

Keep a Copy at the Construction Site and Submit this Page to:
 Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Chief, Environmental Permits Division
 MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control
 P.O. Box 10385
 Jackson, Mississippi 39289-0385

Registration Form for Residential Lot Coverage under Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General Permit



INSTRUCTIONS

Coverage recipients for residential subdivisions construction that do not retain responsibility for permit compliance for individual lots are to furnish this Registration to buyers of individual lots at the time of purchase. In addition, the attached Requirements for Individual Lots in Residential Subdivisions, the Inspection and Certification Form and the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit shall also be given to buyers of individual lots at the time of purchase. This form is providing notification, according to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.28 (b) (2) (vi), to buyers of lots in residential developments that being part of a "larger common plan of development or sale" coverage is required under Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General Permit (40 CFR 122.26 (b) (14) (x)). To comply with the permit, **the Registration Form must be submitted to the MDEQ** at the address listed above and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be developed and implemented to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges during construction activity. **The SWPPP is not required to be submitted to the MDEQ.** A copy of the SWPPP and Registration Form must be kept at the construction site or locally available and available upon request by the MDEQ or local officials. In addition, **a copy of the completed Registration Form(s) must be retained by the developer and submitted to the MDEQ when requesting termination of permit coverage.** If the buyer or homebuilder sells the lot before a house is built they must provide this form to the new owner. See the following attachments for information on SWPPP development. All questions must be answered – answer "NA" if the question is not applicable. For further information contact the MDEQ at 601/961-5171 or at our website address: www.deq.state.ms.us

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| ORIGINAL COVERAGE RECIPIENT NAME: _____ COMPANY NAME: _____ STREET OR P.O. BOX: _____ CITY: STATE: ZIP: _____ PHONE # (INCLUDE AREA CODE): _____ | BUYER / HOMEBUILDER: _____ COMPANY NAME (IF APPROPRIATE): _____ STREET OR P.O. BOX: _____ CITY: STATE: ZIP: _____ BUYER PHONE # (INCLUDE AREA CODE): _____ |
|--|--|

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION NAME: _____

LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: MSR10: _____

LOT NUMBER(s) (attach an additional sheet if necessary): _____ **LOT SIZE(s):** _____

PHYSICAL SITE ADDRESS (IF NOT AVAILABLE INDICATE THE NEAREST NAMED ROAD):

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ **COUNTY:** _____ **ZIP:** _____

I certify under penalty of law that this document, 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. As a buyer / homebuilder, I further certify that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General Permit and that I am responsible for installing and maintaining the appropriate pollution control measures for the purchased lot(s) identified.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Original Coverage Recipient Signature¹ | Date Signed |
| Printed Name | Title |
| Buyer / Homebuilder Signature¹ | Date Signed |
| Printed Name | Title |

¹This application shall be signed according to the Large Construction General Permit.

REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL LOTS IN RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS WHICH ARE COVERED BY THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT

As a homebuilder on a lot that is part of a regulated subdivision, you are also regulated under the State's storm water regulations and are required to take steps to keep soil and sediment from leaving the lot. When rain falls on exposed soil it can wash away valuable topsoil. It also carries soil, nutrients and other pollutants into streets, gutters and ditches, where it then travels to lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands. Polluted runoff can cause excessive growth of aquatic weeds and algae and reduce recreational opportunities such as swimming and fishing. Sediment laden runoff can also destroy fish habitat, reducing productive fishing opportunities. In addition, sediment-laden runoff can also clog pipes, ditches, streams and basins resulting in increased flooding and maintenance cost. Therefore, the homebuilder is required to minimize off-site damage from soil erosion, sediment leaving the construction site, and poor "housekeeping" practices. This requirement must be accomplished by developing and implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Some examples of individual lot SWPPPs are attached for your convenience. Sketch the controls on a copy of your site plan. Narrative notes on the site plan may also be used in addition to the erosion control symbols.

In developing and implementing the SWPPP, controls must be used from each control group (vegetative, structural, housekeeping) to prevent erosion and sediment and other pollutants from leaving the site. Commonly used controls include:

Vegetative Controls

Temporary vegetation includes annual grasses that sprout quickly such as annual rye, browntop millet, oats, and winter wheat. These grow quickly with little care and can protect the soil from rainfall and act as a filter. They will not provide permanent cover. Permanent cover must be established as soon as possible. When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for 30 days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented within 7 calendar days.

Mulching is the placement of hay grass, woodchips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil to provide temporary cover to protect the soil from rain. Mulching may be the only option during the winter when seeding or sodding is not possible. Mulch must stay in place to be effective. Netting, stakes or chemical binders are used to anchor some types of mulch. Be sure to reinstall washed-out mulch and anchor if necessary until permanent cover is established.

Permanent stabilization is required as soon as possible. Silt fences, and other temporary measures must be removed following permanent stabilization. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover on disturbed areas using either sod, perennial seed, trees or shrubs is required. When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for 30 days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented within 7 calendar days.

Vegetative buffer zones are undisturbed or planted vegetated areas that are between construction activities and water bodies.

Structural Controls

Silt fences are temporary sediment barriers made of filter fabric buried at the bottom, stretched, and supported by stakes. The silt fence slows runoff and allows it to puddle or pond, so soil and sediment can settle out before leaving the site. The bottom 8 to 12 inches of fence must either be sliced in or buried in a trench about 4 to 6 inches deep by 4 to 6 inches wide. **Silt fences that are not buried are improperly installed. They have no useful function, are a waste of money, and may result in enforcement action.** Stakes must be on the downstream side of the fence and spaced about 3 feet apart. Silt fence must not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas. Place fences on the contour or perpendicular to the slope of the hill so that water and sediment will pond behind the fence. **Turn ends uphill** to prevent water going around the end. Install on the downslope, downhill, downstream, or low side of your lot. Keep the fence/barrier in place until grass is established.

Construction entrance/exits are stone stabilized site entrances which reduce sediment tracked onto public roads. Apply gravel or crushed rock to the driveway area and restrict traffic to this one route. Use 3 to 6

inch gravel over a geotextile fabric. At the end of each day sweep or scrape up any soil tracked onto the street. Limit "standard" vehicle access (including workers' vehicles) to only streets and roads, keep vehicles off of future yard areas; limit tracking of mud onto streets by requiring any required vehicles to use designated access drives. Streets are conduits for storm water, it is important to keep mud and sediment off the streets.

Stockpiles of sand or soil should be covered with plastic or tarps at the end of each workday, or surrounded with silt fence or haybales. Do not locate a stockpile near a street, storm drain inlet, or ditch.

Slope drains are piping or lined channels that carry storm water downslope without erosion. A good example would be a downspout extender. Extenders may be used to protect temporarily stabilized areas from roof runoff. Extenders can direct water from roof gutters to paved or grassed areas. Remove extenders following permanent stabilization.

Erosion control blankets or mats are machine-produced mats of straw or other fibers held together with netting that provide temporary or permanent stabilization in critical areas, such as slopes or channels, so that vegetation may be established.

Additional Controls: The above controls are the more common practices used at small construction sites. There are a number of other controls, techniques and manufactured product available. A few examples include hydro seeding, inlet protection devices, diversion berms, silt dikes and fiber logs. Even something as simple as a tarp or plastic may provide temporary cover for small exposed areas. You may wish to contact an erosion and sediment control specialist, local building official, or MDEQ for further information. In addition, MDEQ has several guidance manuals that may be of assistance and the internet has abundant guidance on construction BMPs.

Housekeeping Controls

Pollutants that may enter storm water from construction sites because of poor housekeeping include oils, grease, paints, gasoline, solvents, litter, debris, and sanitary waste. Good housekeeping practices include:

- Frequent cleaning of trash and debris, providing waste receptacles at convenient locations and providing regular collection of waste;
- Directing concrete trucks to the subdivision's designated wash-off area(s) or back to the Ready-Mix facility;
- Providing protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials; and
- Providing adequately maintained sanitary facilities.

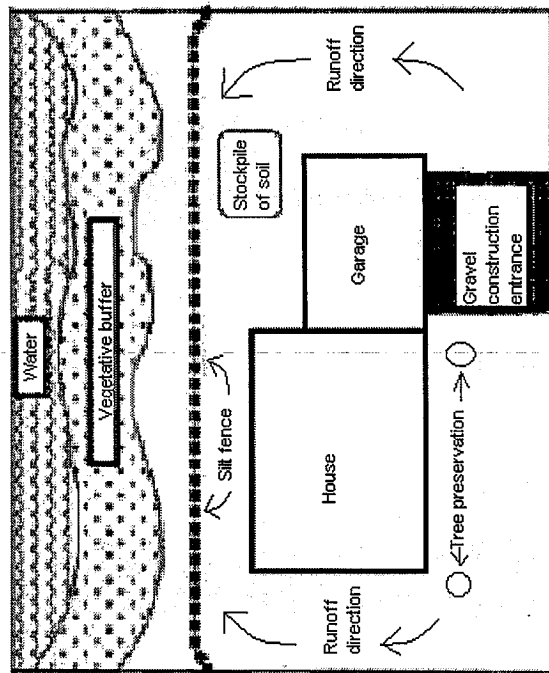
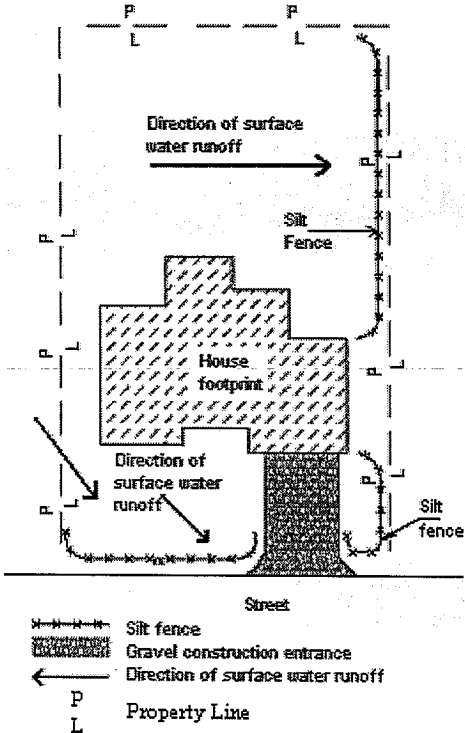
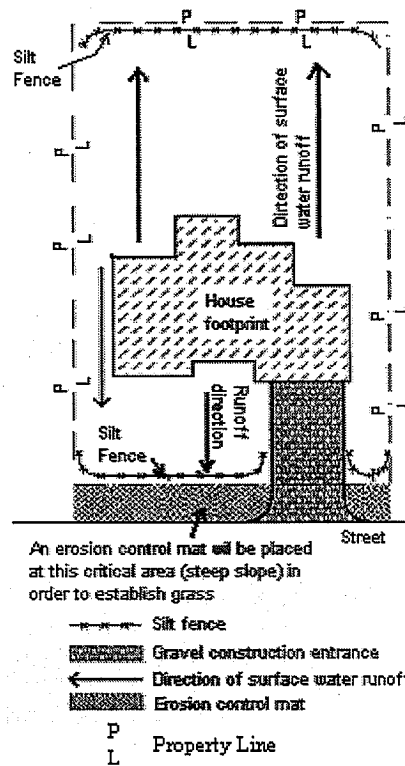
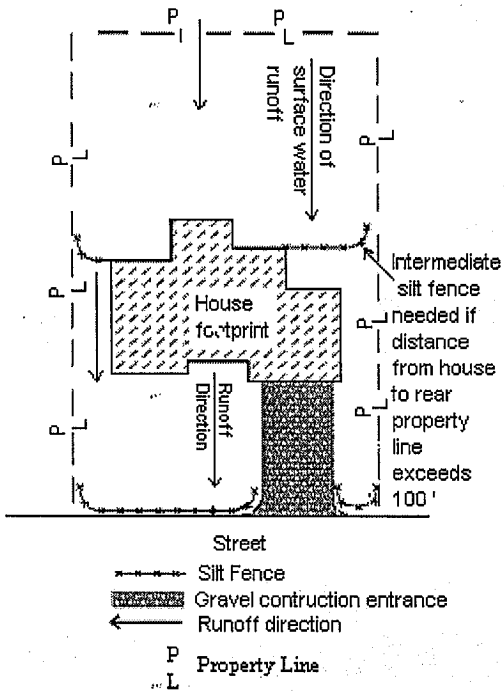
In addition, you should be aware that State air regulations prohibit the open burning of residential solid waste.

Inspection Requirements. Homebuilders shall inspect all erosion controls as often as is necessary, but no less than weekly, to ensure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the site and determine if additional or alternative control measures are required. Record the results of the inspections on the form provided on page 12. MDEQ strongly recommends that homebuilders perform a "walk through" inspection of the controls before anticipated storm events. It is a responsibility of the homebuilder to install additional and/or alternative erosion and sediment controls when existing controls prove to be ineffective in preventing sediment from leaving the site.

Retention of Records. All records, reports, forms and information resulting from activities required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the document origin.

Duty to Comply. Lot owners must comply with the applicable permit conditions. See Activities 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit for applicable conditions. Any noncompliance with the applicable permit conditions and aforementioned conditions including sediment leaving the lot constitutes a violation of the Mississippi Water Pollution Control Law and is grounds for enforcement action. It shall not be a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the activity in order to maintain compliance with the aforementioned requirements.

EXAMPLE INDIVIDUAL LOT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS



All disturbed areas will be temporarily seeded with ryegrass. After final grade has been reached, all disturbed areas will be sodded with bermuda grass.

