



STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL HOMEBUILDING SITES

Subdivision Name: _____

Existing CGP Tracking No.: _____

Subdivision Location: _____

Builder Name: _____

Builder Mailing Address: _____

Site Description (lot numbers): _____

Description of Project: Single Family Homebuilding
Soil Disturbing Activities: Clearing and grubbing; installing perimeter and other erosion and sediment controls; grading for preparation of final planting, sod and seeding; digging of foundations and trenching for sewer, water and utility extensions, and leveling building pad. **This SWPPP is only for at grade lots and is NOT applicable if any mass grading of the site is required.**
Site Area: Single-family lots as shown on the plat map

Name of Receiving Waters: _____
(Also available on initial permittee's NOI.)

INTRODUCTION

Construction activities near streams, rivers and lakes have the potential to cause water pollution and stream degradation if erosion and sediment controls are not properly installed and maintained. In order to effectively reduce erosion and sedimentation impacts, appropriate, site-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be designed, installed, and maintained on construction sites. In addition, coverage under the Tennessee General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities (CGP) must be obtained for all construction sites that meet permitting criteria. One of the requirements for obtaining this permit coverage is the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that details the erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs to be installed and maintained at the site.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Pollution Control has determined that siltation is the leading cause of impairment of streams, rivers and lakes in Tennessee. While not the only source of sediment discharge, construction and development activities continue throughout Tennessee, and have been shown to contribute large quantities of sediment to water bodies during precipitation events, if BMPs are not properly used. Pollution due to siltation can have physical, chemical, biological, and economic impacts to waters. Siltation causes changes in flow patterns, increased water treatment costs, hindrances to navigation, and the increased possibility of flooding. Sediment can also restrict light penetration, transport other pollutants into the water body, smother eggs and nests of fish, and cover stream substrates that provide habitat for fish and aquatic life.

The proper use of BMPs can be effective in preventing erosion and controlling sediment on construction sites. The Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook is designed to provide information to planners, developers, engineers, and contractors on the proper selection, installation, and maintenance of BMPs. The handbook is intended for use during the design and construction of projects that require erosion prevention and sediment controls to protect waters of the state. It also aids in the development of SWPPPs and other reports, plans, or specifications required by Tennessee's water quality regulations.

The handbook is printed in a loose-leaf format with the intention of allowing periodic updates as technological advancements are made, or errors are corrected. The entire handbook is available by attending one of the ***Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control*** or ***Design of Vegetative and Structural Measures for Erosion and Sediment Control*** courses offered by the State of Tennessee. It is also available for download from the Department's web page located at:

www.state.tn.us/environment

or for a fee at one of the Environmental Field Offices throughout the state. As updates are developed, they also will be available online at the web page address above.

Excerpts from the handbook are utilized in this SWPPP for single family residential homebuilding.

Typical Sequence of Major Home Building Activities:

1. Clearing and grubbing (site-wide)
2. Digging/trenching for foundations
3. Install utilities, sanitary sewer and water service (site-wide)
4. Leveling pad for house site
5. Install utilities, sanitary sewer and water service (for individual house connections)
6. Home construction
7. Complete grading and install permanent sod, seeding and mulching
8. Remove construction debris and sediment
9. When all construction activity is complete and the site is stabilized, remove all erosion control measures and seed/sod any areas disturbed by their removal.

Please note: This SWPPP is not applicable to items 1 and 3, above, and may not be applicable to item 2, depending on site-specific circumstances.

SUMMARY

Please specifically list all of the relevant BMPs described in the following pages that will be utilized at this site (attach additional sheets if necessary). **Please attach a plat map that shows the location of your lots within the project, as well as the location of these BMPs.**

NOTE: None of these BMPs shall disturb, limit, or otherwise conflict with other BMPs that may be in use at this site by other site operators.

For more information on available Best Management Practices for erosion prevention and sediment control, and for detailed specifications, refer to the Tennessee Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook, Second Edition, March 2002. This handbook is provided to those who attend the Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention & Sediment Control Workshop that is sponsored by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the University of Tennessee. It is also available for download from the Department's permit web page @

<http://www.state.tn.us/environment/permits/conststrm.htm>.

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Please note: The CGP requires that all erosion prevention and sediment controls be designed for the 2-year/24-hour storm event, except for discharges into high quality waters or impaired waters (or upstream of such waters if impaired by siltation), in which case all erosion prevention and sediment controls shall be designed for the 5-year/24-hour storm event.

The appropriate combination of the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used at all building lots until home construction is complete and all bare soil is stabilized with perennial vegetation or impervious cover. Some of the common BMPs appropriate to home building are described below. Information on other BMPs that are mentioned, that may or may not be applicable to home building, can be found in the full handbook.

STABILIZATION PRACTICES

Temporary Stabilization

Topsoil stockpiles and disturbed portions of the site where construction activity temporarily ceases for at least 21 days will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch no more than 14 days after the last construction activity in that area. pH control, fertilization and seeding will be performed in accordance with accepted landscaping practices for the project location.

Permanent Stabilization

Disturbed portions of the site where construction activity permanently ceases shall be stabilized with permanent vegetation or impervious cover, no more than 14 days after the construction activity has ceased. pH control, fertilization, seeding and mulching will be performed in accordance with accepted landscaping practices for the project location.

Sodding

Definition A permanent vegetative cover using sod brought from locations off site.

Purpose

- To establish immediate ground cover
- To reduce storm water runoff
- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas
- To improve aesthetics

Conditions This application is appropriate for areas that require immediate vegetative covers, such as drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow. Finished yards are typically sodded.

Planning Considerations Sod can initially be more costly than seeding, but the advantages often justify the increased initial costs.

- Immediate erosion control and green surface
- Reduced failure as compared to seed as well as the lack of weeds
- Can be established nearly year-round

Sod is preferable to seed in waterways and swales because of the immediate protection of the channel after application. Sod must be staked in concentrated flow areas.

Construction Specifications

Soil Preparation: Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1 inch. Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.

Properly applied topsoil will help guarantee a stand of grass. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides.

Mix fertilizer and/or lime into soil surface. Fertilize and/or lime based on soil tests and/or contact with the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Installation: Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod.

On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.

Irrigate sod and the top 4" of soil immediately after installation.

Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather. Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2 - 3 weeks.

Materials: Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.

1. Sod should be machine cut and contain $\frac{3}{4}$ " (+ or - $\frac{1}{4}$ ") of soil, not including shoots or thatch.
2. Sod should be cut to the desired size. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
3. Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
4. Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather if irrigation is not available.

Maintenance Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained. New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut to less than 2"-3".

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

Silt Fence

Definition A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier made of woven, synthetic filtration fabric supported by steel or wood posts.

Installation Silt fence will be installed adjacent to the curb at the street frontage and along the lot where necessary to control runoff. Silt fence should only be installed on the contour, never down slope. Silt fence should be installed by trenching between 4"-6" below grade with support posts 4'-6' on center and 1.5' into the ground with dirt backfilled into the trench. Where two sections of silt fence meet, overlap the two sections at least 18 inches. Erosion control products should always be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications, and properly inspected and maintained.

Purpose The purpose of a silt fence is to prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site and entering natural drainage ways or storm drainage systems by slowing storm water runoff and causing the deposition of sediment at the structure. Silt fencing encourages sheet flow and reduces the potential for development of rills and gullies.

Conditions Silt fence should be installed where sheet flow runoff can be stored behind the barrier without damaging the barrier or the submerged area behind the barrier.

Silt fence should not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.

Design Criteria All silt fence should be installed along the contour, never up or down a slope.

Where all sheet flow runoff is to be stored behind the fence (where no storm water disposal system is present), maximum slope length behind a silt fence should not exceed those shown in Table 1. **The drainage area should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ acre for every 100 feet of silt fence.**

Criteria for Silt Fence Placement

Table 1

Land Slope (percent)	Maximum Slope Length Above Fence (feet)
<2	100
2 to 5	75
5 to 10	50
10 to 20	25
>20*	15

* In areas where the slope is greater than 20 %, a flat area length of 10 feet between the toe of the slope and the fence should be provided

Source: GA SWCC

Construction Specifications Silt fence should be placed on the contour. On slopes with grades greater than 7%, the silt fence should be located at least 5 to 7 feet beyond the base. Turn the ends of the silt fence upslope so that a certain depth of storm water may be retained in front of the silt fence. The impounded depth should be at least 12 inches, but no more than the height of the silt fence. Hay or straw bales should be staked in place at the end of the row of silt fence as an emergency overflow. This will allow detained water, exceeding the capacity of the silt fence, to be filtered and released quickly. The bottom edge of silt fence must be entrenched and backfilled to be effective.

The silt fence should be purchased in a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are unavoidable, filter cloth should be spliced together only at a supporting post, with a minimum 6-inch overlap, and securely sealed.

Maintenance Sediment should be removed once it has accumulated to one-half the original height of the barrier. Filter fabric should be replaced whenever it has deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the fabric is reduced (approximately six months). Silt fence should remain in place until disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized. All sediment accumulated at the fence should be removed and properly disposed of before the fence is removed.

Hay or Straw Bales Bales, if employed, will be placed in a single row, lengthwise, on contour and embedded in the soil to a depth of 4 inches. Bales will be securely anchored in place by stakes or bars driven through the bales. *Hay bales shall only be used in conjunction with properly installed and placed silt fence. Use of hay bales alone is never an approved BMP.*

Temporary Sediment Trap

Definition A temporary ponding area formed by constructing an earthen embankment with a stone outlet.

Purpose To detain sediment-laden runoff from small, disturbed areas long enough to allow the majority of the sediment to settle out.

Conditions Sediment should be periodically removed from the trap to maintain the required volume. Refer to the Handbook for more information.

Design Criteria Professionals familiar with the design of storm water basins should prepare construction plans and drawings. The trap should be designed using sound engineering practice. Refer to the Handbook for more information.

Removal: Sediment traps must be removed after the contributing drainage area is stabilized.

Construction Specifications

Refer to the Handbook for more information.

Inspections Inspections of temporary sediment traps should be performed according to the requirements of Part 3.5.8 of the CGP or, if applicable, Part 4.4.1.

Maintenance Sediment should be removed and the trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one half the design volume of the wet storage. Sediment removal from the basin should be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode and cause sedimentation problems. Maintenance needs identified in inspections or by other means should be accomplished before the next storm event if possible, but in no case more than seven days after the need is identified.

Matting Matting, if appropriate for use, will reduce erosion on previously graded and seeded swales, channels, slopes or critical areas. Matting will be firmly anchored by means of trenching, anchor slots, stakes and/or staples. Types of matting include straw blankets, excelsior blankets and jute mesh. They should always be installed according to the manufacturers instructions and specifications.

Geotextiles: Geotextiles, if appropriate for use, reduce the discharge of sediment as a result of construction activity by stabilizing soil and are suitable in areas where erosion control matting, hydraulic mulch and other methods are not appropriate. Geotextiles are a particular type of geosynthetic material made from long polymers of plastic substances. There are two types, woven and unwoven, indicating how the geotextile was made. They should always be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and specifications.

Check Dams Check dams, if appropriate for use, are small temporary barrier grade control structures across a swale, drainage ditch, or area of concentrated flow. Formal designs are not required; however, the following standards should be used. Stone check dams should not exceed one acre of drainage area and rock check dams should not exceed five acres of drainage. The center of the check dam must be at least 9 inches lower than outer edges. Maximum dam height should be two feet. Types of dam material include stone, rock and sandbags.

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Definition A temporary protective device formed around a storm drain drop inlet to trap sediment.

Installation Inlets should be protected by installing sediment traps that use self-draining filter devices. The drainage area entering the sediment trap should be no more than one acre. Types of sediment traps include: excavated inlet sediment trap, silt fence protection, baffle box inlet protection, block and gravel, gravel inlet protection, and sod inlet protection. Inspections of erosion control measures should be made before anticipated storm events and within 24 hours after storm events. Sediment should be removed when accumulations reach ½ the capacity of the trap. Sediment shall not be allowed to wash into the inlet.

Purpose To prevent sediment from entering storm drainage systems, prior to temporary or permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.

Conditions Storm drain inlet protection should be installed at or around all storm drain drop inlets that receive runoff from disturbed areas.

Design Criteria Many sediment-filtering devices can be designed to serve as storm drain inlet protection. Inlet protection must be self-draining unless otherwise protected in a fashion that will not present a safety hazard. The drainage area served by the inlet protection should be no greater than one-half (0.5) acre.

If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a berm should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure to prevent undercutting and erosion under the structure. Also, a stone filter ring may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles.

Construction Specifications Inlet protection may be constructed on natural ground surface, on an excavated surface, or on machine compacted fill. The appropriate type of inlet protection will be chosen from the available options, which are described in the handbook. The available types include: Silt Fence Inlet Protection; Baffle Box Inlet Protection; Block and Gravel Inlet Protection; Gravel Inlet Protection; and Sod Inlet Protection.

Inspections Inspections of storm drain inlet protection methods should be performed according to the requirements of Part 3.5.8 of the CGP or, if applicable, Part 4.4.1.

Maintenance Maintenance needs identified in inspections or by other means should be accomplished before the next storm event if possible, but in no case more than seven days after the need is identified.

Sediment should not be allowed to wash into the storm drain inlet. It should be removed from the inlet protection and disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment should be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area should be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

Mulching

Definition Applying hay, straw, mulch, plant residues, or other suitable materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

Purpose

- To reduce runoff and erosion
- To conserve moisture
- To promote germination of seed
- To prevent surface compaction or crusting
- To protect seed from birds
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

Conditions Mulch may be used to promote vegetation germination and growth during a vegetative stabilization practice, or may be used as a temporary stabilization measure on its own where seed may not germinate due to temporary conditions.

Construction Specifications

Mulching Without Seeding: This standard applies to cleared areas where seed may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion-retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover. Mulch can be used as an erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at

the appropriate depth (depending on the material used), anchored, and have a continuous 95% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance is required to maintain 95% cover.

Mulching With Seeding: Mulch should be applied when seeding for vegetation stabilization. It significantly assists germination by protecting the seed from birds, by holding moisture at the surface of the soil, and by reducing soil surface temperature. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% soil cover.

Site Preparation: Consider these factors when preparing to use mulch:

1. Grade to enable the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
2. Install best management practices as required such as diversions, terraces, and/or sediment barriers.
3. Loosen compacted soil to a minimum depth of 4 inches if using mulch while seeding.

Mulching Materials: Select one of the following materials and apply at the rate indicated:

1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a rate that provides 95% or greater soil coverage.
2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a rate that provides 95% or greater soil coverage. **Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch.** This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs. This method should not, however, be used in conjunction with seeding due to soil acidification and nitrogen reduction problems that the decomposition of the “green” material will produce.

Maintenance Inspection of the application should be performed along with other regularly scheduled erosion and sediment control inspections. Any areas that have washed out due to high storm water flows should be reconsidered for different BMP use, or at least retreated. Areas that have been disturbed by blowing wind should be retreated. Maintenance needs identified in inspections or by other means shall be accomplished before the next storm event if possible, but in no case more than seven days after the need is identified.

Construction Exit

Definition A stone-stabilized pad located at any point where traffic will be leaving a construction site to a public roadway.

Off- Site Vehicle Tracking Stabilized construction entrances will be provided to help reduce offsite vehicle tracking of sediments. Construction entrances should be made of non-erodible material, typically rock or gravel. The paved street adjacent to the site entrances will be swept regularly to remove any access mud, dirt or rock tracked from the site. Dump trucks that haul material from the construction site will be covered by a tarpaulin.

Purpose To reduce or eliminate the transport of material from the construction area onto a public roadway.

Conditions This practice is applied at appropriate points of construction egress. Geotextile underliners are required to stabilize and support the pad aggregates.

Design Criteria

Formal design is not required. The following standards should be used:

Aggregate Size: Stone should be in accordance with TDOT #1 or #2 stone specifications (1.5 to 3.5 inch stone), washed, and well graded.

Pad Thickness: The gravel pad should have a minimum thickness of 6 inches.

Pad Length and Width: At a minimum, the width should equal full width of all points of vehicular egress, but not less than 20 feet wide. Pad length should be no less than 50 feet.

Washing: If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad does not sufficiently remove the material, the tires should be washed prior to exit onto public roadways. When washing is required, the wash rack should be designed for the anticipated traffic loads and placed on level ground, on a pad of coarse aggregate (such as TDOT #57). The wash rack design may consist of other materials suitable for truck traffic that remove mud and dirt. The wash rack should have provisions that intercept the sediment-laden runoff and direct it into a sediment trap or sediment basin.

Location: The exit should be located wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site directly onto a public roadway.

Construction Specifications

It is recommended that the exit area be excavated to a depth of 3 inches and be cleared of all vegetation and roots.

Inspections Inspections of construction exits should be performed according to the requirements of Part 3.5.8 of the CGP or, if applicable, Part 4.4.1.

Maintenance The exit should be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of material onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with fresh stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

TIMING OF CONTROLS/MEASURES

As indicated in the sequence of major activities, construction entrances will be constructed and stabilized prior to clearing or grading of any other portion of the site. Temporary structural materials will also be installed throughout the project prior to the commencement of site disturbance for building lot or roadway construction. Areas where construction activity temporarily ceases for more than 15 days will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch, or equivalent. Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, that area shall be stabilized with permanent sod or sod and mulch. After the entire site is stabilized, any sediment that has accumulated will be removed and embankments re-sodded as necessary. After all permanent stabilization measures have been completed, temporary structural measures will be removed and any disturbed areas will be repaired.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection and Maintenance Practices:

1. All control measures will be inspected at least twice per week as detailed in Part 3.5.8 of the CGP or, if applicable, Part 4.4.1.
2. All measures will be maintained in good working order; if a repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of the report.
3. Built-up sediment will be removed from any silt fence when it reaches 1/2 the height of the fence.
4. The silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, fabric attachment to the fence posts, and the firmness of fence post embedment.
5. Temporary and permanent landscaping, sodding and /or seeding and mulching will be inspected for bare spots, washouts and healthy growth.
6. A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection of the erosion prevention and sediment control measures.
7. Inspect riprap outlet structures after rainfall exceeding 0.5 inches to see if any erosion around or below the riprap has taken place or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.
8. The owner shall designate personnel who will be responsible for inspections, maintenance and repair activities, and for filling out the inspection and maintenance report. These personnel shall be trained in all inspection and maintenance practices necessary for keeping the erosion and sediment controls used onsite in good working order. Inspectors must have successfully completed the "Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control" course, or equivalent. A copy of the certification or training record for inspector certification should be kept on site.

Non- Storm Water Discharges:

1. Water from water line flushings.
2. Pavement wash waters.
3. Uncontaminated groundwater from excavation dewatering.
4. All non-storm water discharges will be directed to the onsite drainage collection system.

Inventory for Pollution Prevention Plan:

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be present onsite during construction:

Concrete	Fertilizers
Masonry Block	Detergents
Roofing Shingles	Cleaning Solvents
Petroleum based products	Paints
Wood	Metal Connectors

Spill Prevention

Material Management Practices:

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substance to storm water runoff.

1. Only enough product required for the job will be stored onsite.
2. All materials stored onsite will be in a neat and orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
3. Products will be kept in their original containers with original manufacturer's label.
4. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
5. All of a product will be used up before disposing of container whenever possible.
6. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
7. The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal practices are followed.

Spill Control Practices:

1. Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
2. Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite.
3. All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
4. The spill area will be kept ventilated & personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing.
5. The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent a particular type of spill from re-occurring. A description of each spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will be included.
6. The site superintendent, who is responsible for the day- to- day onsite construction operations, will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator and will assign other personnel, whose names will be posted in the onsite office trailer or other accessible place suitable for the purpose, to receive spill prevention and cleanup training.

Contact Information: In TN Call: 1-888-891-TDEC (8332) for further information on the storm water pollution prevention plan.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
Division of Water Pollution Control
401 Church Street, L&C Annex 6th floor, Nashville TN 37243



SWPPP CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE PAGE FOR HOME BUILDER LOTS

(Owner/Builder, the primary permittee, signs this paragraph)

"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 gather and evaluate 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."

Signature

Date

(Construction Contractors, secondary permittees, sign this paragraph)

I certify under penalty of law that I have reviewed this document, any attachments, and the SWPPP referenced above. Based on my inquiry of the construction site owner/developer identified above and/or my inquiry of the person directly responsible for assembling this NOI and SWPPP, I believe the information submitted is accurate. I am aware that this NOI, if approved, makes the above-described construction activity subject to NPDES permit number TNR100000, and that certain of my activities on-site are thereby regulated. I am aware that there are significant penalties, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations, and for failure to comply with these permit requirements.

Signature

Date