



Rule 5 Conversion to Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP)

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Agenda

Rule 5 Change to Construction
Stormwater General Permit (CSGP)

Continuation of Coverage

Major changes to the SWPPP
requirements

What is the change?

- Convert “permit by rule” to an administratively issued general permit
- Construction General Permit
- Developed and issued by IDEM
- 5-year permit terms
- Hobart will update their local ordinance
- Continuation of Coverage (who has received notice from IDEM?)

Why the change?

- EPA has mandated the change
- Potential conflict with permittees establishing rules.
- 2003 – last time regulations changed
- clarify issues encountered over 20 years
- Incorporate implementation feedback

Timeline

December 18, 2021 – CSGP became effective



December 17, 2026 – CSGP will expire (5-year permit)



February 12, 2022 – IDEM made the Notice of Intent (NOI) available



February 12, 2022 – Email notices sent for Continuation of Coverage



May 12, 2022 – submit Continuation of Coverage document to IDEM

Topsoil

3.1 General Requirements

- (a) A permittee must, at a minimum, meet each of the following requirements:
- (4) Topsoil must be preserved, unless infeasible.

Topsoil. (1) The dark-colored surface layer, or A horizon, of a soil; when present it ranges in depth from a fraction of an inch to 2-3 feet. (2) Equivalent to the plow layer of cultivated soils. (3) Commonly used to refer to the surface layer(s) enriched in organic matter and having textural and structural characteristics favorable for plant growth.



Natural Buffers

Existing natural buffers that are adjacent to waters of the state must be preserved to promote infiltration and provide protection of the water resource, unless infeasible.

Existing buffers:

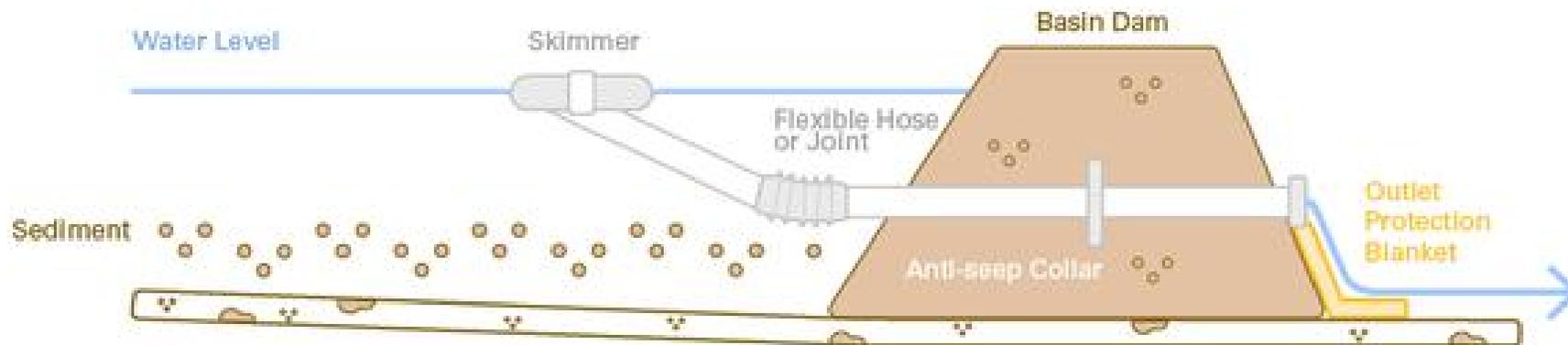
1. 50 feet or more in width must be preserved.
2. Less than 50 feet in width must be preserved in their entirety.
3. May be enhanced with vegetation that is native and promotes ecological improvement and sustainability.



Sediment Basins

Sediment basins, where feasible, must withdraw water from the surface of the water column unless equivalent sediment reduction can be achieved by use of alternative measures.

During freezing conditions, the implementation of alternative withdrawal methods may be utilized.



Stormwater Detention

The run-off rate of stormwater run-off and/or volume from the project site must meet local requirements to address stormwater quantity as established by ordinance or other regulatory mechanism. When a local requirement does not exist, the post-development run-off discharge from the project site must not exceed the pre-development discharge based on the two-year, ten-year, and one-hundred-year peak storm events.

Stormwater Quality Treatment

Run-off from the project site must be managed to minimize pollutants that are expected to be associated with stormwater run-off from the final land use. To achieve pollutant minimization goals, measures must be selected and meet the requirements as established by local ordinance or other regulatory mechanism. When a local requirement does not exist, the post-construction measures must be selected based on correct sizing to address the Water Quality Volume (WQv) or water quality flow rate to ensure compliance with 327 IAC 2-1- 6(a)(1)(A-D) and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8(a) and 327 IAC 2-1.5-8 (b)(1)(A-D).

Operation and Maintenance of Post-Construction BMPs

Post-construction BMPs must be operated and maintained by the owner of the BMP during and after construction (ponds, swirl BMPs, rain gardens, infiltration areas, etc):

- Long term operation, maintenance and documentation of activities
- Local inspectors will verify and request documentation
- Maintenance log must be available for inspection upon request

Dewatering

Discharge water from dewatering of ground water from excavations, trenches, foundations, etc. must not be discharged when:

(A) Sediment-laden water is not first directed to an appropriate sediment control measure or a series of control measures that minimizes the discharge of the sediment

(B) A visible sheen and/or pollutants are present at a level that requires additional treatment and/or an alternate permit.



Trash Dumpsters

Waste containers (trash receptacles), when selected to manage waste, must be managed to reduce the discharge of pollutants and blowing of debris. Receptacles that are not appropriately managed will require alternatives that include but are not limited to:

1. A cover (e.g., lid, tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation or
2. A similarly effective method designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Waste that is not disposed of in trash receptacles must be protected from exposure to the weather and/or removed at the end of the day from the site and disposed of properly.



7-day Stabilization Requirements

Un-vegetated areas that are left idle or scheduled to be left inactive must be temporarily or permanently stabilized with measures appropriate for the season to minimize erosion potential. To meet this requirement, the following apply:

- (1) Stabilization must be initiated by the end of the seventh day the area is left idle. The stabilization activity must be completed within fourteen (14) days after initiation.



Concrete Washout - Definition

“Concrete washout” means the rinsing of chutes, pumps, curb and paving machines, hoppers, wheelbarrows, hand tools and any other equipment that are used to handle concrete, mortar, stucco, grout or other mixtures of cement. Concrete washout water is a wastewater slurry containing cementitious materials, metals and is caustic or corrosive, having a high pH.



Written Evaluations and Documentation

- SMP – Self Monitoring Program (new term and acronym)
 - Weekly inspections and before or after a 0.5-inch rain event
 - No more than 3 inspections a week
- Project management log
 - Offsite work, staging areas, disposal areas, SMP reports, enforcement, SWPPP modifications.
- Corrective actions documentation and timeline
 - The day of the discovery - existing BMPs
 - Within 7 days - for installation of new BMPs

Hobart has specific requirements for the local permit

Trained Individual - Definition

“Trained individual” means an individual who is trained and experienced in the principles of stormwater management, including erosion and sediment control as is demonstrated by completion of coursework, state registration, professional certification, or annual training (as required by Hobart ordinance Chapter 152) that enable the individual to make judgments regarding stormwater management, treatment, and monitoring.

- Self-monitoring inspections
- SWPPP updates
- Corrective Actions

Continuation of Coverage

Open permits must obtain new coverage (Continuation of Coverage)

Or close out the permit

- Close out Hobart's stormwater permit before submitting NOT

Update activity-based requirements

- Project Management Log
- Self Monitoring Program
- Trash/Dumpster management
- Concrete washout management
- 7-day stabilization

Design components will not require retrofit (sediment basins, detention, etc.)

Questions?

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