with the site. Each associated outfall shall be identified by a three digit number (001, 002, etc.);
- b. The applicable rainfall event for sampling to occur shall be a rainfall event of 0.25-inch to a 0.75-inch rainfall event to occur within a 24 hour period. Grab sampling shall be initiated at a site within 14 days, or the first applicable rainfall event thereafter, once upslope disturbance of each sampling location is initiated and shall continue on a quarterly basis. Quarterly periods shall be represented as January - March, April - June, July - September and October - December. Sampling results shall be retained on site and available for inspection.

If any sample is greater than the performance standard of 45 mg/l TSS, the permittee shall modify the SWP3 and install/implement new control practice(s) within 10 days to ensure the TSS performance standard is maintained. Within 3 days of improvement(s), or the first applicable rainfall event thereafter, the permittee shall resample to ensure SWP3 modifications maintain the TSS performance standard target.

For each sample taken, the permittee shall record the following information:

- the outfall and date of sampling;
- the person(s) who performed the sampling;
- the date the analyses were performed on those samples;
- the person(s) who performed the analyses;
- the analytical techniques or methods used; and
- the results of all analyses.

Both quarterly and sampling results following a discharge target exceedance shall be retained on site and available for inspection.

- iii. Silt Fence and Diversions. For sites five or more acres in size, the use of silt fence as a primary sediment control is prohibited. Centralized sediment basins shall be used for sites 5 or more acres in size. Diversions shall direct all storm water runoff from the disturbed areas to the impoundment intended for sediment control. The sediment basins and associated diversions shall be implemented prior to the major earth disturbing activity.

For sites less than 5 acres silt fence may be used. Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be intercepted by silt fence or diversions to protect adjacent properties and water resources from sediment transported via sheet flow. Where intended to provide sediment control, silt fence shall be placed on a level contour. This permit does not preclude the use of other sediment barriers designed to control sheet flow runoff. The relationship between the maximum drainage area to silt fence for a particular slope range is shown in the following table:

**Silt Fence Maximum Drainage Area Based on Slope**

Maximum drainage area (in acres) to 100 linear feet of silt fence	Range of slope for a particular drainage area (in percent)
0.5	< 2%
0.25	≥ 2% but < 20%
0.125	≥ 20% but < 50%

Storm water diversion practices shall be used to keep runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable. Such devices, which include swales, dikes or berms, may receive storm water runoff from areas up to 10 acres.

- iv. Inlet Protection. Other erosion and sediment control practices shall minimize sediment laden water entering active storm drain systems, unless the storm drain system drains to a sediment settling pond.
  - v. Modifying Controls. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the permittee must replace or modify the control for site conditions.
- i. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management Requirements.** So that receiving stream’s physical, chemical and biological characteristics are protected and stream functions are maintained, post-construction storm water practices shall provide perpetual management of runoff quality and quantity. To meet the post-construction requirements of this permit, the SWP3 must contain a description of the post-construction BMPs that will be installed during construction for the site and the rationale for their selection. The rationale must address the anticipated impacts on the channel and floodplain morphology, hydrology, and water quality.

Detail drawings and maintenance plans shall be provided for all post-construction BMPs. Maintenance plans shall be provided by the permittee to the post-construction operator of the site (including homeowner associations) upon completion of construction activities (prior to termination of permit coverage). A description of maintenance operations must be included in the maintenance agreement to ensure all Post Construction BMP’s will be maintained in perpetuity. For sites located within a community with a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee, land owner, or other entity with legal control of the property may be required to develop and implement a

maintenance plan to comply with the requirements of the MS4. Maintenance plans must ensure that pollutants collected within structural post-construction practices are disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. To ensure that storm water management systems function as they were designed and constructed, the post construction operation and maintenance plan must be a stand-alone document, which contains: (1) a designated entity for storm water inspection and maintenance responsibilities; (2) the routine and non-routine maintenance tasks to be undertaken; (3) a schedule for inspection and maintenance; (4) any necessary legally binding maintenance easements and agreements; and (5) a map showing all access and maintenance easements. Permittees, except for those regulated under the small MS4 program, are not responsible under this permit for operation and maintenance of post-construction practices once coverage under this permit is terminated.

This permit does not preclude the use of innovation or experimental post-construction storm water management technologies. However, the director may require discharges from such structures to be monitored to ensure compliance with Part III.G.2.i of this permit. The installation of structural controls in certain scenarios may also require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA.

Permittees are only responsible for the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures prior to final stabilization of the site and are not responsible for maintenance after storm water discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated from the site. However, post-construction storm water BMPs that discharge pollutants from point sources once construction is completed, may in themselves, need authorization under a separate NPDES permit (one example is storm water discharges from regulated industrial sites). Construction activities that do not include the installation of any impervious surface (e.g., soccer fields), abandoned mine land reclamation activities regulated by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, stream and wetland restoration activities, and wetland mitigation activities are not required to comply with the conditions of Part III.G.2.e of this permit. Linear construction projects, (e.g., pipeline or utility line installation), which do not result in the installation of impervious surface, are not required to comply with the conditions of Part III.G.2.i of this permit. However, linear construction projects must be designed to minimize the number of stream crossings and the width of disturbance.

Large Construction Activities. For all large construction activities (involving the disturbance of five or more acres of land or will disturb less than five acres, but is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale which will disturb five or more acres of land), the post construction BMP(s) chosen must be able to detain storm water runoff for protection of the stream channels, stream erosion control, and improved water quality. Structural (designed) post-construction storm water treatment practices shall be incorporated into the permanent drainage system for the site. The BMP(s) chosen must be sized to treat the water quality volume (WQ<sub>v</sub>) and ensure compliance with Ohio's Water Quality Standards in OAC Chapter 3745-1. The WQ<sub>v</sub> shall be equivalent to the volume of runoff from a 0.75-inch rainfall and shall be determined according to one of the two following methods:

- i. Through a site hydrologic study approved by the local municipal permitting authority that uses continuous hydrologic simulation and local long-term hourly precipitation records or
- ii. Using the following equation:

$$WQ_v = C * P * A / 12$$

where:

$WQ_v$  = water quality volume in acre-feet

$C$  = runoff coefficient appropriate for storms less than 1 inch  
(Either use the following formula:  $C = 0.858i^3 - 0.78i^2 + 0.774i + 0.04$ , where  $i$  = fraction of post-construction impervious surface or use Table 5)

$P$  = 0.75 inch precipitation depth

$A$  = area draining into the BMP in acres

**Table 5**  
**Runoff Coefficients Based on the Type of Land Use**

Land Use	Runoff Coefficient
Industrial & Commercial	0.8
High Density Residential (>8 dwellings/acre)	0.5
Medium Density Residential (4 to 8 dwellings/acre)	0.4
Low Density Residential (<4 dwellings/acre)	0.3
Open Space and Recreational Areas	0.2

Where the land use will be mixed, the runoff coefficient should be calculated using a weighted average. For example, if 60% of the contributing drainage area to the storm water treatment structure is Low Density Residential, 30% is High Density Residential, and 10% is Open Space, the runoff coefficient is calculated as follows  $(0.6)(0.3) + (0.3)(0.5) + (0.1)(0.2) = 0.35$ .

An additional volume equal to 20 percent of the  $WQ_v$  shall be incorporated into the BMP for sediment storage and/or reduced infiltration capacity. Ohio EPA recommends that BMPs be designed according to the methodology included in the most current edition of the Rainwater and Land Development manual or in another design manual acceptable for use by Ohio EPA.

The BMPs listed in Table 6 below shall be considered standard BMPs approved for general use. However communities with a regulated MS4 may limit the use of some of these BMPs. BMPs shall be designed such that the drain time is long enough to provide treatment, but short enough to provide storage for successive rainfall events and avoid the creation of nuisance conditions. The outlet structure for the post-construction BMP must not discharge more than the first half of the  $WQ_v$  or extended detention volume (EDv) in less than one-third of the drain time. The EDv is the volume of storm water runoff that must be detained by a structural post-construction BMP. The EDv is equal to 75 percent of the  $WQ_v$  for wet extended detention basins, but is equal to the  $WQ_v$  for all other BMPs listed in Table 6.

**Table 6**  
**Target Draw Down (Drain) Times for Structural**  
**Post-Construction Treatment Control Practices**

Best Management Practice	Drain Time of $WQ_v$
Infiltration	24 - 48 hours
Vegetated Swale and Filter Strip	24 hours
Retention Basins (Wet Basins)*	24 hours
Constructed Wetlands (above permanent pool)	24 hours
Media Filtration, Bioretention	40 hours

\* Provide both a permanent pool and an extended detention volume above the permanent pool, each sized at  $0.75 * WQ_v$

\*\*The first half of the extended detention volume shall drain in a time greater than or equal to one-third of the total drain time.

The permittee may request approval from Ohio EPA to use alternative structural post-construction BMPs if the permittee can demonstrate that the alternative BMPs are equivalent in effectiveness to those listed in Table 6 above. Construction activities shall be exempt from this condition if it can be demonstrated that the  $WQ_v$  is provided within an existing structural post-construction BMP that is part of a larger common plan of development or if structural post-construction BMPs are addressed in a regional or local storm water management plan.

Transportation Projects The construction of new roads and roadway improvement projects by public entities (i.e., the state, counties, townships, cities, or villages) may implement post-construction BMPs in compliance with the current version (as of the effective date of this permit) of the Ohio Department of Transportation's "Location and Design Manual, Volume Two Drainage Design" that has been accepted by Ohio EPA as an alternative to the conditions of this permit.

Offsite Mitigation of Post-Construction Ohio EPA may authorize the offsite mitigation of the post-construction requirements of Part III.G.2.e of this permit on a case by case basis provided the permittee clearly demonstrates the BMPs listed in Table 2 are not feasible and the following criteria is met: (1) a maintenance agreement or policy is established to ensure operations and treatment in perpetuity; (2) the offsite location discharges to the same HUC-14 watershed unit; and (3) the mitigation ratio of the  $WQ_v$  is 1.5 to 1 or the  $WQ_v$  at the point of retrofit, whichever is greater. Requests for offsite mitigation must be received prior to receipt of the NOI applications.

Redevelopment Projects Sites that have been previously developed where no post-construction BMPs were installed shall either ensure a 20 percent net reduction of the site impervious area, provide for treatment of at least 20 percent of the  $WQ_v$ , or a combination of the two. A one-for-one credit towards the 20 percent net reduction of impervious area can be obtained through the use of pervious pavement and/or green roofs. Where projects are a combination of new development and redevelopment, the total  $WQ_v$  that must be treated shall be calculated by a weighted average based on acreage, with the new development at 100 percent  $WQ_v$  and redevelopment at 20 percent  $WQ_v$ .

Small Construction Activities. For all small land disturbance activities (which disturb one or more, but less than five acres of land and is not a part of a larger common plan of development or sale which will disturb five or more acres of land), a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed must be included in the SWP3. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. Such practices may include, but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet basins); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). The SWP3 shall include an explanation of the technical basis used to select the practices to control pollution where flows exceed pre-development levels.

Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

- j. **Surface Water Protection.** If the project site contains any streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands or other surface waters, certain construction activities at the site may be regulated under the CWA and/or state isolated wetland permit requirements. Sections 404 and 401 of the Act regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into surface waters and the impacts of such activities on water quality, respectively. Construction activities in surface waters which may be subject to CWA regulation and/or state isolated wetland permit requirements include, but are not limited to: sewer line crossings, grading, backfilling or culverting streams, filling wetlands, road and utility line construction, bridge installation and installation of flow control structures. If the project contains streams, rivers, lakes or wetlands or possible wetlands, the permittee must contact the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Office. (CAUTION: Any area of seasonally wet hydric soil is a potential wetland - please consult the Soil Survey and list of hydric soils for your County, available at your county's Soil and Water Conservation District. If you have any questions about Section 401 water quality certification, please contact the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Section 401 Coordinator.)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 regulation):

- Huntington, WV District (304) 399-5210 (Muskingum River, Hocking River, Scioto River, Little Miami River, and Great Miami River Basins)
- Buffalo, NY District (716) 879-4191 (Lake Erie Basin)
- Pittsburgh, PA District (412) 395-7154 (Mahoning River Basin)
- Louisville, KY District (502) 315-6733 (Ohio River)

Ohio EPA 401/404 and non-jurisdictional stream/wetland coordinator can be contacted at (614) 644-2001 (all of Ohio)

Concentrated storm water runoff from BMPs to natural wetlands shall be converted to diffuse flow before the runoff enters the wetlands. The flow should

be released such that no erosion occurs downslope. Level spreaders may need to be placed in series, particularly on steep sloped sites, to ensure non-erosive velocities. Other structural BMPs may be used between storm water features and natural wetlands, in order to protect the natural hydrology, hydroperiod, and wetland flora. If the applicant proposes to discharge to natural wetlands, a hydrologic analysis shall be performed. The applicant shall attempt to match the pre-development hydroperiods and hydrodynamics that support the wetland. The applicant shall assess whether their construction activity will adversely impact the hydrologic flora and fauna of the wetland. Practices such as vegetative buffers, infiltration basins, conservation of forest cover, and the preservation of intermittent streams, depressions, and drainage corridors may be used to maintain wetland hydrology.

k. **Other controls.**

- i. **Non-Sediment Pollutant Controls.** No solid (other than sediment) or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged in storm water runoff. The permittee must implement all necessary BMPs to prevent the discharge of non-sediment pollutants to the drainage system of the site or surface waters of the state. Under no circumstance shall wastewater from the washout of concrete trucks, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials be discharged directly into a drainage channel, storm sewer or surface waters of the state. Also, no pollutants from vehicle fuel, oils, or other vehicle fluids can be discharged to surface waters of the State. No exposure of storm water to waste materials is recommended. The SWP3 must include methods to minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, and sanitary waste to precipitation, storm water runoff, and snow melt. The SWP3 must include measures to prevent and respond to chemical spills and leaks. You may also reference the existence of other plans (i.e., Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans, spill control programs, Safety Response Plans, etc.) provided that such plan addresses conditions of this permit condition and a copy of such plan is maintained on site.
- ii. **Off-site traffic.** Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and dust generation shall be minimized. The SWP3 must include methods to minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. No detergents may be used to wash vehicles. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent treatment prior to discharge.
- iii. **Compliance with other requirements.** The SWP3 shall be consistent with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations, including provisions prohibiting waste disposal by open burning and shall provide for the proper disposal of contaminated soils to the extent these are located within the permitted area.

- iv. **Trench and ground water control.** There shall be no turbid discharges to surface waters of the state resulting from de-watering activities. If trench or ground water contains sediment, it must pass through a sediment settling pond or other equally effective sediment control device, prior to being discharged from the construction site. Alternatively, sediment may be removed by settling in place or by de-watering into a sump pit, filter bag or comparable practice. Ground water which does not contain sediment or other pollutants is not required to be treated prior to discharge. However, care must be taken when discharging ground water to ensure that it does not become pollutant-laden by traversing over disturbed soils or other pollutant sources.
- v. **Contaminated Sediment.** Where construction activities are to occur on sites with contamination from previous activities, operators must be aware that concentrations of materials that meet other criteria (is not considered a Hazardous Waste, meeting VAP standards, etc.) may still result in storm water discharges in excess of Ohio Water Quality Standards. Such discharges are not authorized by this permit. Appropriate BMPs include, but are not limited to:
- The use of berms, trenches, and pits to collect contaminated runoff and prevent discharges;
  - Pumping runoff into a sanitary sewer (with prior approval of the sanitary sewer operator) or into a container for transport to an appropriate treatment/disposal facility; and
  - Covering areas of contamination with tarps or other methods that prevent storm water from coming into contact with the material.

Operators should consult with Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water prior to seeking permit coverage.

- l. **Maintenance.** All temporary and permanent control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. All sediment control practices must be maintained in a functional condition until all up slope areas they control are permanently stabilized. The SWP3 shall be designed to minimize maintenance requirements. The applicant shall provide a description of maintenance procedures needed to ensure the continued performance of control practices.
- m. **Inspections.** At a minimum, procedures in an SWP3 shall provide that all controls on the site are inspected at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24 hour period. The inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized or runoff is unlikely due to weather conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen). A waiver of inspection requirements is available until one month before thawing conditions are expected to result in a discharge if all of the following conditions are met: the project is located in an area where frozen conditions are anticipated to continue for extended periods of time (i.e., more than one month); land disturbance activities have been suspended; and the beginning and ending dates of the waiver period are documented in the SWP3. Once a definable area is

finally stabilized, the area may be marked on the SWP3 and no further inspection requirements apply to that portion of the site. The permittee shall assign "qualified inspection personnel" to conduct these inspections to ensure that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the schedule proposed in Part III.G.1.h of this permit or whether additional control measures are required.

Following each inspection, a checklist must be completed and signed by the qualified inspection personnel representative. At a minimum, the inspection report must include:

- the inspection date;
- names, titles, and qualifications of personnel making the inspection;
- weather information for the period since the last inspection (or since commencement of construction activity if the first inspection) including a best estimate of the beginning of each storm event, duration of each storm event, approximate amount of rainfall for each storm event (in inches), and whether any discharges occurred;
- weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
- location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
- location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection; and
- corrective action required including any changes to the SWP3 necessary and implementation dates.

The permittee shall maintain for three years following the submittal of a notice of termination form, a record summarizing the results of the inspection, names(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3 and a certification as to whether the facility is in compliance with the SWP3 and the permit and identify any incidents of non-compliance. The record and certification shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G. of this permit.

- i. **When practices require repair or maintenance.** If the inspection reveals that a control practice is in need of repair or maintenance, with the exception of a sediment settling pond, it must be repaired or maintained within three days of the inspection. Sediment settling ponds must be repaired or maintained within 10 days of the inspection.
- ii. **When practices fail to provide their intended function.** If the inspection reveals that a control practice fails to perform its intended function and that another, more appropriate control practice is required, the SWP3 must be amended and the new control practice must be installed within 10 days of the inspection.
- iii. **When practices depicted on the SWP3 are not installed.** If the inspection reveals that a control practice has not been implemented in

accordance with the schedule contained in Part III.G.1.h of this permit, the control practice must be implemented within 10 days from the date of the inspection. If the inspection reveals that the planned control practice is not needed, the record must contain a statement of explanation as to why the control practice is not needed.

3. **Approved State or local plans.** All dischargers regulated under this general permit must comply, except those exempted under state law, with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water from construction activities. All erosion and sediment control plans and storm water management plans approved by local officials shall be retained with the SWP3 prepared in accordance with this permit. Applicable requirements for erosion and sediment control and storm water management approved by local officials are, upon submittal of a NOI form, incorporated by reference and enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in an SWP3 required under this permit. When the project is located within the jurisdiction of a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee must certify that the SWP3 complies with the requirements of the storm water management program of the MS4 operator.
4. **Exceptions.** If specific site conditions prohibit the implementation of any of the erosion and sediment control practices contained in this permit or site specific conditions are such that implementation of any erosion and sediment control practices contained in this permit will result in no environmental benefit, then the permittee shall provide justification for rejecting each practice based on site conditions. Exceptions from implementing the erosion and sediment control standards contained in this permit will be approved or denied on a case-by-case basis.

The permittee may request approval from Ohio EPA to use alternative methods to satisfy conditions in this permit if the permittee can demonstrate that the alternative methods are sufficient to protect the overall integrity of receiving streams and the watershed. Alternative methods will be approved or denied on a case-by-case basis.

#### **PART IV. NOTICE OF TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS**

##### **A. Failure to notify.**

The terms and conditions of this permit shall remain in effect until a signed Notice of Termination (NOT) form is submitted. Failure to submit an NOT constitutes a violation of this permit and may affect the ability of the permittee to obtain general permit coverage in the future.

##### **B. When to submit an NOT**

1. Permittees wishing to terminate coverage under this permit must submit an NOT form in accordance with Part V.G. of this permit. Compliance with this permit is required until an NOT form is submitted. The permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day the NOT form is submitted. Prior to submitting the NOT form, the permittee shall conduct a site inspection in accordance with Part III.G.2.m of this permit and have a maintenance agreement in place to ensure all post-construction BMPs will be maintained in perpetuity.

2. All permittees must submit an NOT form within 45 days of completing all permit requirements. Enforcement actions may be taken if a permittee submits an NOT form without meeting one or more of the following conditions:
  - a. Final stabilization (see definition in Part VII) has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible (including, if applicable, returning agricultural land to its pre-construction agricultural use);
  - b. Another operator(s) has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;
  - c. A maintenance agreement is in place to ensure all post construction BMPs are adequately maintained in perpetuity;
  - d. For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the lot, which includes a home, has been transferred to the homeowner. (Note: individual lots without housing which are sold by the developer must undergo final stabilization prior to termination of permit coverage.); or
  - e. An exception has been granted under Part III.G.4.

**C. How to submit an NOT**

Permittees must use Ohio EPA's approved NOT form. The form must be completed and mailed according to the instructions and signed in accordance with Part V.G of this permit.

**PART V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS.**

**A. Duty to comply.**

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of ORC Chapter 6111 and is grounds for enforcement action.

Ohio law imposes penalties and fines for persons who knowingly make false statements or knowingly swear or affirm the truth of a false statement previously made.

**B. Continuation of an expired general permit.**

An expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued.

**C. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense.**

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

**D. Duty to mitigate.**

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

**E. Duty to provide information.**

The permittee shall furnish to the director, within 10 days of written request, any information which the director may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the director upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**F. Other information.**

When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the NOI, SWP3, NOT or in any other report to the director, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

**G. Signatory requirements.**

All NOIs, NOTs, SWP3s, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the director or that this permit requires to be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed.

1. These items shall be signed as follows:

- a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
  - i. 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
  - ii. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions that 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;
- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- c. For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive

officer of the agency or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA).

2. All reports required by the permits and other information requested by the director shall be signed by a person described in Part V.G.1 of this permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part V.G.1 of this permit and submitted to the director;
  - b. 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 of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the director.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.G.2 of this permit is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.G.2 of this permit must be submitted to the director prior to or together with any reports, information or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

#### **H. Certification.**

Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification:

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

#### **I. Oil and hazardous substance liability.**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA or 40 CFR Part 112. 40 CFR Part 112 establishes procedures, methods and equipment and other requirements for equipment to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities into or upon the navigable surface waters of the State or adjoining shorelines.

**J. Property rights.**

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

**K. Severability.**

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

**L. Transfers.**

Ohio NPDES general permit coverage is transferable. Ohio EPA must be notified in writing sixty days prior to any proposed transfer of coverage under an Ohio NPDES general permit. The transferee must inform Ohio EPA it will assume the responsibilities of the original permittee transferor.

**M. Environmental laws.**

No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

**N. Proper operation and maintenance.**

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of SWP3s. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

**O. Inspection and entry.**

The permittee shall allow the director or an authorized representative of Ohio EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

## PART VI. REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any storm water discharge associated with construction activity covered by this permit, the permittee of such discharge may be required to obtain coverage under an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part I.C of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to ORC Chapter 6111.

## PART VII. DEFINITIONS

- A. “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, Pub. L. 97-117 and Pub. L. 100-4, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.
- B. “Bankfull channel” means a channel flowing at channel capacity and conveying the bankfull discharge. Delineated by the highest water level that has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence on the landscape, such as the point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial or the point at which the clearly scoured substrate of the stream ends and terrestrial vegetation begins.
- C. “Bankfull discharge” means the streamflow that fills the main channel and just begins to spill onto the floodplain; it is the discharge most effective at moving sediment and forming the channel.
- D. “Best management practices (BMPs)” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices (both structural and non-structural) to prevent or reduce the pollution of surface waters of the state. BMP's also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant and/or construction site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw material storage.
- E. “Channelized stream” means the definition set forth in Section 6111.01 (M) of the ORC.
- F. “Commencement of construction” means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grubbing, grading, placement of fill, or excavating activities or other construction activities.
- G. “Concentrated storm water runoff” means any storm water runoff which flows through a drainage pipe, ditch, diversion or other discrete conveyance channel.
- H. “Director” means the director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.
- I. “Discharge” means the addition of any pollutant to the surface waters of the state from a point source.

- J. “Disturbance” means any clearing, grading, excavating, filling, or other alteration of land surface where natural or man-made cover is destroyed in a manner that exposes the underlying soils.
- K. “Drainage watershed” means for purposes of this permit the total contributing drainage area to a BMP, i.e., the “watershed” directed to the practice. This would also include any off-site drainage.
- L. “Final stabilization” means that either:
1. All soil disturbing activities at the site are complete and a uniform perennial vegetative cover (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) with a density of at least 70 percent cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of mulches, rip-rap, gabions or geotextiles) have been employed. In addition, all temporary erosion and sediment control practices are removed and disposed of and all trapped sediment is permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion; or
  2. For individual lots in residential construction by either:
    - a. The homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified above or
    - b. The homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization including perimeter controls for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and informing the homeowner of the need for and benefits of, final stabilization. (Homeowners typically have an incentive to put in the landscaping functionally equivalent to final stabilization as quick as possible to keep mud out of their homes and off sidewalks and driveways.); or
  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 pre-construction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to surface waters of the state and which are not being returned to their pre-construction agricultural use, must meet the final stabilization criteria in (1) or (2) above.
- M. “Individual Lot NOI” means a Notice of Intent for an individual lot to be covered by this permit (see parts I and II of this permit).
- N. “Larger common plan of development or sale”- means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one plan.
- O. “MS4” means municipal separate storm sewer system which 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) that are:

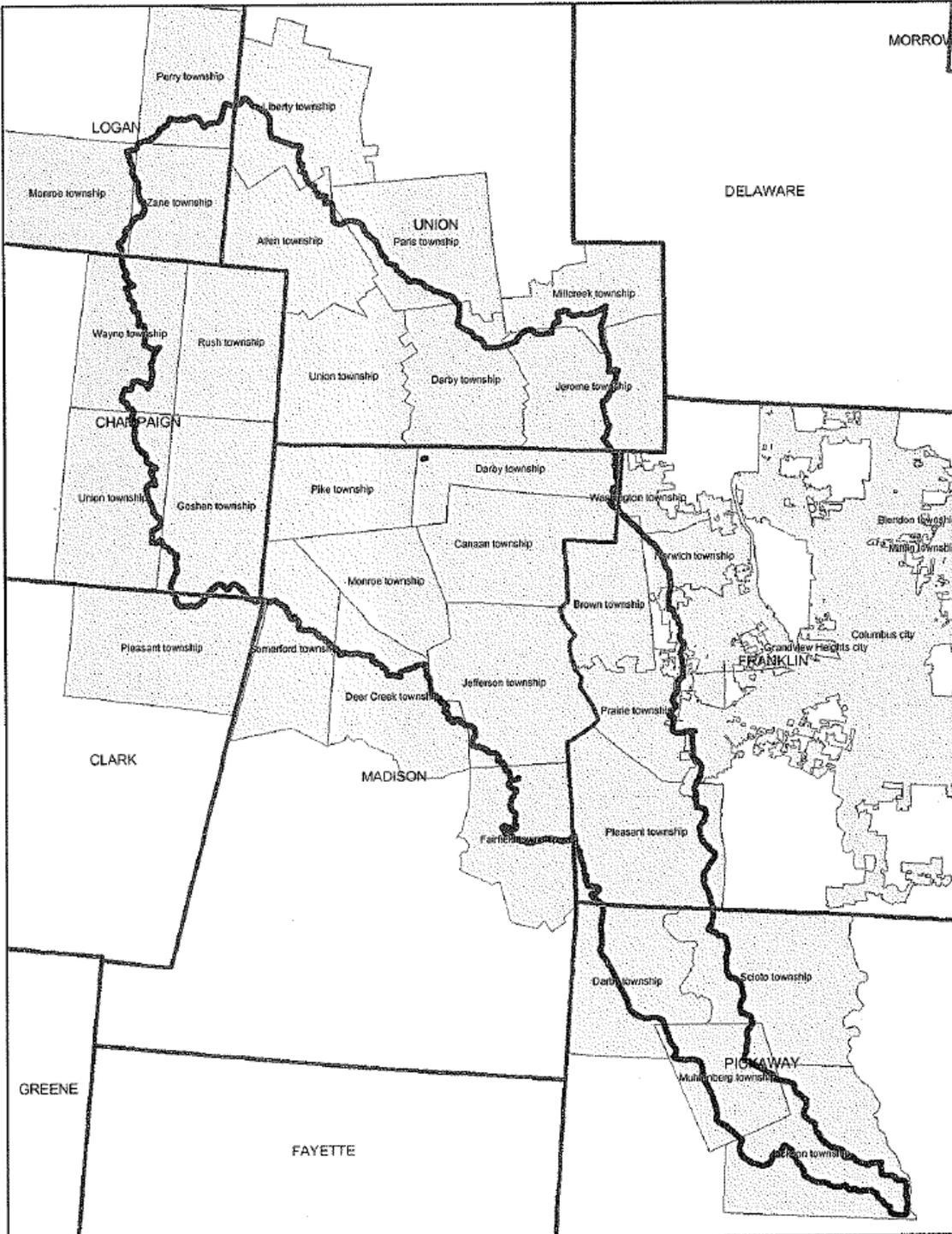
1. Owned or operated by the federal government, state, municipality, township, county, district(s) or other public body (created by or pursuant to state or federal law) including special district under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage districts or similar entity or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the act that discharges into surface waters of the state; and
  2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying solely storm water,
  3. Which is not a combined sewer and
  4. Which is not a part of a publicly owned treatment works.
- P. “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)” means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an “approved program.”
- Q. “Natural Channel Design” means an engineering technique that uses knowledge of the natural process of a stream to create a stable stream that will maintain its form and function over time.
- R. “NOI” means notice of intent to be covered by this permit.
- S. “NOT” means notice of termination.
- T. “Operator” means any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:
1. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
  2. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with an SWP3 for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).
- As set forth in Part II.A, there can be more than one operator at a site and under these circumstances, the operators shall be co-permittees.
- U. “Ordinary high water mark” means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.
- V. “Owner or operator” means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES program.
- W. “Permanent stabilization” means the establishment of permanent vegetation, decorative landscape mulching, matting, sod, rip rap and landscaping techniques to provide permanent erosion control on areas where construction operations are complete or where no further disturbance is expected for at least one year.

- X. “Percent imperviousness” means the impervious area created divided by the total area of the project site.
- Y. “Point source” means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or the floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
- Z. “Qualified inspection personnel” means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, who possesses the skills to assess all conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity.
- AA. “Rainwater and Land Development” is a manual describing construction and post-construction best management practices and associated specifications. A copy of the manual may be obtained by contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil & Water Conservation.
- BB. “Riparian area” means the transition area between flowing water and terrestrial (land) ecosystems composed of trees, shrubs and surrounding vegetation which serve to stabilize erodible soil, improve both surface and ground water quality, increase stream shading and enhance wildlife habitat.
- CC. “Runoff coefficient” means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.
- DD. “Sediment settling pond” means a sediment trap, sediment basin or permanent basin that has been temporarily modified for sediment control, as described in the latest edition of the Rainwater and Land Development manual.
- EE. “State isolated wetland permit requirements” means the requirements set forth in Sections 6111.02 through 6111.029 of the ORC.
- FF. “Storm water” means storm water runoff, snow melt and surface runoff and drainage.
- GG. “Stream edge” means the ordinary high water mark.
- HH. “Streamway” means a zone including the main channel of a stream and attached floodplain wide enough to accommodate meander migration over time.
- II. “Surface waters of the state” or “water bodies” means all streams, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, marshes, wetlands or other waterways which are situated wholly or partially within the boundaries of the state, except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters. Waters defined as sewerage systems, treatment works or disposal systems in Section 6111.01 of the ORC are not included.
- JJ. “SWP3” means storm water pollution prevention plan.

- KK. “Temporary stabilization” means the establishment of temporary vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod, preservation of existing vegetation and other techniques capable of quickly establishing cover over disturbed areas to provide erosion control between construction operations.
- LL. “Water Quality Volume (WQ<sub>v</sub>)” means the volume of storm water runoff which must be captured and treated prior to discharge from the developed site after construction is complete. WQ<sub>v</sub> is based on the expected runoff generated by the mean storm precipitation volume from post-construction site conditions at which rapidly diminishing returns in the number of runoff events captured begins to occur.

### Attachment A

### Big Darby Creek Watershed



A more detailed map can be viewed at:  
[http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/permits/GP\\_ConstructionSiteStormWater\\_Darby.aspx](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/permits/GP_ConstructionSiteStormWater_Darby.aspx)

## Attachment B

### Part 1 Stream Assessment

This assessment will determine if a stream is considered a channelized, low-gradient headwater stream (drainage ditches) which would be applicable for stream restoration.

In the event the assessment of the stream, meets all the criteria listed below, restoration as depicted in Part 2 of this attachment, could be performed.

Previously channelized low-gradient headwater streams (drainage ditches) shall for the purposes of this permit be defined as having all of the following characteristics:

- Less than 10 square miles of drainage area
- Low gradient and low stream power such that in spite of their straightened and entrenched condition incision (down-cutting) is not evident
- Entrenched, entrenchment ratio < 2.2
- Straight, sinuosity of the bankfull channel < 1.02

### Part 2 Restoration

Restoration shall be accomplished by any natural channel design approach that will lead to a self-maintaining reach able to provide both local habitat and watershed services (e.g. self-purification and valley floodwater storage).

- a. Construction of a floodplain, channel and habitat
- b. Over-wide channel design by excavation down to the elevation of the stream bed uniformly across the entire frequently flooded width (Figure 1)
- c. Floodplain excavation necessary to promote interaction between stream and self-forming floodplain
- d. Include a water quality setback of 100 feet from centerline of stream on each side.

The primary target regardless of design approach shall be the frequently flooded width, which shall be maximized, at 10 times the channel's self-forming width. Five times the self-forming channel width may still be acceptable particularly on portions of the site if greater widths are achieved elsewhere.

Figure 1

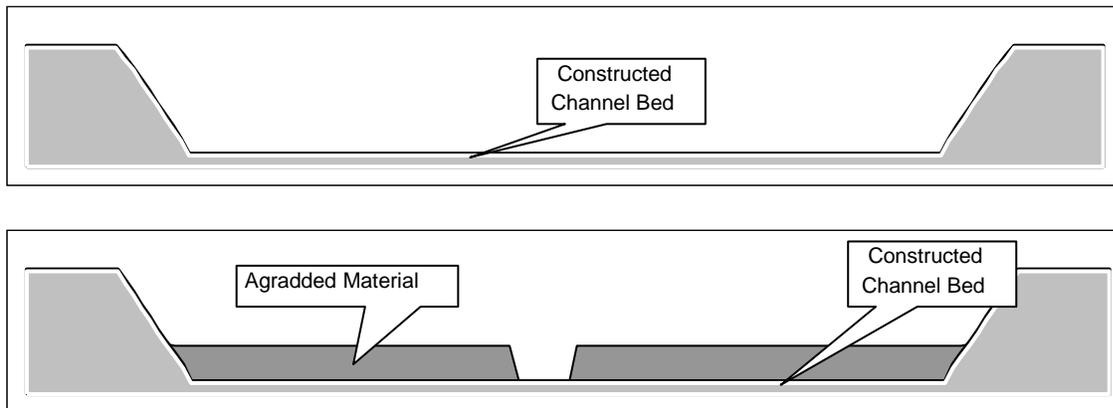


Figure 1: Typical cross-section of an over-wide channel. The darkly shaded areas are the floodplain bars that will form through aggradation along the constructed channel bed, while the lightly shaded area is the constructed channel.