Ogden UTAH™ Engineering Division

Engineering Standards and Drawings for

SWPP Permits

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

For additional Storm Water and Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements, refer to Part 3 of the General Permit Number UTR 300000.

1. Each site will be responsible for preparing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The type of SWPPP is dependent on the site.
    a. Project site less than 5,000 square feet (5,000 ft^2) (not located in a sensitive area or a demolition) will not be required to obtain an Ogden City SWPPP permit.
        1) These sites must still comply with Municipal, State, and Federal Storm Water Regulations. The responsible party must sign and certify the SWPPP.
    b. Project site greater than 5,000 square feet (5,000 ft^2) but less than one acre shall be required to obtain a city SWPPP permit.
    c. Projects one acre (1 acre) or larger, part of a common plan development, and/or projects involving sensitive areas:
        1) Must file an NOI with the state of Utah Division of Water Quality (A few exceptions may apply for projects located in sensitive areas).
            a) Fill out and complete a State SWPPP Booklet (or approved equal) if an NOI is filed.
            b) If an NOI is filed, then the responsible party must file an NOT to conclude the project and end inspection requirements.

2. All Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and good engineering practices.

3. Portions of the site where construction activity is temporarily or permanently ceased must be stabilized within 14 days.
    a. Unless construction will resume within 21 days.

4. Litter, debris, and chemicals must be protected from exposure to storm water.

5. The following will be required when submitting for a SWPPP permit:
    a. General Site Plan shall include:
        1) A description of the protocol for ensuring the following permit requirements will be met.
        2) The identification of all potential sources of pollution which may affect the quality of storm water discharges from the project site.
        3) A list of all operators at the site in charge of meeting the permit requirements and the implementation of the SWPPP permit.
    b. Site Description shall include:
        1) A general location map.
        2) The total area of site to be disturbed.
            a) Include amount of pervious and impervious surface.
        3) The runoff coefficient for pre-construction and post-construction.
        4) A map identifying discharge locations near the site.
        5) A description for measures to minimize off-site tracking of sediment.
            a) Include control measures for the generation of dust.
        6) A description of construction materials to be stored on site.

a) List measures to limit exposure, spill prevention, and response practices for operators on site.

7) Describe all measures/waste disposal practices which prevent discharge of solid material and building materials from entering Ogden City Storm Sewers, or any nearby body of water.

8) Describe any post-construction storm water management controls being utilized on site.

a) Identify reasons for utilization of these methods.

c. The Structural Practices shall include:

1) Any technical explanations and practices utilized for the current project.
2) A description of structures used on site.
3) The controls used to minimize off-site tracking.
4) A description of materials to be stored on site.
5) A description of any post-construction controls.

d. Site Map shall be complete and to scale, of the entire site. The site map shall be included with the approved set of drawings submitted to Ogden City. A copy of this plan needs to remain on site at all times and shall include:

1) A page showing the drainage patterns of the site.

a) Include approximate slopes after major grading activities.

2) Any areas of soil disturbance and areas not being disturbed.
3) The locations of control measures.
4) Any Storm Water discharge locations.

a) Show locations where storm water discharges from the site, and how it discharges.

e. Stabilization Practices shall include:

1) A description of any temporary and/or permanent stabilization practices to be used for the development.

a) The practices shall make known the responsible party for the each practice.

4-1 Access/Easements

1. Should the installation of a Storm Water facility require any easements to Ogden City, the Developer of such system shall convey the easements, as determined necessary by the City Engineer, by deed to Ogden City.

2. Discharging storm water onto or through private property without the appropriate easement is strictly prohibited.
   a. Cross drainage between properties may be allowed with a written easement as approved by the City Engineer.

3. An access easement will be required whenever public storm drains are constructed on private property.

4. Should easements be necessary for the installation and maintenance of a Public Storm Sewer system, such easements shall be:
   a. Based on the pipe size, the depth of the pipe, and the amount of space needed to covey the given drainage.

b. Extend 10 feet (10') beyond the last manhole on a line.
c. Submitted to the City Engineer for final approval.
d. No buildings, utilities or structures shall be erected or constructed within such easements as to interfere with the activities necessary to properly access, maintain and/or replace such lines or Storm Drain structures.

5. Both legal and physical access is required to all Storm Drain manholes, inlets, and facilities. Physical access shall consist of all-weather surface sufficient to provide access for all routine maintenance and repair equipment.

6. All detention lots or easements shall be properly surveyed and corners permanently marked prior to acceptance of improvements

4-2 Definitions

1. Average Rainfall Intensity: Rainfall intensity shall be obtained from the National Weather Service's Precipitation Frequency Data Server (http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/sa/ut_pfds.html).

2. BMPs: Best Management Practices: A BMP is a procedure, technique, or structure used to reduce the pollutant content of storm water discharge from a specific location.

3. Detention Facility: The facility used to store storm water runoff for controlled release during and/or following a storm event.

4. Discharge Point: A point or location where surface or storm water runoff is concentrated before being released from the property.

5. DOL: United States Department of Labor

6. Drainage Area: Consists of the entire catchment area which contributes surface and storm water runoff to a specific point.

7. Emergency Overflow: A waterway in or about a hydraulic structure which allows the release of excess water.

8. Erosion Control: Control the unwanted movement of soil

9. Freeboard: The distance from the top of a bank or embankment to the high-water elevation during a design storm.

10. Groundwater: Concentrated water beneath the earth's surface.

11. Historic Flow: The runoff which has historically flowed off from the property in question for the specified storm frequency and duration prior to development. This would be either the land's pre-development agricultural (to be calculated as grass pasture in good condition) or native condition.

12. Natural Drainage Channel: Drainage structures which occur naturally prior to any manmade disturbance which could convey storm water to a creek, canal, or stream.

13. OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

14. Peak Flow: Maximum rate of storm water runoff at a point under investigation

15. Regional Detention Facility: The facility used to store storm water for a large area of runoff for controlled release during and/or following a storm event.

16. Retention Facility: The facility used to store storm water runoff during and/or following a storm event.

17. Roughness Coefficient: Value used in Manning's equation to estimate a material's resistance to the flow of water. Usually represented as *n.*

18. Runoff Coefficient: Value used in the Rational Method to estimate the permeability of ground cover to water runoff.

19. Sheet Flow: A shallow mass of storm water runoff in the upper reaches of a sub-basin.

20. Spread: A measure of transverse lateral distance from the curb face to the limit of water flowing on the roadway.

21. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan: Drawing which represents the Best Management Practices used in preventing polluted storm water from leaving the site.

22. Storm Water Runoff: Water resulting from precipitation running off the surface of a drainage area during or immediately following a storm event.

23. Time of Concentration: The time it takes a drop of water falling on the hydraulically most remote point in the watershed to travel through the watershed to the outlet.