



**STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

JOHN C. SCHROER
COMMISSIONER

BILL HASLAM
GOVERNOR

September 9, 2014

Mr. Jim McAdoo, Permit Section
TN Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Pollution Control
11th Floor William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

RE: NOI and SWPPP Submittals for TDOT Construction Activities

Dear Mr. McAdoo:

We request coverage under the General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities for the subject project. Enclosed is the Notice of Intent (NOI) for Construction Activity – Storm Water Discharges and one hard copy and one electronic copy on CD of the site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Project # 68006-1215-94, PIN 115686.00
Lake Road, Bridge and Approaches over Salt Lick Creek @ LM 1.81
Macon County

By copy of this letter, we are sending three hard copies of the Permits and Documentation Binder and one CD of this SWPPP to the Region Construction Office (one copy for the contractor).

Please forward our office the Notice of Coverage (NOC) for this project as soon as it becomes available. Please contact me at (615)741-6830 if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

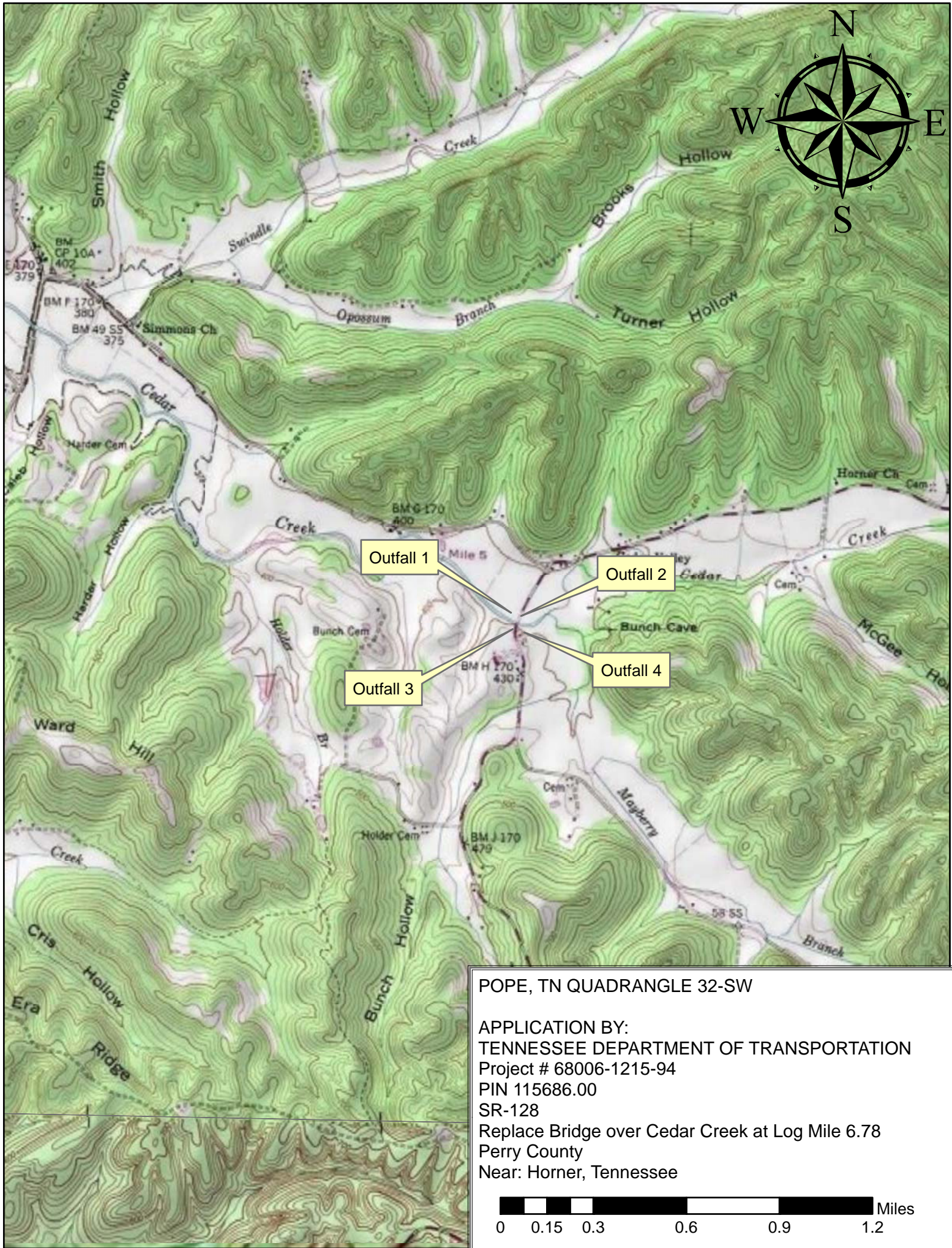
Laura Chandler
Environmental Permits Section

Enclosures

JLH: ARM: LHC

Enclosures for:

cc: Mr. Mike Brown, Region 3 Construction (CD)



Outfall 1

Outfall 2

Outfall 3

Outfall 4

Content Checklist



DOCUMENTS AND PERMITS BINDER

CHECKLIST

PROJECT NAME: STATE ROUTE 128, REPLACE BRIDGE OVER CEDAR CREEK

PIN: 115686.00

PROJECT NO. : 68006-1215-94

COUNTY: PERRY

1. INDEX OF REVISIONS
2. RAINFALL RECORD SHEETS
3. EPSC INSPECTION REPORTS
4. NOI AND NOC
5. BLANK NOT
6. CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP)
7. ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS
 - 7.1 PERMIT APPLICATION LETTER
 - 7.2 PERMITS
 - a. TDEC ARAP
 - b. CORPS OF ENGINEERS (COE)
 - c. TVA 26A
 - d. OTHER
8. ECOLOGY REPORT
9. TRAINING CERTIFICATIONS
 - TDEC LEVEL I
 - a. EPSC INSPECTOR
 - b. TDOT PROJECT SUPERVISOR
 - c. TDOT PROJECT SUPERVISOR MANAGER
 - d. CONTRACTOR PROJECT SUPERVISOR
 - TDEC LEVEL II
 - e. TDOT PROJECT SUPERVISOR MANAGER
10. TMDL INFORMATION REQUIRED
 - a. Yes
 - b. No



1. Index of Revisions



2. Rainfall Record Sheets





State/US Route or Road Name: _____

TDOT Construction No.: _____

TDOT Contract No.: _____

TDOT EPSC Inspection Monthly Rainfall Data Log – _____

Date	Day of Week ¹	Predicted Precipitation (%) ²	Rainfall Gauge 1 (in)	Rainfall Gauge 2 (in)	Rainfall Gauge 3 (in)	Rainfall Gauge 4 (in)	Rainfall Gauge 5 (in)	Rainfall Gauge 6 (in)	Duration (hr)

¹ Day of Week= Su,M,Tu,W,Th,F,Sa
² Predicted Precipitation Source: _____
Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC); R = Gauge Removed



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 2, Version 3
Location name: Linden, Tennessee, US*
Latitude: 35.5235°, Longitude: -87.9261°
Elevation: 391ft*
 * source: Google Maps



POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

G.M. Bonnin, D. Martin, B. Lin, T. Parzybok, M.Yekta, and D. Riley

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

[PF_tabular](#) | [PF_graphical](#) | [Maps & aeriels](#)

PF tabular

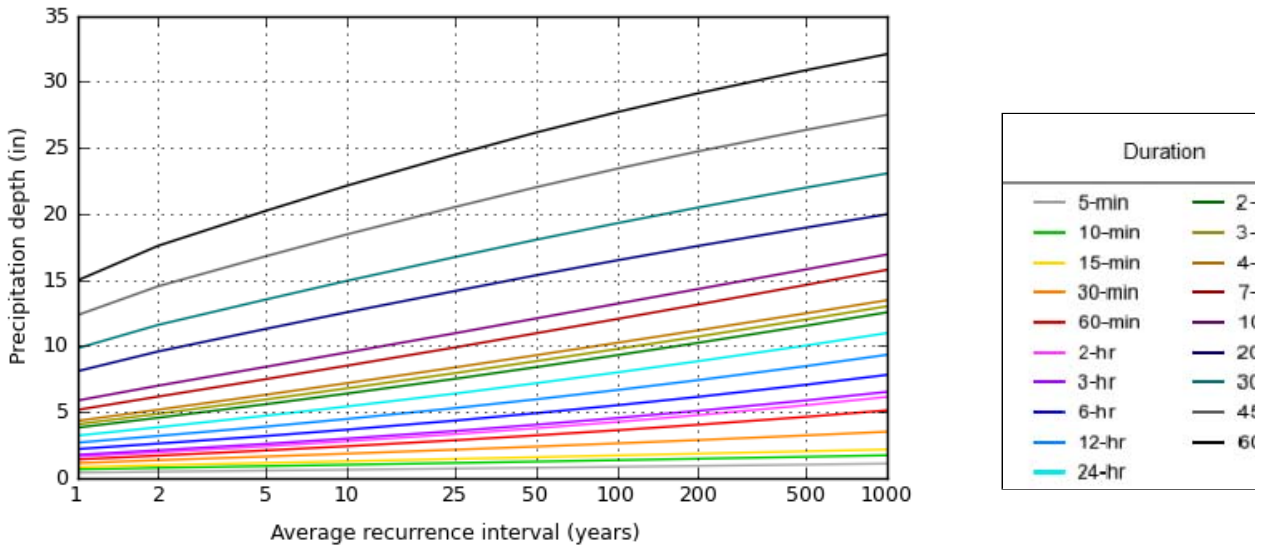
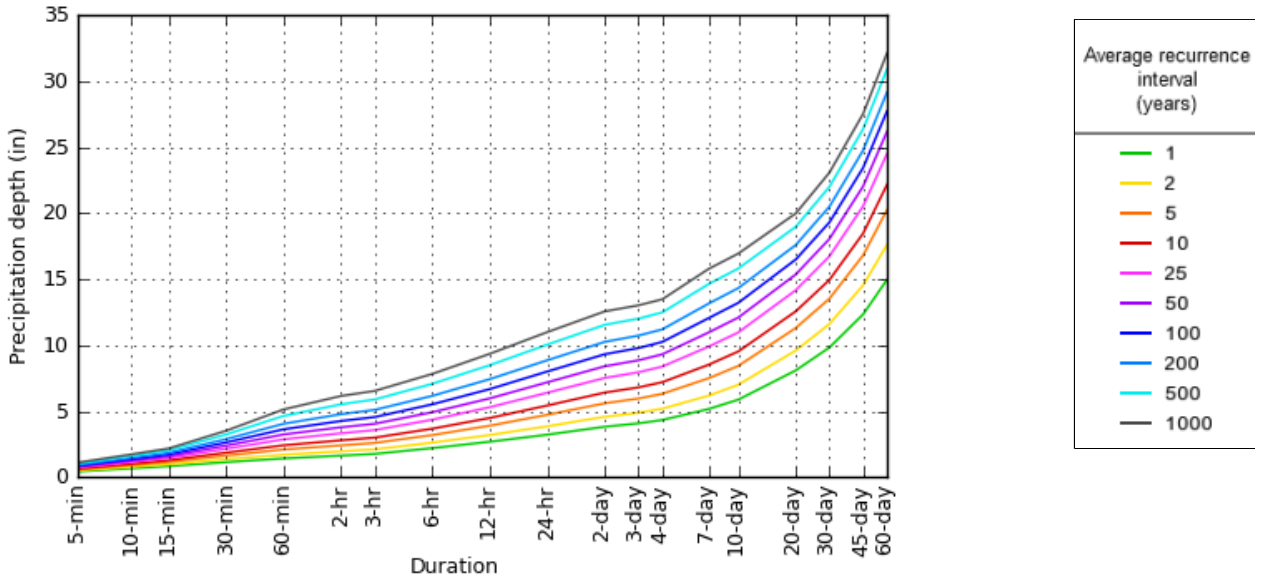
PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches)¹										
Duration	Average recurrence interval(years)									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	0.415 (0.379-0.456)	0.488 (0.447-0.536)	0.568 (0.519-0.622)	0.632 (0.577-0.692)	0.719 (0.651-0.785)	0.786 (0.708-0.859)	0.855 (0.764-0.934)	0.925 (0.821-1.01)	1.02 (0.894-1.12)	1.10 (0.951-1.20)
10-min	0.663 (0.606-0.728)	0.781 (0.715-0.856)	0.909 (0.832-0.996)	1.01 (0.923-1.11)	1.15 (1.04-1.25)	1.25 (1.13-1.37)	1.36 (1.22-1.48)	1.47 (1.30-1.60)	1.61 (1.41-1.77)	1.73 (1.50-1.90)
15-min	0.828 (0.758-0.910)	0.981 (0.898-1.08)	1.15 (1.05-1.26)	1.28 (1.17-1.40)	1.45 (1.32-1.59)	1.58 (1.43-1.73)	1.72 (1.54-1.88)	1.85 (1.64-2.02)	2.03 (1.78-2.23)	2.17 (1.88-2.38)
30-min	1.14 (1.04-1.25)	1.36 (1.24-1.49)	1.63 (1.49-1.79)	1.85 (1.69-2.03)	2.15 (1.95-2.35)	2.39 (2.15-2.61)	2.63 (2.35-2.87)	2.88 (2.56-3.15)	3.23 (2.83-3.54)	3.51 (3.04-3.85)
60-min	1.42 (1.30-1.56)	1.70 (1.56-1.87)	2.10 (1.92-2.30)	2.41 (2.20-2.64)	2.86 (2.60-3.13)	3.23 (2.91-3.53)	3.62 (3.24-3.96)	4.04 (3.59-4.42)	4.64 (4.06-5.08)	5.13 (4.44-5.63)
2-hr	1.63 (1.50-1.78)	1.96 (1.80-2.13)	2.41 (2.21-2.63)	2.79 (2.56-3.03)	3.33 (3.03-3.61)	3.78 (3.41-4.10)	4.25 (3.82-4.62)	4.77 (4.25-5.19)	5.52 (4.85-6.00)	6.15 (5.34-6.70)
3-hr	1.76 (1.63-1.92)	2.11 (1.95-2.29)	2.59 (2.39-2.81)	2.99 (2.76-3.24)	3.57 (3.26-3.86)	4.04 (3.68-4.37)	4.55 (4.11-4.92)	5.10 (4.56-5.51)	5.88 (5.20-6.37)	6.53 (5.71-7.09)
6-hr	2.20 (2.02-2.40)	2.62 (2.41-2.86)	3.19 (2.93-3.48)	3.67 (3.36-4.00)	4.35 (3.96-4.72)	4.91 (4.45-5.34)	5.51 (4.96-5.99)	6.15 (5.50-6.69)	7.07 (6.24-7.69)	7.82 (6.83-8.53)
12-hr	2.68 (2.45-2.95)	3.19 (2.92-3.52)	3.90 (3.56-4.28)	4.48 (4.08-4.91)	5.29 (4.79-5.80)	5.96 (5.37-6.53)	6.67 (5.97-7.30)	7.42 (6.60-8.12)	8.48 (7.46-9.29)	9.34 (8.15-10.2)
24-hr	3.22 (2.95-3.52)	3.85 (3.53-4.22)	4.72 (4.33-5.17)	5.42 (4.96-5.92)	6.39 (5.82-6.98)	7.18 (6.52-7.84)	8.00 (7.23-8.74)	8.85 (7.96-9.67)	10.0 (8.94-11.0)	11.0 (9.71-12.0)
2-day	3.82 (3.51-4.17)	4.57 (4.21-5.00)	5.59 (5.14-6.11)	6.40 (5.87-6.98)	7.51 (6.85-8.18)	8.40 (7.63-9.15)	9.31 (8.43-10.1)	10.2 (9.23-11.2)	11.5 (10.3-12.6)	12.6 (11.1-13.7)
3-day	4.07 (3.77-4.41)	4.88 (4.52-5.29)	5.95 (5.51-6.45)	6.80 (6.28-7.35)	7.94 (7.31-8.59)	8.85 (8.11-9.57)	9.77 (8.93-10.6)	10.7 (9.74-11.6)	12.0 (10.8-13.0)	13.0 (11.7-14.2)
4-day	4.33 (4.04-4.65)	5.18 (4.84-5.58)	6.31 (5.88-6.79)	7.19 (6.69-7.73)	8.37 (7.76-8.99)	9.30 (8.60-10.0)	10.2 (9.43-11.0)	11.2 (10.3-12.0)	12.5 (11.3-13.5)	13.5 (12.2-14.6)
7-day	5.16 (4.82-5.54)	6.17 (5.77-6.62)	7.49 (6.99-8.03)	8.51 (7.92-9.13)	9.89 (9.18-10.6)	11.0 (10.1-11.8)	12.0 (11.1-12.9)	13.1 (12.1-14.1)	14.6 (13.3-15.8)	15.8 (14.3-17.0)
10-day	5.87 (5.49-6.27)	7.00 (6.55-7.48)	8.42 (7.88-9.00)	9.52 (8.89-10.2)	11.0 (10.2-11.7)	12.1 (11.2-12.9)	13.2 (12.2-14.1)	14.3 (13.2-15.3)	15.8 (14.5-16.9)	16.9 (15.4-18.2)
20-day	8.09 (7.60-8.60)	9.59 (9.01-10.2)	11.3 (10.6-12.0)	12.6 (11.8-13.3)	14.2 (13.3-15.0)	15.4 (14.4-16.3)	16.5 (15.4-17.5)	17.6 (16.4-18.7)	19.0 (17.6-20.2)	20.0 (18.5-21.3)
30-day	9.82 (9.27-10.4)	11.6 (11.0-12.3)	13.5 (12.8-14.3)	14.9 (14.1-15.8)	16.7 (15.7-17.7)	18.0 (17.0-19.1)	19.3 (18.1-20.4)	20.5 (19.2-21.7)	22.0 (20.5-23.3)	23.1 (21.4-24.5)
45-day	12.3 (11.7-13.0)	14.5 (13.7-15.4)	16.8 (15.9-17.7)	18.5 (17.4-19.5)	20.5 (19.3-21.7)	22.0 (20.7-23.3)	23.4 (22.0-24.8)	24.7 (23.2-26.2)	26.4 (24.6-28.0)	27.5 (25.6-29.2)
60-day	15.0 (14.1-15.8)	17.6 (16.6-18.6)	20.2 (19.1-21.4)	22.1 (20.9-23.4)	24.5 (23.1-25.9)	26.2 (24.6-27.7)	27.7 (26.1-29.3)	29.1 (27.4-30.9)	30.9 (28.9-32.8)	32.1 (30.0-34.1)

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS). Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

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PF graphical

PDS-based depth-duration-frequency (DDF) curves
 Latitude: 35.5235°, Longitude: -87.9261°



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 2, Version 3

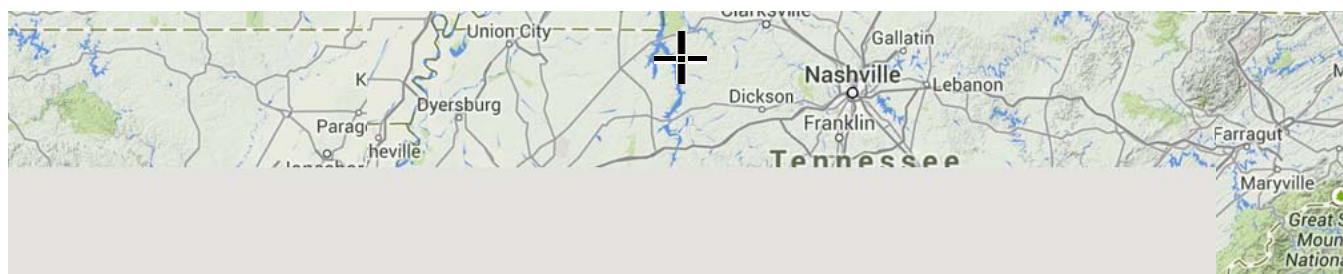
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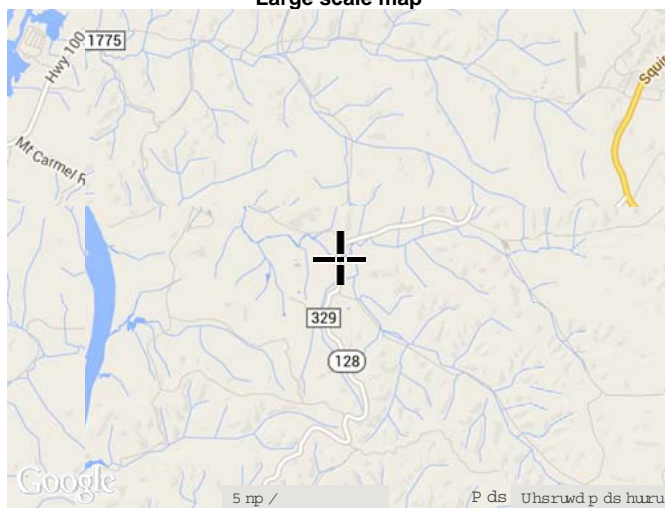
Maps & aerials

Small scale terrain



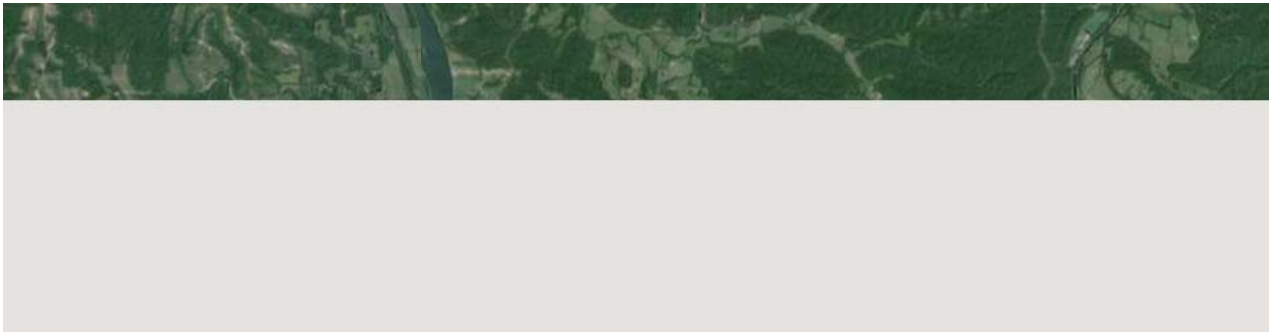


Large scale map



Large scale aerial





[US Department of Commerce](#)
[National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](#)
[National Weather Service](#)
[Office of Hydrologic Development](#)
1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Questions?: HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov

[Disclaimer](#)

3. EPSC Inspection Reports





**CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
EPSC DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY**

In accordance with Section 7.7.3 (Duly Authorized Representative) of the *Tennessee General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities*, I _____
 (print name of TDOT project supervisor), delegate the reporting responsibility of coordination with the erosion prevention and sediment control (EPSC) inspection services consultant for TDOT contract # _____
 to:

Name: _____ (print name of TDOT delegate)

Title: _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____

Email Address: _____

I am providing delegation of authority as stated above and confirm that the TDOT delegate stated above has direct knowledge of the subject project and the ability to discuss the reports and recommendations from the EPSC inspection services consultant on the subject project directly to the contractor.

_____ (signature of TDOT Project Supervisor)

_____ (signature of TDOT delegate)

_____ (date)

The EPSC Delegation of Authority shall be submitted to the local TDEC WPC Environmental Field Office (EFO) address (see table below) for record keeping. A copy shall be placed within the on-site SWPPP Documentation and Permits Binder.

EFO	Street Address	Zip Code	EFO	Street Address	Zip Code
Memphis	8383 Wolf Lake Drive, Bartlett	38133	Cookeville	1221 South Willow Ave.	38506
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305	Chattanooga	540 McCallie Avenue STE 550	37402
Nashville	711 R S Gass Boulevard	37243	Knoxville	3711 Middlebrook Pike	37921
Columbia	1421 Hampshire Pike	38401	Johnson City	2305 Silverdale Road	37601



**TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
EROSION PREVENTION & SEDIMENT CONTROL (EPSC) INSPECTION REPORT**

EPSC Inspection Schedule (circle one): 1st Weekly or 2nd Weekly

Date of Inspection: _____

Site or Project Name (State Route (SR) / US Route or Road Name and Description):			Are corrective actions required by this inspection report (Yes /No):			Current approximate disturbed acreage:
County(ies):	TDOT PIN:	NPDES Tracking Number: TNR	Number of New Corrective Actions/Deficiencies:	Number of Recurring Corrective Actions/Deficiencies:	Number of New Sediment Releases:	Number of Un-Corrected Sediment Releases:
TDOT Project No.:	TDOT Contract No.:	Contractor:				

Please check the box if the following items are on-site:

- Notice of Coverage (NOC)
 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
 Twice Weekly Inspection Documentation
 Site Contact Information
 Rain Gauge(s)
- Off-site Reference Rain Gauge Location: _____
 Has daily rainfall been checked/documentated on the TDOT Monthly Rainfall Log? Yes No

Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Are the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Controls (EPSCs) functioning correctly: If "No," see attached page(s) for description.	TDOT/Contractor Agrees with EPSC Inspection Report: NO or YES. If No, Explain and initial comment:
1.	Are all applicable (EPSCs) installed and maintained per the SWPPP? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	(Additional pages may be attached, if needed)
2.	Are EPSC's functioning correctly at all disturbed areas/material storage areas per section 4.1.5 of the CGP? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3.	Are EPSC's functioning correctly at outfall/discharge points such that there is no objectionable color contrast in the receiving stream, and no other water quality impacts per section 5.3.2 of the CGP? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4.	Are EPSC's functioning correctly at ingress/egress points such that there is no evidence of track out? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5.	If construction activity at any location on-site has temporarily/permanently ceased, was the area stabilized within 14 days per section 3.5.3.2 of the CGP? If, "No," refer to the attached page(s) for each location and measures taken to stabilize the area(s). <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6.	Have pollution prevention measures been installed, implemented, and maintained to minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel and wash water and other wash waters per section 4.1.5 of the CGP? If "No," refer to the attached page(s) for measures to be implemented to address deficiencies. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7.	If applicable, have discharges from dewatering activities been managed by appropriate controls per Section 4.1.4 of the CGP? If "No," refer to the attached page(s) for measures to be implemented to address deficiencies. <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8.	If a concrete washout facility is located on site, is it clearly identified on the project and maintained? If "No," refer to the attached page(s) for measures to be implemented to address deficiencies. <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Certification and Signature (must be signed by the certified inspector and the permittees per Sections 3.5.8.2 (g) and 7.7.2 of the CGP)

<p>This document was prepared in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated information presented. Based on my inquiry of the person(s) who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, I certify that inspections of storm water discharge points (outfalls) and of erosion and sediment controls have been performed and recorded. I certify that erosion and sediment controls in the drainage area of the identified outfall were installed as planned and designed in working order as recorded in the table above.</p> <p>I certify, under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared by me, or under my direction or supervision. The submitted information is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. As specified in Tennessee Code annotated section 39-16-702(a) (4), this declaration is made under penalty of perjury.</p>	EPSC Inspector Name, Title and Company (print or type):	Signature:	Date:
	TN EPSC Certification No.:		
	Contractor (Secondary Permittee) Name and Title (print or type):	Signature:	Date:
	TDOT Project Supervisor or Designee (Primary Permittee) Name and Title (print or type):	Signature:	Date:



State/US Route or Road Name: _____ TDOT Project No.: _____ TDOT Contract No.: _____ Date of Inspection: _____

Outfall Name or Station No.	Rain Gauge No.	Approx. Station No. From/To	LT, RT, or CL	Date Last Disturbed	Date of Stabilization and Code T=Temporary P=Permanent	Existing EPSC Control Measures Codes *	Current Condition Codes *	Objectionable Color Contrast Discharge to Receiving Stream or Other Water Quality Impacts? Y, N, N/A	Corrective Action(s) or Comment(s)

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURE CODES

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Temporary Silt Fence | 15. Temporary Seeding with Mulch | 29. Excess Dirt Removed from Rdwy. Daily |
| 2. Temporary Diversion Berm or Ditch | 16. Temporary Mulching | 30. Haul Roads Dampened for Dust Control |
| 3. Temporary Slope Drain | 17. Erosion Control Blanket | 31. Ditch Liner |
| 4. Rock Check Dams | 18. Flexible Channel Liner | 32. Rock Silt Screen |
| 5. Brush Barrier | 19. Catch Basin / Storm Inlet Protection | 33. Temporary Silt Fence with Backing |
| 6. Sediment Removal | 20. Riprap Outlet Structure | 34. Enhanced Silt Fence |
| 7. Rock Filter Ring / Rock Ring | 21. Riprap Energy / Velocity Dissipater | 35. Sediment Tube |
| 8. Sand Bags | 22. Curb, Gutter, or Storm Sewer Protection | 36. Sediment Dam |
| 9. Sediment Trap / Basin | 23. Temporary Construction Exit / Entrance | 37. Concrete Washout, other pollution issues |
| 10. Temporary Sediment Filter Bag / Dewatering | 24. Temporary Stream Crossing | 38. Berm (soil, riprap, rock) |
| 11. Polyethylene Sheeting | 25. Turbidity Barrier / Silt Boom | 39. Gabion |
| 12. Machined Rip Rap | 26. Temporary Stream Diversion | 40. Sheet Piling |
| 13. Geotextile | 27. Preserve Natural Resource / Buffer Zone | 41. |
| 14. Permanent Seeding with Mulch or Sod | 28. Mineral Aggregate Base on Subgrade | 42. |

CONDITION CODES

- A Active (Under Construction)
 - C Cleaning Needed-Maintenance
 - FM Future Maintenance
 - FS Final Stabilized
 - I Increase Measures
 - R Repair and/or Replace-Maintenance
 - RO Repeat Occurrence
 - SR Sediment Release
 - S Stable (No Action Needed)
 - U Upgrade Needed (Failure Noted)
 - W Too Wet to Work Conditions
- Other (#1): _____
 Other (#2): _____
 Other (#3): _____

4. NOI & NOC



5. Blank NOT





TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION (TDEC)

Division of Water Resources

William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower, 312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 11th Floor, Nashville, TN 37243

1-888-891-TDEC (8332)

Notice of Termination (NOT) for General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (CGP)

This form is required to be submitted when requesting termination of coverage from the CGP. The purpose of this form is to notify the TDEC that either all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the portion of the identified facility where you, as an operator, have ceased or have been eliminated; or you are no longer an operator at the construction site. Submission of this form shall in no way relieve the permittee of permit obligations required prior to submission of this form. Please submit this form to the TDEC Nashville, TN address depicted below. For more information, contact your local EFO at the toll-free number 1-888-891-8332 (TDEC).

Type or print clearly, using ink.

Form with fields: Site or Project Name, NPDES Tracking Number: TNR, Street Address or Location, County(ies)

Form with fields: Name of Permittee Requesting Termination of Coverage: Tennessee Department of Transportation, Permittee Contact Name, Title or Position, Mailing Address, City, State, Zip, Phone, E-mail

Check the reason(s) for termination of permit coverage:

Form with checkboxes for reasons: Stormwater discharge associated with construction activity is no longer occurring... You are no longer the operator at the construction site...

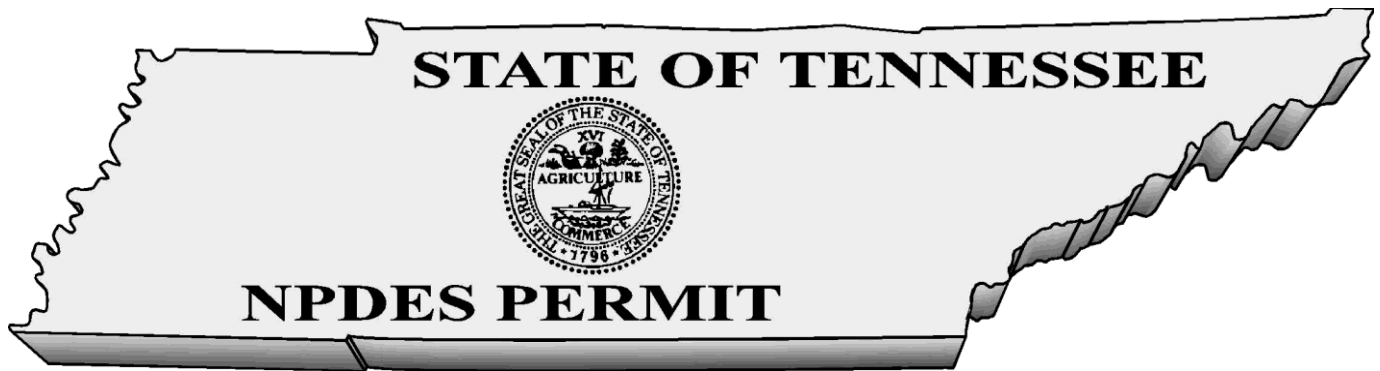
Certification and Signature: (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent ranking elected official)

Certification text: I certify under penalty of law that either: (a) all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the portion of the identified facility where I was an operator have ceased or have been eliminated or (b) I am no longer an operator at the construction site. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this notice of termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act. For the purposes of this certification, elimination of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity means that all stormwater discharges associated with construction activities from the identified site that are authorized by a NPDES general permit have been eliminated from the portion of the construction site where the operator had control. Specifically, this means that all disturbed soils at the portion of the construction site where the operator had control have been finally stabilized, the temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, and/or subsequent operators have obtained permit coverage for the site or portions of the site where the operator had control. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared by me, or under my direction or supervision. The submitted information 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. As specified in Tennessee Code Annotated Section 39-16-702(a)(4), this declaration is made under penalty of perjury.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Resources
Attn: Storm Water NOI Processing
William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243

6. Construction General Permit





GENERAL NPDES PERMIT
FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

PERMIT NO. TNR100000

Under authority of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 ([T.C.A. 69-3-101](#) et seq.) and the authorization by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 ([33 U.S.C. 1251](#), et seq.) and the [Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4](#), including special requirements as provided in part 5.4 (Discharges into Impaired or Exceptional Tennessee Waters) of this general permit, operators of point source discharges of stormwater associated with construction activities into waters of the State of Tennessee, are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activities in accordance with the following permit monitoring and reporting requirements, effluent limitations, and other provisions as set forth in parts 1 through 10 herein, from the subject outfalls to waters of the State of Tennessee.

This permit is issued on: **May 23, 2011**

This permit is effective on: **May 24, 2011**

This permit expires on: **May 23, 2016**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Davis".

for Paul E. Davis, P.E., Director
Division of Water Pollution Control

Tennessee General Permit No. TNR100000
Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities

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- APPENDIX A – Notice of Intent (NOI) Form**
- APPENDIX B – Notice of Termination (NOT) Form**
- APPENDIX C – Inspection Report Form**
- APPENDIX D – Stormwater Monitoring Report Form**

1. COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1.1. Permit Area

This construction general permit (CGP) covers all areas of the State of Tennessee.

1.2. Discharges Covered by this Permit

1.2.1. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activities

This permit authorizes point source discharges of stormwater from construction activities including clearing, grading, filling and excavating (including borrow pits and stockpile/material storage areas containing erodible material), or other similar construction activities that result in the disturbance of one acre or more of total land area. Projects or developments of less than one acre of land disturbance are required to obtain authorization under this permit if the construction activities at the site are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that comprise at least one acre of land disturbance. One or more site [operators](#) must maintain coverage under this permit for all portions of a site that have not been finally stabilized.

Projects or developments of less than one acre of total land disturbance may also be required to obtain authorization under this permit if:

- a) the director has determined that the stormwater discharge from a site is causing, contributing to, or is likely to contribute to a violation of a state water quality standard;
- b) the director has determined that the stormwater discharge is, or is likely to be a significant contributor of pollutants to [waters of the state](#), or
- c) changes in state or federal rules require sites of less than one acre that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale to obtain a stormwater permit.

Note: Any discharge of stormwater or other fluid to an improved sinkhole or other injection well, as defined, must be authorized by permit or rule as a Class V underground injection well under the provisions of TDEC Rules, Chapter [1200-4-6](#).

1.2.2. Stormwater discharges associated with construction support activities

This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges from support activities associated with a permitted construction site (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided all of the following are met:

- a) the support activity is primarily related to a construction site that is covered under this general permit;
- b) the [operator](#) of the support activity is the same as the [operator](#) of the construction site;
- c) the support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different [operators](#);
- d) the support activity does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity of the last construction project it supports; and

- e) support activities are identified in the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The appropriate erosion prevention and sediment controls and measures applicable to the support activity shall be described in a comprehensive SWPPP covering the discharges from the support activity areas.

TDOT projects shall be addressed in the [Waste and Borrow Manual](#) per the [Statewide Stormwater Management Plan \(SSWMP\)](#). Stormwater discharges associated with support activities that have been issued a separate individual permit or an alternative general permit are not authorized by this general permit. This permit does not authorize any process wastewater discharges from support activities. Process wastewater discharges from support activities must be authorized by an individual permit or other appropriate general permit.

1.2.3. Non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit

The following non-stormwater discharges from active construction sites are authorized by this permit provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with section 3.5.9 below (*Pollution prevention measures for non-stormwater discharges*):

- a) dewatering of work areas of collected stormwater and ground water (filtering or chemical treatment may be necessary prior to discharge);
- b) waters used to wash vehicles (of dust and soil, not process materials such as oils, asphalt or concrete) where detergents are not used and detention and/or filtering is provided before the water leaves site;
- c) water used to control dust in accordance with section 3.5.5 below;
- d) potable water sources including waterline flushings from which chlorine has been removed to the maximum extent practicable;
- e) routine external building washdown that does not use detergents or other chemicals;
- f) uncontaminated groundwater or spring water; and
- g) foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with pollutants (process materials such as solvents, heavy metals, etc.).

All non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit must be free of sediment or other solids and must not cause erosion of soil or the stream bank, or result in sediment impacts to the receiving stream.

1.2.4. Other NPDES-permitted discharges

Discharges of stormwater or wastewater authorized by and in compliance with a different NPDES permit (other than this permit) may be mixed with discharges authorized by this permit.

1.3. **Limitations on Coverage**

Except for discharges from support activities, as described in section 1.2.2 above and certain non-stormwater discharges listed in section 1.2.3 above, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater. This permit does not authorize the following discharges:

- a) Post-Construction Discharges (Permanent Stormwater Management) - Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that originate from the construction site

- after construction activities have been completed, the site has undergone final stabilization, and the coverage under this permit has been terminated.
- b) Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater - Discharges that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater, other than discharges which are identified in section 1.2.4 above (*Other NPDES-permitted discharges*) and in compliance with section 3.5.9 below (*Pollution prevention measures for non-stormwater discharges*) of this permit.
 - c) Discharges Covered by Another Permit - Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that have been issued an individual permit in accordance with subpart 7.12 below (*Requiring an Individual Permit*).
 - d) Discharges Threatening Water Quality - Stormwater discharges from construction sites, that the director determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to violations of water quality standards. Where such determination has been made, the discharger will be notified by the director in writing that an individual permit application is necessary as described in subpart 7.12 below (*Requiring an Individual Permit*). However, the division may authorize coverage under this permit after appropriate controls and implementation procedures have been included in the **SWPPP** that are designed to bring the discharge into compliance with water quality standards.
 - e) Discharges into Impaired Streams – This permit does not authorize discharges that would add loadings of a pollutant that is identified as causing or contributing to the impairment of a water body on the list of **impaired waters**. **Impaired waters** means any segment of surface waters that has been identified by the division as failing to support its designated classified uses. Compliance with the additional requirements set forth in sub-part 5.4 is not considered as contributing to loadings to **impaired waters** or degradation unless the division determines upon review of the SWPPP that there is a reason to limit coverage as set forth in paragraph d) above and the SWPPP cannot be modified to bring the site into compliance.
 - f) Discharges into Outstanding National Resource Waters - The director shall not grant coverage under this permit for discharges into waters that are designated by the Water Quality Control Board as Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRWs). Designation of ONRWs are made according to TDEC Rules, [Chapter 1200-4-3-.06](#).
 - g) Discharges into Exceptional Quality Waters - The director shall not grant coverage under this permit for potential discharges of pollutants which would cause degradation to waters designated by TDEC as exceptional quality waters (see sub-part 5.4 (Discharges into Impaired or Exceptional Tennessee Waters for additional permit requirements). Compliance with the additional requirements set forth in sub-part 5.4 is not considered as contributing to loadings to exceptional quality waters or degradation unless the division determines upon review of the SWPPP that there is a reason to limit coverage as set forth in paragraph d) above and the SWPPP cannot be modified to bring the site into compliance. Identification of exceptional quality waters is made according to TDEC Rules, [Chapter 1200-4-3-.06](#).
 - h) Discharges Not Protective of Federal or State listed Threatened and Endangered Species, Species Deemed in Need of Management or Special Concern Species - Stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities that are not protective of legally protected listed or proposed threatened or endangered aquatic fauna or flora (or species proposed for such protection) in the receiving stream(s); or discharges or activities that would result in a “take” of a state or federal listed endangered or threatened aquatic or wildlife species deemed in need of management or special concern species, or such species’ habitat. If the division finds that stormwater discharges or stormwater related activities are likely to result in any of the above effects, the director will deny the

coverage under this general permit unless and until project plans are changed to adequately protect the species.

- i) Discharges from a New or Proposed Mining Operation - This permit does not cover discharges from a new or proposed mining operation.
- j) Discharges Negatively Affecting a Property on the National Historic Register - Stormwater discharges that would negatively affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing in the [National Historic Register](#) maintained by the Secretary of Interior.
- k) Discharging into Receiving Waters With an Approved Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis - Discharges of pollutants of concern to waters for which there is an EPA-approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) for the same pollutant are not covered by this permit unless measures or controls that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL are incorporated into the SWPPP. If a specific wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to the discharge, that allocation must be incorporated into the SWPPP and steps necessary to meet that allocation must be implemented. In a situation where an EPA-approved or established TMDL has specified a general wasteload allocation applicable to construction stormwater discharges, but no specific requirements for construction sites have been identified, the permittee should consult with the division to confirm that adherence to a SWPPP that meets the requirements of this permit will be consistent with the approved TMDL. Where an EPA-approved or established TMDL has not specified a wasteload allocation applicable to construction stormwater discharges, but has not specifically excluded these discharges, adherence to a SWPPP that meets the requirements of the CGP will generally be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL. If the EPA-approved or established TMDL specifically precludes construction stormwater discharges, the operator is not eligible for coverage under the CGP.

1.4. Obtaining Permit Coverage

Submitting a complete NOI, a SWPPP and an appropriate permitting application fee are required to obtain coverage under this general permit. Requesting coverage under this permit means that an applicant has obtained and examined a copy of this permit, and thereby acknowledges applicant's claim of ability to comply with permit terms and conditions. Upon completing NOI review, the division will:

- a) issue a notice of coverage (NOC) to the operator identified as a primary permittee on the NOI form (see subpart 1.5 below - *Effective Date of Coverage*); or
- b) notify the applicant of needed changes to their NOI submittal (see section 2.6.3 below - *Application completeness*); or
- c) deny coverage under this general permit (see subpart 7.12 below - *Requiring an Individual Permit*).

1.4.1. Notice of Intent (NOI)

Operators wishing to obtain coverage under this permit must submit a completed NOI in accordance with requirements of part 2 below, using the NOI form provided in Appendix A of this permit (or a copy thereof). The division will review NOIs for completeness and accuracy and, when deemed necessary, investigate the proposed project for potential impacts to the [waters of the state](#).

1.4.2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Operators wishing to obtain coverage under this permit must develop and submit a site-specific **SWPPP** with the NOI. The initial, comprehensive **SWPPP**, developed and submitted by the site-wide permittee (typically owner/developer who applied for coverage at project commencement¹), should address all construction-related activities from the date construction commences to the date of termination of permit coverage, to the maximum extent practicable. The **SWPPP** must be developed, implemented and updated according to the requirements in part 3 below (*SWPPP Requirements*) and subpart 2.3 below (*Responsibilities of Operators*). The **SWPPP** must be implemented prior to commencement of construction activities.

If the initial, comprehensive **SWPPP** does not address all activities until final stabilization of the site, an updated **SWPPP** or addendums to the plan addressing all aspects of current site disturbance must be prepared. An active, updated **SWPPP** must be in place for all disturbed portions of a site until each portion has been completed and finally stabilized.

Preparation and implementation of the comprehensive **SWPPP** may be a cooperative effort with all **operators** at a site. New **operators** with design and operational control of their portion of the construction site are expected to adopt, modify, update and implement a comprehensive **SWPPP**. Primary permittees at the site may develop a **SWPPP** addressing only their portion of the project, as long as the proposed **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** are compatible with the comprehensive **SWPPP** and complying with conditions of this general permit.

1.4.3. Permit application fees

The permit application fee should accompany the site-wide permittee's NOI form. The fee is based on the total acreage planned to be disturbed by an entire construction project for which the site-wide permittee is requesting coverage, including any associated construction support activities (see section 1.2.2 above). *The disturbed area* means the total area presented as part of the development (and/or of a larger common plan of development) subject to being cleared, graded, or excavated during the life of the development. The area cannot be limited to only the portion of the total area that the site-wide owner/developer initially disturbs through the process of various land clearing activities and/or in the construction of roadways, sewers and water utilities, stormwater drainage structures, etc., to make the property marketable. The site-wide owner/developer may present documentation of common areas in the project that will not be subject to disturbance at anytime during the life of the project and have these areas excluded from the fee calculation.

The application fees shall be as specified in the TDEC Rules, [Chapter 1200-4-11](#). The application will be deemed incomplete until the appropriate application fee is paid in full. Checks for the appropriate fee should be made payable to "Treasurer, State of Tennessee." There is no additional fee for subsequent owner/**operator** to obtain permit coverage (see section 2.4.3 below - *New operator*), as long as the site-wide primary permittee has active permit coverage at the time of receipt of the subsequent **operator's** application, because the site-wide primary permittee paid the appropriate fee for the entire area of site disturbance. If a project was previously permitted, but permit coverage was terminated (see section 8.1.1 below - Termination process for primary permittees), and subsequent site disturbance or re-development occurs, the new **operator** must obtain coverage and pay the appropriate fee for the disturbed acreage.

¹ See sub-part 2.1 on page 7 for a definition of an site-wide permittee.

1.4.4. Submittal of a copy of the NOC and NOT to the local MS4

Permittees who discharge stormwater through an NPDES-permitted municipal separate storm sewer system ([MS4](#)) who are not exempted in section 1.4.5 below (*Permit Coverage through Qualifying Local Program*) must submit a courtesy copy of the notice of coverage (NOC), and at project completion, a copy of the signed notice of termination (NOT) to the [MS4](#) upon their request. Permitting status of all permittees covered (or previously covered) under this general permit as well as the most current list of all [MS4](#) permits is available at the division's DataViewer web site².

1.4.5. Permit Coverage through Qualifying Local Program

Coverage equivalent to coverage under this general permit may be obtained from a qualifying local erosion prevention and sediment control Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System ([MS4](#)) program. A qualifying local program (QLP) is a municipal stormwater program for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that has been formally approved by the division. More information about Tennessee's QLP program and MS4 participants can be found at: <http://tn.gov/environment/wpc/stormh2o/qlp.shtml>.

If a construction site is within the jurisdiction of and has obtained a notice of coverage from a QLP, the [operator](#) of the construction activity is authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under this general permit without the submittal of an NOI to the division. The permittee is also not required to submit a [SWPPP](#), a notice of termination or a permit fee to the division. At the time of issuance of this permit, there were no qualifying local erosion prevention and sediment control [MS4](#) programs in Tennessee. Permitting of stormwater runoff from construction sites from federal or state agencies (including, but not limited to the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)) and the local [MS4](#) program itself will remain solely under the authority of TDEC.

The division may require any owner/developer or [operator](#) located within the jurisdiction of a QLP to obtain permit coverage directly from the division. The [operator](#) shall be notified in writing by the division that coverage by the QLP is no longer applicable, and how to obtain coverage under this permit.

1.5. Effective Date of Coverage

1.5.1. Notice of Coverage (NOC)

The NOC is a notice from the division to the primary permittee, which informs the primary permittee that the NOI, the [SWPPP](#) and the appropriate fee were received and accepted, and stormwater discharges from a specified area of a construction activity have been approved under this general permit. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity as of the effective date listed on the NOC.

Assigning a permit tracking number by the division to a proposed discharge from a construction site does not confirm or imply an authorization to discharge under this permit. Correspondence

² <http://www.tn.gov/environment/wpc/dataviewer/>

with the permittee is maintained through the Site Owner or Developer listed in the NOI, not the optional contact or the secondary permittee.

If any [Aquatic Resource Alteration Permits](#) (ARAP) are required for a site in areas proposed for active construction, the NOC will not be issued until ARAP application(s) are submitted and deemed by TDEC to be complete. The treatment and disposal of wastewater (including, but not limited to sanitary wastewater) generated during and after the construction must be also addressed. The issuance of the NOC may be delayed until adequate wastewater treatment and accompanying permits are issued.

1.5.2. Permit tracking numbers

Construction sites covered under this permit will be assigned permit tracking numbers in the sequence TNR100001, TNR100002, etc. An [operator](#) presently permitted under a previous construction general permit shall be granted coverage under this new general permit. Permit tracking numbers assigned under a previous construction general permit will be retained (see section 2.4.1 below). An [operator](#) receiving new permit coverage will be assigned a new permit tracking number (see section 2.4.2 below).

2. NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Who Must Submit an NOI?

All site [operators](#) must submit an NOI form. “[Operator](#)” for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater associated with construction activity means any person associated with a construction project who meets either or both of the following two criteria:

- a) The person has operational or design control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications. This person is typically the owner or developer of the project or a portion of the project (e.g. subsequent builder), or the person that is the current land owner of the construction site. This person is considered the primary permittee; or
- b) The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a [SWPPP](#) for the site or other permit conditions. This person is typically a contractor or a commercial builder who is hired by the primary permittee, and is considered a secondary permittee.

The site-wide permittee is the first primary permittee to apply for coverage at the site. There may be other primary permittees for a project, but there is only one site-wide permittee. Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project, all operators are required to obtain permit coverage. Once covered by a permit, all such operators are to be considered as co-permittees if their involvement in the construction activities affects the same project site, and are held jointly and severally responsible for complying with the permit.

2.2. Typical Construction Site Operators

2.2.1. Owner/Developer

An owner or developer(s) of a project is a primary permittee. This person has operational or design control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications. This person may include, but is not limited to a developer, landowner, realtor, commercial builder, homebuilder, etc. An owner or developer's responsibility to comply with requirements of this permit extends until permit coverage is terminated in accordance with requirements of part 8 below.

2.2.2. Commercial builders

A commercial builder can be a primary or secondary permittee at a construction site.

A commercial builder who purchases one or more lots from an owner/developer (site-wide permittee) for the purpose of constructing and selling a structure (e.g., residential house, non-residential structure, commercial building, industrial facility, etc.) and has design or operational control over construction plans and specifications is a primary permittee for that portion of the site. A commercial builder may also be hired by the end user (e.g., a lot owner who may not be a permittee). In either case the commercial builder is considered a new [operator](#) and must submit a new NOI following requirements in section 2.4.3 below.

The commercial builder may also be hired by the primary permittee or a lot owner to build a structure. In this case, the commercial builder signs the primary permittee's NOI and [SWPPP](#) as a contractor (see section 2.2.3 below) and is considered a secondary permittee.

2.2.3. Contractors

A contractor is considered a secondary permittee. This person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a [SWPPP](#) for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., contractor is authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the [SWPPP](#) or comply with other permit conditions).

A contractor may be, but is not limited to a general contractor, grading contractor, erosion control contractor, sub-contractor responsible for any land disturbing activities and/or erosion prevention and sediment control (EPSC) implementation/maintenance, commercial builder hired by the owner/developer, etc. The contractor may need to include in their contract with the party that hired them specific details for the contractor's responsibilities concerning EPSC measures. This includes the ability of the contractor to make EPSC modifications. The contractor should sign the NOI and [SWPPP](#) associated with the construction project at which they will be an operator.

2.3. Responsibilities of Operators

A permittee may meet one or more of the operational control components in the definition of "operator" found in subpart 2.1 above. Either section 2.3.1 or 2.3.2 below, or both, will apply depending on the type of operational control exerted by an individual permittee.

2.3.1. Permittee(s) with design control (owner/developer)

Permittee(s) with design control (i.e., operational control over construction plans and specifications) at the construction site, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications (e.g., owner/developer) must:

- a) Ensure the project specifications they develop meet the minimum requirements of part 3 below (stormwater pollution prevention plan - [SWPPP](#)) and all other applicable conditions;
- b) Ensure that the [SWPPP](#) indicates the areas of the project where they have design control (including the ability to make modifications in specifications), and ensure all other permittees implementing and maintaining portions of the [SWPPP](#) impacted by any changes they make to the plan are notified of such modifications in a timely manner;
- c) Ensure that all common facilities (i.e., sediment treatment basin and drainage structures) that are necessary for the prevention of erosion or control of sediment are maintained and effective until all construction is complete and all disturbed areas in the entire project are stabilized, unless permit coverage has been obtained and responsibility has been taken over by a new (replacement) owner/operator.
- d) If parties with day-to-day operational control of the construction site have not been identified at the time the comprehensive [SWPPP](#) is initially developed, the permittee with design control shall be considered to be the responsible person until such time the supplemental NOI is submitted, identifying the new [operator\(s\)](#) (see section 2.4.3 below). These new [operators](#) (e.g., general contractor, utilities contractors, sub-contractors, erosion control contractors, hired commercial builders) are considered secondary permittees. The [SWPPP](#) must be updated to reflect the addition of new [operators](#) as needed to reflect operational or design control.
- e) Ensure that all [operators](#) on the site have permit coverage, if required, and are complying with the [SWPPP](#).

2.3.2. Permittee(s) with day-to-day operational control (contractor – secondary permittee)

Permittee(s) with day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with the [SWPPP](#) for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., general contractor, utilities contractors, sub-contractors, erosion control contractors, hired commercial builders) must:

- a) Ensure that the [SWPPP](#) for portions of the project where they are operators meets the minimum requirements of part 3 below (*SWPPP Requirements*) and identifies the parties responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the plan;
- b) Ensure that the [SWPPP](#) indicates areas of the project where they have operational control over day-to-day activities;
- c) Ensure that measures in the [SWPPP](#) are adequate to prevent erosion and control any sediment that may result from their earth disturbing activity;
- d) Permittees with operational control over only a portion of a larger construction project are responsible for compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this permit as it relates to their activities on their portion of the construction site. This includes, but is not limited to, implementation of [Best Management Practices \(BMPs\)](#) and other controls required by the [SWPPP](#). Permittees shall ensure either directly or through coordination with other permittees, that their activities do not render another person's pollution control ineffective. All permittees must implement their portions of a comprehensive [SWPPP](#).

2.4. NOI Submittal

2.4.1. Existing site

An [operator](#) presently permitted under the 2005 construction general permit shall be granted coverage under this new general permit. There will be no additional fees associated with an extension of coverage for existing sites under the new permit. The division may, at its discretion, require permittees to confirm their intent to be covered under this new general permit following its effective date through submission of an updated NOI. Should the confirmation be required and is not received, coverage under the new general permit will be terminated. Should a site with terminated coverage be unstable or construction continues, a new NOI, [SWPPP](#) and an appropriate fee must be submitted.

2.4.2. Application for new permit coverage

Except as provided in section 2.4.3 below, [operators](#) must submit a complete NOI, [SWPPP](#) and an appropriate fee in accordance with the requirements described in subpart 1.4 above. The complete application should be submitted at least 30 days prior to commencement of construction activities. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity as of the effective date listed on the NOC. The land disturbing activities shall not start until a NOC is prepared and written approval by the division staff is obtained according to subpart 1.5 above.

2.4.3. New operator

For stormwater discharges from construction sites or portions of the sites where the [operator](#) changes (new owner), or projects where an [operator](#) is added (new contractor) after the initial NOI and comprehensive [SWPPP](#) have been submitted, the supplemental (submitted by a new contractor) or additional (submitted by a new owner) NOI should be submitted as soon as practicable, and always before the new [operator](#) commences work at the site. The supplemental NOI must reference the project name and tracking number assigned to the primary permittee's NOI.

If the site under the control of the new owner is inactive and all areas disturbed are completely stabilized, the NOI may not need to be submitted immediately upon assuming operational control. However, the division should be notified if a new [operator](#) obtains operational control at a site, but commencement of construction under the direction of the [operator](#) at the site is going to be delayed.

If upon the sale or transfer of the site's ownership does not change the signatory requirements for the NOI (see section 7.7.1 below), but the site's owner or developer's company name has changed, a new, updated NOI should be submitted to the division within 30 days of the name change. If the new [operator](#) agrees to comply with an existing comprehensive [SWPPP](#) already implemented at the site, a copy of the supplemental or modified [SWPPP](#) does not have to be submitted with the NOI. There will be no additional fees associated with the sale or transfer of ownership for existing permitted sites.

If the transfer of ownership is due to foreclosure or a permittee filing for bankruptcy proceedings, the new owner (including but not limited to a lending institution) must obtain permit coverage if the property is inactive, but is not stabilized sufficiently. If the property is sufficiently stabilized permit coverage may not be necessary, unless and until construction activity at the site resumes.

2.4.4. Late NOIs

Dischargers are not prohibited from submitting late NOIs. When a late NOI is submitted, and if the division authorizes coverage under this permit, such authorization is only for future discharges; any prior, unpermitted, discharges or permit noncompliances are subject to penalties as described in section 7.1.2 below.

2.5. **Who Must Sign the NOI?**

All construction site [operators](#) as defined in subsection 2.2 above (*Typical Construction Site Operators*) must sign the NOI form. Signatory requirements for a NOI are described in section 7.7.1 below. All signatures must be original. An NOI that does not bear an original signature will be deemed incomplete. The division recommends that signatures be in blue ink.

2.6. **NOI Form**

2.6.1. Contents of the NOI form

NOI for construction projects shall be submitted on the form provided in Appendix A of this permit, or on a copy thereof. This form and its instructions set forth the required content of the NOI. The NOI form must be filled in completely. If sections of the NOI are left blank, a narrative explaining the omission must be provided as an attachment.

Owners, developers and all contractors that meet the definition of the [operator](#) in subsection 2.2 above (*Typical Construction Site Operators*) shall apply for permit coverage on the same NOI, insofar as possible. The NOI is designed for more than one contractor (secondary permittee). The division may accept separate NOI forms from different [operators](#) for the same construction site when warranted.

After permit coverage has been granted to the primary permittee, any subsequent NOI submittals must include the site's previously assigned permit tracking number and the project name. The comprehensive site-specific [SWPPP](#) shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of part 3 below, and must be submitted with the NOI unless the NOI being submitted is to only add a contractor (secondary permittee) to an existing coverage.

2.6.2. Construction site map

An excerpt (8 ½" by 11" or 11" by 17") from the appropriate 7.5 minute [United States Geological Survey](#) (USGS) topographic map, with the proposed construction site centered, must be included with the NOI. The entire proposed construction area must be clearly identified (outlined) on this map. The total area to be disturbed (in acres) should be included on the map. The map should outline the boundaries of projects, developments and the construction site in relation to major roads, streams or other landmarks. All outfalls where runoff will leave the property should be identified. Stream(s) receiving the discharge, and storm sewer system(s)

conveying the discharge from all site outfalls should be clearly identified and marked on the map. The map should also list and indicate the location of EPSCs that will be used at the construction site. NOIs for [linear projects](#) must specify the location of each end of the construction area and all areas to be disturbed. Commercial builders that develop separate [SWPPPs](#) that cover only their portion of the project shall also submit a site or plat map that clearly indicates the lots which they purchased and for which they are applying for permit coverage and the location of EPSCs that will be used at each lot.

2.6.3. Application completeness

Based on a review of the NOI or other available information, the division shall:

1. prepare a notice of coverage (NOC) for the construction site (see subpart 1.5 above); or
2. prepare a deficiency letter stating additional information must be provided before the NOC can be issued; or
3. deny coverage under this general permit and require the discharger to obtain coverage under an individual NPDES permit (see subpart 7.12 below).

2.7. Where to Submit the NOI, SWPPP and Permitting Fee?

The applicant shall submit the NOI, [SWPPP](#) and permitting fee to the appropriate TDEC Environmental Field Office (EFO) for the county(ies) where the construction activity is located and where stormwater discharges enters [waters of the state](#). If a site straddles a county line of counties that are in areas of different EFOs, the [operators](#) shall send NOIs to each EFO. The permitting fee should be submitted to the EFO that provides coverage for the majority of the proposed construction activity.

A list of counties and the corresponding EFOs is provided in subpart 2.8 below. The division’s Nashville Central Office will serve as a processing office for NOIs submitted by federal or state agencies (including, but not limited to the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the local [MS4](#) programs).

2.8. List of the TDEC Environmental Field Offices (EFOs) and Corresponding Counties

EFO Name	List of Counties
Chattanooga	Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie
Columbia	Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne
Cookeville	Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, De Kalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White
Jackson	Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Weakley
Johnson City	Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington
Knoxville	Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union
Memphis	Fayette, Shelby, Tipton
Nashville	Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Rutherford, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson

TDEC may be reached by telephone at the toll-free number 1-888-891-8332 (TDEC). Local EFOs may be reached directly when calling this number from the construction site, using a land line.

3. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) REQUIREMENTS

3.1. The General Purpose of the SWPPP

A comprehensive [SWPPP](#) must be prepared and submitted along with the NOI as required in section 1.4.2 above. The primary permittee must implement the [SWPPP](#) as written from commencement of construction activity until final stabilization is complete, or until the permittee does not have design or operational control of any portion of the construction site. Requirements for termination of site coverage are provided in part 8 below.

A site-specific [SWPPP](#) must be developed for each construction project or site covered by this permit. The design, inspection and maintenance of [Best Management Practices \(BMPs\)](#) described in [SWPPP](#) must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. At a minimum, [BMPs](#) shall be consistent with the requirements and recommendations contained in the current edition of the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#) (the handbook). The handbook is designed to provide information to planners, developers, engineers, and contractors on the proper selection, installation, and maintenance of [BMPs](#). This permit allows the use of innovative or alternative [BMPs](#), whose performance has been documented to be equivalent or superior to conventional [BMPs](#) as certified by the [SWPPP](#) designer.

Once a definable area has been finally stabilized, the permittee may identify this area on the site-specific [SWPPP](#). No further [SWPPP](#) or inspection requirements apply to that portion of the site (e.g., earth-disturbing activities around one of three buildings in a complex are done and the area is finally stabilized, one mile of a roadway or pipeline project is done and finally stabilized, etc).

For more effective coordination of [BMPs](#) a cooperative effort by the different [operators](#) at a site to prepare and participate in a comprehensive [SWPPP](#) is expected. Primary permittees at a site may develop separate [SWPPPs](#) that cover only their portion of the project. In instances where there is more than one [SWPPP](#) for a site, the permittees must ensure the stormwater discharge controls and other measures are compatible with one another and do not prevent another [operator](#) from complying with permit conditions. The comprehensive [SWPPP](#) developed and submitted by the primary permittee must assign responsibilities to subsequent (secondary) permittees and coordinate all [BMPs](#) at the construction site. Assignment and coordination can be done by name or by job title.

3.1.1. Registered engineer or landscape architect requirement

The narrative portion of the [SWPPP](#) may be prepared by an individual that has a working knowledge of erosion prevention and sediment controls, such as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control ([CPESC](#)) or a person that successfully completed the "[Level II Design Principles for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control for Construction Sites](#)" course. Plans and specifications for any building or structure, including the design of sediment basins or other sediment controls involving structural, hydraulic, hydrologic or other engineering calculations shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer or landscape architect and

stamped and certified in accordance with the [Tennessee Code Annotated](#), Title 62, Chapter 2 (see part 10 below) and the rules of the [Tennessee Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners](#). Engineering design of sediment basins and other sediment controls must be included in SWPPPs for construction sites involving drainage to an outfall totaling 10 or more acres (see subsection 3.5.3.3 below) or 5 or more acres if draining to an impaired or exceptional quality waters (see subsection 5.4.1 below).

3.1.2. Site Assessment

Quality assurance of erosion prevention and sediment controls shall be done by performing site assessment at a construction site. The site assessment shall be conducted at each outfall involving drainage totaling 10 or more acres (see subsection 3.5.3.3 below) or 5 or more acres if draining to an impaired or exceptional quality waters (see subsection 5.4.1 below), within a month of construction commencing at each portion of the site that drains the qualifying acreage of such portion of the site. The site assessment shall be performed by individuals with following qualifications:

- a licensed professional engineer or landscape architect;
- a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control ([CPESC](#)) or
- a person that successfully completed the “[Level II Design Principles for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control for Construction Sites](#)” course.

As a minimum, site assessment should be performed to verify the installation, functionality and performance of the EPSC measures described in the SWPPP. The site assessment should be performed with the inspector (as defined in part 10 below – Definitions), and should include a review and update (if applicable) of the SWPPP. Modifications of plans and specifications for any building or structure, including the design of sediment basins or other sediment controls involving structural, hydraulic, hydrologic or other engineering calculations shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer or landscape architect and stamped and certified in accordance with the [Tennessee Code Annotated](#), Title 62, Chapter 2 (see part 10 below) and the rules of the [Tennessee Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners](#).

The site assessment findings shall be documented and the documentation kept with the SWPPP at the site. At a minimum, the documentation shall include information included in the inspection form provided in Appendix C of this permit. The documentation must contain the printed name and signature of the individual performing the site assessment and the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this report and all attachments are, 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.”

The site assessment can take the place of one of the twice weekly inspections requirement from subsection 3.5.8.2 below.

The division may require additional site assessment(s) to be performed if site inspection by division’s personnel reveals site conditions that have potential of causing pollution to the [waters of the state](#).

3.2. SWPPP Preparation and Compliance

3.2.1. Existing site

Operator(s) of an existing site presently permitted under the division's previous construction general permit shall maintain full compliance with the current SWPPP. The current SWPPP should be modified, if necessary, to meet requirements of this new general permit, and the SWPPP changes implemented no later than 12 months following the new permit effective date (**Error! Reference source not found.**), excluding the buffer zone requirements as stated in section 4.1.2 below. The permittee shall make the updated SWPPP available for the division's review upon request.

3.2.2. New site

For construction stormwater discharges not authorized under an NPDES permit as of the effective date of this permit, a SWPPP that meets the requirements of subpart 3.5 below of this permit shall be prepared and submitted along with the NOI and an appropriate fee for coverage under this permit.

3.3. Signature Requirements, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

3.3.1. Signature Requirements for a SWPPP

The SWPPP shall be signed by the operator(s) in accordance with subpart 7.7 below, and if applicable, certified according to requirements in section 3.1.1 above. All signatures must be original. A SWPPP that does not bear an original signature will be deemed incomplete. The division recommends that signatures be in blue ink.

3.3.2. SWPPP Review

The permittee shall make updated plans and inspection reports available upon request to the director, local agency approving erosion prevention and sediment control plan, grading plans, land disturbance plans, or stormwater management plans, or the operator of an MS4.

3.3.3. Making plans available

A copy of the SWPPP shall be retained on-site at the location which generates the stormwater discharge in accordance with part 6 below of this permit. If the site is inactive or does not have an onsite location adequate to store the SWPPP, the location of the SWPPP, along with a contact phone number, shall be posted on-site. If the SWPPP is located offsite, reasonable local access to the plan, during normal working hours, must be provided.

3.4. Keeping Plans Current

3.4.1. SWPPP modifications

The permittee must modify and update the [SWPPP](#) if any of the following are met:

- a) whenever there is a change in the scope of the project, which would be expected to have a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to the [waters of the state](#) and which has not otherwise been addressed in the [SWPPP](#). If applicable, the SWPPP must be modified or updated whenever there is a change in chemical treatment methods, including the use of different treatment chemical, different dosage or application rate, or different area of application;
- b) whenever inspections or investigations by site [operators](#), local, state or federal officials indicate the [SWPPP](#) is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under section 3.5.2 below of this permit, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. Where local, state or federal officials determine that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutant sources, a copy of any correspondence to that effect must be retained in the SWPPP;
- c) to identify any new [operator](#) (typically contractor and/or subcontractor) as needed to reflect operational or design control that will implement a measure of the [SWPPP](#) (see subparts 2.1 and 2.2 above for further description of which [operators](#) must be identified); and
- d) to include measures necessary to prevent a negative impact to legally protected state or federally listed fauna or flora (or species proposed for such protection – see subpart 1.3 above). Amendments to the [SWPPP](#) may be reviewed by the division, a local [MS4](#), the EPA or an authorized regulatory agency; and
- e) a TMDL is developed for the receiving waters for a pollutant of concern (siltation and/or habitat alteration).

3.5. Components of the SWPPP

The [SWPPP](#) shall include the following items, as described in sections 3.5.1 to 3.5.10 below: site description, description of stormwater runoff controls, erosion prevention and sediment controls, stormwater management, description of other items needing control, approved local government sediment and erosion control requirements, maintenance, inspections, pollution prevention measures for non-stormwater discharges, and documentation of permit eligibility related to Total Maximum Daily Loads ([TMDL](#)). The [SWPPP](#) must:

- a) identify all potential sources of pollution which are likely to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site;
- b) describe practices to be used to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site; and
- c) assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

3.5.1. Site description

Each plan shall provide a description of pollutant sources and other information as indicated below:

- a) a description of all construction activities at the site (not just grading and street construction);
- b) the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for major portions of the site (e.g., grubbing, excavation, grading, utilities and infrastructure installation, etc.);
- c) estimates of the total area of the site and the total area that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, filling, or other construction activities;
- d) a description of the topography of the site including an estimation of the percent slope and the variation in percent slope found on the site; such estimation should be on a basis of a drainage area serving each outfall, rather than an entire project;
- e) any data describing the soil (data may be referenced or summarized) and how the soil type will dictate the needed control measures and how the soil may affect the expected quality of runoff from the site;
- f) an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site after construction activities are completed and how the runoff will be handled to prevent erosion at the permanent outfall and receiving stream, as well as the estimate of the percentage of impervious area before and after construction;
- g) an erosion prevention and sediment control plan of the site with the proposed construction area clearly outlined. The plan should indicate the boundaries of the permitted area, drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities, areas of soil disturbance, an outline of areas which are not to be disturbed, the location of major structural and nonstructural controls identified in the [SWPPP](#), the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur, surface waters including wetlands, sinkholes, and careful identification on the site plan of outfall points intended for coverage under the general permit for stormwater discharges from the site. The erosion control plan must meet requirements stated in section 3.5.2 below;
- h) a description of any discharge associated with industrial activity other than construction stormwater that originates on site and the location of that activity and its permit number;
- i) identification of any stream or wetland on or adjacent to the project, a description of any anticipated alteration of these waters and the permit number or the tracking number of the [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP) or Section 401 Certification issued for the alteration;
- j) the name of the receiving water(s), and approximate size and location of affected wetland acreage at the site;
- k) if applicable, clearly identify and outline the [buffer zones](#) established to protect [waters of the state](#) located within the boundaries of the project;
- l) some construction projects, such as residential or commercial subdivisions and/or developments or industrial parks are subdivided. Subdivided lots are sometimes sold to new owners prior to completion of construction. The site-wide developer/owner must describe EPSC measures implemented at those lots. Once the property is sold, the new operator must obtain coverage under this permit;
- m) for projects of more than 50 acres, the construction phases must be described (see subsection 3.5.3.1 below); and
- n) if only a portion of the total acreage of the construction site is to be disturbed, then the protections employed to limit the disturbance must be discussed, i.e., caution fence, stream side [buffer zones](#), etc. Limits of disturbance shall be clearly marked in the

SWPPP and areas to be undisturbed clearly marked in the field before construction activities begin.

3.5.2. Description of stormwater runoff controls

The **SWPPP** shall include a description of appropriate erosion prevention and sediment controls and other **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** that will be implemented at the construction site. The **SWPPP** must clearly describe each major activity which disturbs soils for major portions of the site (e.g., grubbing, excavation, grading, utilities and infrastructure installation, etc.):

- a) appropriate control measures and the general timing for the measures to be implemented during construction activities; and
- b) which permittee is responsible for implementation of which controls.

The **SWPPP** must include erosion prevention and sediment control (EPSC) plans showing the approximate location of each control measure along with a description of the timing during the construction process for implementing each measure (e.g., prior to the start of earth disturbance, as the slopes are altered and after major grading is finished). The different stages of construction (initial/major grading, installation of infrastructure, final contours, etc.) and the erosion preventions and sediment control measures that will be utilized during each stage should be depicted on multiple plan sheets (see paragraphs below). Half sheets are acceptable. One sheet showing all EPSCs that will be used during the life of the multi-phase project implementing different EPSC controls at each stage will not be considered complete.

For site disturbances less than 5 acres, at least two separate EPSC plan sheets shall be developed. At least two stages shall be identified, with associated EPSC measures addressed. The plan stages shall be addressed separately in plan sheets, with each stage reflecting the conditions and EPSC measures necessary to manage stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment during the initial land disturbance (initial grading) and the conditions and EPSC measures necessary to manage stormwater, erosion and sediment at final grading.

For site disturbances more than 5 acres, at least 3 separate EPSC plan sheets shall be developed. Three stages shall be identified. The first plan sheet should reflect the conditions and EPSC measures necessary to manage stormwater runoff, during the initial land disturbance (initial grading). The second plan sheet shall reflect the conditions and the EPSC measures necessary to manage stormwater runoff from interim land disturbance activities. The third plan sheet shall reflect the conditions and EPSC measures necessary to manage stormwater runoff, erosion and sediment at final grading.

The description and implementation of controls shall address the following minimum components, as described in sections 3.5.3, 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 below. Additional controls may be necessary to comply with section 5.3.2 below.

3.5.3. Erosion prevention and sediment controls

3.5.3.1. General criteria and requirements

- a) The construction-phase erosion prevention controls shall be designed to eliminate (or minimize if complete elimination is not possible) the dislodging and suspension of soil in

- water. Sediment controls shall be designed to retain mobilized sediment on site to the maximum extent practicable.
- b) The design, inspection and maintenance of [Best Management Practices \(BMPs\)](#) described in [SWPPP](#) must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and, at a minimum, shall be consistent with the requirements and recommendations contained in the current edition of the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#). In addition, all control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications (where applicable). All control measures selected must be able to slow runoff so that rill and gully formation is prevented. When [steep slopes](#) and/or fine particle soils are present at the site, additional physical or chemical treatment of stormwater runoff may be required. Proposed physical and/or chemical treatment must be researched and applied according to the manufacturer's guidelines and fully described in the SWPPP. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the permittee must replace or modify the control for relevant site situations.
 - c) If permanent or temporary vegetation is to be used as a control measure, then the timing of the planting of the vegetation cover must be discussed in the [SWPPP](#). Planning for planting cover vegetation during winter months or dry months should be avoided.
 - d) If sediment escapes the permitted area, off-site accumulations of sediment that have not reached a stream must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts (e.g., fugitive sediment that has escaped the construction site and has collected in a street must be removed so that it is not subsequently washed into storm sewers and streams by the next rain and/or so that it does not pose a safety hazard to users of public streets). Permittees shall not initiate remediation/restoration of a stream without consulting the division first. This permit does not authorize access to private property. Arrangements concerning removal of sediment on adjoining property must be settled by the permittee with the adjoining landowner.
 - e) Sediment should be removed from sediment traps, silt fences, sedimentation ponds, and other sediment controls as recommended in the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#), and must be removed when design capacity has been reduced by 50%.
 - f) Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events or before being carried off of the site by wind (e.g., forecasted by local weather reports), or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges (e.g., screening outfalls, daily pick-up, etc.). After use, materials used for erosion prevention and sediment control (such as silt fence) should be removed or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges.
 - g) Erodible material storage areas (including but not limited to overburden and stockpiles of soil etc.) and borrow pits used primarily for the permitted project and which are contiguous to the site are considered a part of the site and shall be identified on the NOI, addressed in the [SWPPP](#) and included in the fee calculation. TDOT projects shall be addressed in the [Waste and Borrow Manual](#) per the [Statewide Stormwater Management Plan \(SSWMP\)](#).
 - h) Pre-construction vegetative ground cover shall not be destroyed, removed or disturbed more than 15 days prior to grading or earth moving unless the area is seeded and/or mulched or other temporary cover is installed.
 - i) Clearing and grubbing must be held to the minimum necessary for grading and equipment operation. Existing vegetation at the site should be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

- j) Construction must be sequenced to minimize the exposure time of graded or denuded areas.
- k) Construction phasing is required on all projects regardless of size as a major practice for minimizing erosion and limiting sedimentation. Construction must be phased to keep the total disturbed area less than 50 acres at any one time. Areas of the completed phase must be stabilized within 15 days (see subsection 3.5.3.2 below). No more than 50 acres of active soil disturbance is allowed at any time during the construction project. This includes off-site borrow or disposal areas that meet the conditions of section 1.2.2 above of this general permit.

The 50 acre limitation does not apply to [linear construction projects](#) (such as roadway, pipeline, and other infrastructure construction activities) if the following conditions are met:

- Where no one area of active soil disturbance is greater than 50 acres and the various areas of disturbance have distinct receiving waters; or
- Where contiguous disturbances amount to greater than 50 acres, but no one distinct water is receiving run off from more than 50 disturbed acres; or
- With the department's written concurrence, where more than 50 acres of disturbance is to occur and where one receiving water will receive run-off from more than 50 acres; or
- Where no one area of active soil disturbance is greater than 50 acres and the various areas of disturbance are more than 5 miles apart.

In order for a [linear project](#) to take advantage of the 50 acre rule exemption outlined in this paragraph, the contractor shall conduct monthly site assessments as described in section 3.1.2 above until the site is permanently stabilized.

- l) Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be in place and functional before earth moving operations begin, and must be constructed and maintained throughout the construction period. Temporary measures may be removed at the beginning of the workday, but must be replaced at the end of the workday.
- m) The following records shall be maintained on or near site: the dates when major grading activities occur; the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; the dates when stabilization measures are initiated; inspection records and rainfall records.
- n) Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized. A stabilized construction access (a point of entrance/exit to a construction site) shall be described and implemented, as needed, to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles.
- o) Permittees shall maintain a rain gauge and daily rainfall records at the site, or use a reference site for a record of daily amount of precipitation.

3.5.3.2. Stabilization practices

The [SWPPP](#) shall include a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Site plans should comply with [buffer zone](#) requirements (see sections 4.1.2

and 5.4.2 below), if applicable, in which construction activities, borrow and/or fill are prohibited. Stabilization practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Use of impervious surfaces for final stabilization in lieu of a permanent vegetative cover should be avoided where practicable. No stabilization, erosion prevention and sediment control measures are to be installed in a stream without obtaining a Section 404 permit and an [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP), if such permits are required and appropriate.

Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Temporary or permanent soil stabilization at the construction site (or a phase of the project) must be completed no later than 15 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased. In the following situations, [temporary stabilization](#) measures are not required:

- a) where the initiation of stabilization measures is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions or adverse soggy ground conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable; or
- b) where construction activity on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased, and earth disturbing activities will be resumed within 15 days.

[Steep slopes](#) shall be temporarily stabilized not later than 7 days after construction activity on the slope has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Permanent stabilization with perennial vegetation (using native herbaceous and woody plants where practicable) or other permanently stable, non-eroding surface shall replace any temporary measures as soon as practicable. Unpacked gravel containing fines (silt and clay sized particles) or crusher runs will not be considered a non-eroding surface.

3.5.3.3. Structural practices

The [SWPPP](#) shall include a description of structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. Structural controls shall not be placed in streams or wetlands except as authorized by a section 404 permit and/or [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP).

Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and the latest edition of the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#). In addition, erosion prevention and sediment controls shall be designed to minimize erosion and maximize sediment removal resulting from a [2-year, 24-hour storm](#) (the design storm – see part 10 below: “2-year and 5-year design storm depths and intensities”), as a minimum, either from total rainfall in the designated period or the equivalent intensity as specified on the following website http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/orb/tn_pfds.html. When clay and other fine particle soils are present at the construction site, chemical treatment may be used to minimize amount of sediment being discharged.

For an on-site outfall which receives drainage from 10 or more acres, a minimum sediment basin volume that will provide treatment for a calculated volume of runoff from a [2 year, 24 hour storm](#) and runoff from each acre drained, or equivalent control measures as specified in the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#), shall be provided until final stabilization of the site. A drainage area of 10 or more acres includes both disturbed and undisturbed portions of the site or areas adjacent to the site, all draining through the common outfall. Where an equivalent control measure is substituted for a sediment retention basin, the equivalency must be justified to the division. Runoff from any undisturbed acreage should be diverted around the disturbed area and the sediment basin. Diverted runoff can be omitted from the volume calculation. Sediment storage expected from the disturbed areas must be included.

All calculations of drainage areas, runoff coefficients and basin volumes must be provided in the [SWPPP](#). The discharge structure from a sediment basin must be designed to retain sediment during the lower flows. Muddy water to be pumped from excavation and work areas must be held in settling basins or filtered or chemically treated prior to its discharge into surface waters. Water must be discharged through a pipe, well-grassed or lined channel or other equivalent means so that the discharge does not cause erosion and sedimentation. Discharged water must not cause an objectionable color contrast with the receiving stream.

3.5.4. Stormwater management

The [SWPPP](#) shall include a description of any measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed.

For projects discharging to waters considered impaired by sediment or habitat alteration due to in-channel erosion, the [SWPPP](#) shall include a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants and any increase in the volume of stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. For [steep slope](#) sites, the [SWPPP](#) shall also include a description of measures that will be installed to dissipate the volume and energy of the stormwater runoff to pre-development levels.

This permit only addresses the installation of stormwater management measures, and not the ultimate operation and maintenance of such structures after the construction activities have been completed, the site has undergone final stabilization, and the permit coverage has been terminated. Permittees are only responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater management measures prior to final stabilization of the site, and are not responsible for maintenance after stormwater discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated from the site. All permittees are encouraged to limit the amount of post construction runoff, if not required by local building regulations or local [MS4](#) program requirements, in order to minimize in-stream channel erosion in the receiving stream.

Construction stormwater runoff management practices may include: stormwater detention structures (including ponds with a permanent pool); stormwater retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to the receiving stream so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions of the stream are

maintained and protected (e.g., there should be no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water). The [SWPPP](#) shall include an explanation of the technical basis used to select the velocity dissipation devices to control pollution where flows exceed pre-development levels. The [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#) provides measures that can be incorporated into the design or implemented on site to decrease erosive velocities. An [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP) may be required if such velocity dissipation devices installed would alter the receiving stream and/or its banks.

3.5.5. Other items needing control

- a) No solid materials, including building materials, shall be placed in [waters of the state](#), except as authorized by a section 404 permit and/or [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP)(see part 9 below).
- b) For installation of any waste disposal systems on site, or sanitary sewer or septic system, the [SWPPP](#) shall identify these systems and provide for the necessary EPSC controls. Permittees must also comply with applicable state and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations for such systems to the extent these are located within the permitted area.
- c) The [SWPPP](#) shall include a description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on-site. The [SWPPP](#) shall also include a description of controls used to reduce pollutants from materials stored on site, including storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater, and spill prevention and response.
- d) A description of stormwater sources from areas other than construction and a description of controls and measures that will be implemented at those sites.
- e) A description of measures necessary to prevent “taking” of legally protected state or federal listed threatened or endangered aquatic fauna and/or critical habitat (if applicable). The permittee must describe and implement such measures to maintain eligibility for coverage under this permit.

3.5.6. Approved local government sediment and erosion control requirements

Permittees must comply with any additional erosion prevention, sediment controls and stormwater management measures required by a local municipality or permitted [MS4](#) program.

3.5.7. Maintenance

The [SWPPP](#) shall describe procedures to ensure that vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures, [buffer zones](#), and other protective measures identified in the site plan are kept in good and effective operating condition. Maintenance needs identified in inspections or by other means shall be accomplished before the next storm event, but in no case more than 7 days after the need is identified.

3.5.8. Inspections

3.5.8.1. Inspector training and certification

Inspectors performing the required twice weekly inspections must have an active certification by completing the “[Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Level I](#)” course. A copy of the certification or training record for inspector certification should be kept on site.

3.5.8.2. Schedule of inspections

- a) Inspections described in paragraphs b, c and d below, shall be performed at least twice every calendar week. Inspections shall be performed at least 72 hours apart. Where sites or portion(s) of construction sites have been temporarily stabilized, or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site covered with snow or ice) or due to extreme drought, such inspection only has to be conducted once per month until thawing or precipitation results in runoff or construction activity resumes. Inspection requirements do not apply to definable areas that have been finally stabilized, as described in subpart 3.1 above. Written notification of the intent to change the inspection frequency and the justification for such request must be submitted to the local Environmental Field Office, or the division's Nashville Central Office for projects of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Should the division discover that monthly inspections of the site are not appropriate due to insufficient stabilization measures or otherwise, twice weekly inspections shall resume. The division may inspect the site to confirm or deny the notification to conduct monthly inspections.
- b) Qualified personnel, as defined in section 3.5.8.1 above (provided by the permittee or cooperatively by multiple permittees) shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, structural control measures, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site, and each outfall.
- c) Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the site's drainage system. Erosion prevention and sediment control measures shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.
- d) Outfall points (where discharges leave the site and/or enter [waters of the state](#)) shall be inspected to determine whether erosion prevention and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.
- e) Based on the results of the inspection, any inadequate control measures or control measures in disrepair shall be replaced or modified, or repaired as necessary, before the next rain event, but in no case more than 7 days after the need is identified.
- f) Based on the results of the inspection, the site description identified in the [SWPPP](#) in accordance with section 3.5.1 above and pollution prevention measures identified in the [SWPPP](#) in accordance with section 3.5.2 above shall be revised as appropriate, but in no case later than 7 days following the inspection. Such modifications shall provide for timely implementation of any changes to the [SWPPP](#), but in no case later than 14 days following the inspection.
- g) All inspections shall be documented on the Construction Stormwater Inspection Certification form provided in Appendix C of this permit for all construction sites. An alternative inspection form may be used as long as the form contents and the inspection certification language are, at a minimum, equivalent to the division's form (Appendix C) and the permittee has obtained a written approval from the division to use the alternative form. Inspection documentation will be maintained on site and made available to the division upon request. Inspection reports must be submitted to the division within 10 days of the request. If the division requests the Construction Stormwater Inspection Certification form to be submitted, the submitted form must contain the printed name and

signature of the trained certified inspector and the person who meets the signatory requirements of section 7.7.2 below of this permit.

- h) Trained certified inspectors shall complete inspection documentation to the best of their ability. Falsifying inspection records or other documentation or failure to complete inspection documentation shall result in a violation of this permit and any other applicable acts or rules.
- i) Subsequent **operator(s)** (primary permittees) who have obtained coverage under this permit should conduct twice weekly inspections, unless their portion(s) of the site has been temporarily stabilized, or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions or due to extreme drought as stated in paragraph a) above. The primary permittee (such as a developer) is no longer required to conduct inspections of portions of the site that are covered by a subsequent primary permittee (such as a home builder).

3.5.9. Pollution prevention measures for non-stormwater discharges

Sources of non-stormwater listed in section 1.2.3 above of this permit that are combined with stormwater discharges associated with construction activity must be identified in the **SWPPP**. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge. Any non-stormwater must be discharged through stable discharge structures. Estimated volume of the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge must be included in the design of all impacted control measures.

3.5.10. Documentation of permit eligibility related to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)

The **SWPPP** must include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regard to waters that have an approved **TMDL** for a pollutant of concern, including:

- a) identification of whether the discharge is identified, either specifically or generally, in an approved **TMDL** and any associated wasteload allocations, site-specific requirements, and assumptions identified for the construction stormwater discharge;
- b) summaries of consultation with the division on consistency of **SWPPP** conditions with the approved **TMDL**, and
- c) measures taken to ensure that the discharge of **TMDL** identified pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the approved **TMDL**, including any specific wasteload allocation that has been established that would apply to the construction stormwater discharge.

4. **CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT EFFLUENT GUIDELINES**

4.1. **Non-Numeric Effluent Limitations**

Any point source authorized by this general permit must achieve, at a minimum, the effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of best practicable control technology (BPT) currently available and is described in sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.7 below.

4.1.1. Erosion Prevention and Sediment Controls

Design, install and maintain effective erosion prevention and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

- (1) Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;
- (2) Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion;
- (3) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
- (4) Minimize the disturbance of [steep slopes](#);
- (5) Eliminate (or minimize if complete elimination is not possible) sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion prevention and sediment controls must address factors such as the design storm (see sub-section 3.5.3.3 above) and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
- (6) Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, unless infeasible (see section 4.1.2 below); and
- (7) Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.

4.1.2. Buffer zone requirements

[Buffer zone](#) requirements in this section apply to all streams adjacent to construction sites, with an exception for streams designated as impaired or Exceptional Tennessee waters (see section 5.4.2 below). A 30-foot natural riparian [buffer zone](#) adjacent to all streams at the construction site shall be preserved, to the maximum extent practicable, during construction activities at the site. The water quality [buffer zone](#) is required to protect [waters of the state](#) (e.g., perennial and intermittent streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands) located within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the project, as identified using methodology from Standard Operating Procedures for Hydrologic Determinations (see rules to implement a certification program for Qualified Hydrologic Professionals, [TN Rules Chapter 0400-40-17](#)). [Buffer zones](#) are not primary sediment control measures and should not be relied on as such. Rehabilitation and enhancement of a natural [buffer zone](#) is allowed, if necessary, for improvement of its effectiveness of protection of the [waters of the state](#). The [buffer zone](#) requirement only applies to new construction sites, as described in section 2.4.2 above.

The riparian [buffer zone](#) should be preserved between the top of stream bank and the disturbed construction area. The 30-foot criterion for the width of the [buffer zone](#) can be established on an average width basis at a project, as long as the minimum width of the [buffer zone](#) is more than 15 feet at any measured location.

Every attempt should be made for construction activities not to take place within the [buffer zone](#). [BMPs](#) providing equivalent protection to a receiving stream as a natural riparian zone may be used at a construction site. Such equivalent [BMPs](#) shall be designed to be as effective in protecting the receiving stream from effects of stormwater runoff as a natural riparian zone. A justification for use and a design of equivalent [BMPs](#) shall be included in the [SWPPP](#). Such equivalent [BMPs](#) are expected to be routinely used at construction projects typically located adjacent to surface waters. These projects include, but are not limited to: sewer line construction,

roadway construction, utility line or equipment installation, greenway construction, construction of a permanent outfall or a velocity dissipating structure, etc.

This requirement does not apply to any valid [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP), or equivalent permits issued by federal authorities. Additional [buffer zone](#) requirements may be established by the local [MS4](#) program.

4.1.2.1. Buffer zone exemption based on existing uses

[Buffer zones](#) as described in section 4.1.2 above shall not be required to portions of the buffer where certain land uses exist and are to remain in place according to the following:

1. A use shall be considered existing if it was present within the [buffer zone](#) as of the date of the Notice of Intent for coverage under the CGP. Existing uses shall include, but not be limited to, buildings, parking lots, roadways, utility lines and on-site sanitary sewage systems. Only the portion of the [buffer zone](#) that contains the footprint of the existing land use is exempt from [buffer zones](#). Activities necessary to maintain uses are allowed provided that no additional vegetation is removed from the [buffer zone](#).
2. If an area with an existing land use is proposed to be converted to another use or the impervious surfaces located within the buffer area are being removed [buffer zone](#) requirements shall apply.

4.1.2.2. Pre-Approved Sites

Construction activity at sites that have been pre-approved before February 1, 2010, are exempt from the buffer requirements of section 4.1.2 above. Evidence of pre-approval for highway projects shall be a final right-of-way plan and for other construction projects, the final design drawings with attached dated, written approval by the local, state or federal agency with authority to approve such design drawings for construction.

4.1.3. Soil stabilization

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site, and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Soil stabilization (temporary or permanent) of those of disturbed areas must be completed as soon as possible, but not later than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative stabilization measures (such as, but not limited to: properly anchored mulch, soil binders, matting) must be employed.

4.1.4. Dewatering

Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited unless managed by appropriate controls. Appropriate controls include, but are not limited to: weir tank, dewatering tank, gravity bag filter, sand media particulate filter, pressurized bag filter, cartridge filter or other control units providing the level of treatment necessary to comply with permit requirements.

4.1.5. Pollution prevention measures

The permittee must design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:

- (1) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- (2) Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater; and
- (3) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

4.1.6. Prohibited discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

- (1) Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- (2) Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
- (3) Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
- (4) Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.

4.1.7. Surface outlets

When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that only withdraw water from near the surface of the basin or impoundment, unless infeasible.

5. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, AND OTHER NON-NUMERIC LIMITATIONS

5.1. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities

The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from a facility shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility. This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of [40 CFR 117](#) and [40 CFR 302](#). Where a release containing a hazardous substance in an amount

equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either [40 CFR 117](#) or [40 CFR 302](#) occurs during a 24 hour period:

- a) the permittee is required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802) and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (emergencies: 800-262-3300; non-emergencies: 800-262-3400) in accordance with the requirements of [40 CFR 117](#) or [40 CFR 302](#) as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
- b) the permittee shall submit, within 14 days of knowledge of the release, a written description of: the release (including the type and estimate of the amount of material released), the date that such release occurred, the circumstances leading to the release, what actions were taken to mitigate effects of the release, and steps to be taken to minimize the chance of future occurrences, to the appropriate Environmental Field Office (see subpart 2.8 above); and
- c) the [SWPPP](#) required under part 3 above of this permit must be updated within 14 days of knowledge of the release: to provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. This can be accomplished by including a copy of a written description of the release as described in the paragraph b) above. In addition, the [SWPPP](#) must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where appropriate.

5.2. Spills

This permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.

5.3. Discharge Compliance with State Water Quality Standards

5.3.1. Violation of Water Quality Standards

This permit does not authorize stormwater or other discharges that would result in a violation of a state water quality standard (the TDEC Rules, Chapters [1200-4-3](#), [1200-4-4](#)). Such discharges constitute a violation of this permit.

Where a discharge is already authorized under this permit and the division determines the discharge to cause or contribute to the violation of applicable state water quality standards, the division will notify the [operator](#) of such violation(s). The permittee shall take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of a water quality standard and shall document these actions in the [SWPPP](#).

5.3.2. Discharge quality

- a) The construction activity shall be carried out in such a manner that will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the TDEC Rules, [Chapter 1200-4-3-.03](#). This includes but is not limited to the prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or [turbidity](#) impairs the usefulness of [waters of the state](#) for any of the uses designated for that water body by TDEC Rules, [Chapter 1200-4-4](#). Construction activity carried out in the manner required by this permit shall be considered compliance with the TDEC Rules, [Chapter 1200-4-3-.03](#).
- b) There shall be no distinctly visible floating scum, oil or other matter contained in the stormwater discharge.
- c) The stormwater discharge must not cause an objectionable color contrast in the receiving stream.
- d) The stormwater discharge must result in no materials in concentrations sufficient to be hazardous or otherwise detrimental to humans, livestock, wildlife, plant life, or fish and aquatic life in the receiving stream. This provision includes species covered under subpart 1.3 above.

5.4. **Discharges into Impaired or Exceptional Tennessee Waters**

5.4.1. Additional SWPPP/BMP Requirements for discharges into impaired or exceptional TN Waters

Discharges that would add loadings of a pollutant that is identified as causing or contributing to an impairment of a water body on the list of [impaired waters](#), or which would cause degradation to waters designated by TDEC as Exceptional Tennessee waters are not authorized by this permit (see subpart 1.3 above). To be eligible to obtain and maintain coverage under this permit, the [operator](#) must satisfy, at a minimum, the following additional requirements for discharges into waters impaired by siltation (or discharges upstream of such waters and because of the proximity to the impaired segment and the nature of the discharge is likely to contribute pollutants of concern in amounts measurable in the impaired segment that may affect the [impaired waters](#)) and for discharges to waters identified by TDEC as Exceptional Tennessee waters (or discharges upstream of such waters and because of the proximity to the exceptional segment and the nature of the discharge is likely to contribute pollutants of concern in amounts measurable in the exceptional segment that may affect the Exceptional Tennessee waters):

- a) The [SWPPP](#) must certify that erosion prevention and sediment controls used at the site are designed to control storm runoff generated by a [5-year, 24-hour storm](#) event (the design storm - see part 10 below: “2-year and 5-year design storm depths and intensities”), as a minimum, either from total rainfall in the designated period or the equivalent intensity as specified on the following website http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/orb/tn_pfds.html. When clay and other fine particle soils are found on sites, additional physical or chemical treatment of stormwater runoff may be used.
- b) The [SWPPP](#) must be prepared by a person who, at a minimum, has completed the department’s [Level II Design Principles for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control for Construction Sites](#) course. This requirement goes in effect 24 months following the new permit effective date. A copy of the certification or training record for inspector certification should be included with the [SWPPP](#).

- c) The permittee shall perform inspections described in section 3.5.8 above at least twice every calendar week. Inspections shall be performed at least 72 hours apart.
- d) The permittee must certify on the form provided in Appendix C of this permit whether or not all planned and designed erosion prevention and sediment controls are installed and in working order. The form must contain the printed name and signature of the inspector and the certification must be executed by a person who meets the signatory requirements of section 7.7.2 below of this permit. The record of inspections must be kept at the construction site with a copy of the [SWPPP](#). For record retention requirements, see part 6 below.
- e) In the event the division finds that a discharger is complying with the [SWPPP](#), but contributing to the impairment of receiving stream, then the discharger will be notified by the director in writing that the discharge is no longer eligible for coverage under the general permit. The permittee may update the [SWPPP](#) and implement the necessary changes designed to eliminate further impairment of the receiving stream. If the permittee does not implement the [SWPPP](#) changes within 7 days of receipt of notification, the permittee will be notified in writing that continued discharges must be covered by an individual permit (see subpart 7.12 below). To obtain the individual permit, the [operator](#) must file an individual permit application (EPA Forms 1 and 2F). The project must be stabilized immediately until the [SWPPP](#) is updated and the individual permit is issued. Only discharges from earth disturbing activities necessary for stabilization are authorized to continue until the individual permit is issued.
- f) For an on-site outfall in a drainage area of a total of 5 or more acres, a minimum temporary (or permanent) sediment basin volume that will provide treatment for a calculated volume of runoff from a [5 year, 24 hour storm](#) and runoff from each acre drained, or equivalent control measures as specified in the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#), shall be provided until final stabilization of the site. A drainage area of 5 or more acres includes both disturbed and undisturbed portions of the site or areas adjacent to the site, all draining through the common outfall. Where an equivalent control measure is substituted for a sediment retention basin, the equivalency must be justified. Runoff from any undisturbed acreage should be diverted around the disturbed area and the sediment basin and, if so, can be omitted from the volume calculation. Sediment storage expected from the disturbed areas must be included and a marker installed signifying a cleanout need.
- g) The director may require revisions to the [SWPPP](#) necessary to prevent a negative impact to legally protected state or federally listed aquatic fauna, their habitat, or the receiving waters.

5.4.2. Buffer zone requirements for discharges into impaired or exceptional TN waters

For sites that contain and/or are adjacent to a receiving stream designated as impaired or Exceptional Tennessee waters a 60-foot natural riparian [buffer zone](#) adjacent to the receiving stream shall be preserved, to the maximum extent practicable, during construction activities at the site. The water quality [buffer zone](#) is required to protect [waters of the state](#) (e.g., perennial and intermittent streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands) located within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the project, as identified using methodology from Standard Operating Procedures for Hydrologic Determinations (see rules to implement a certification program for Qualified Hydrologic Professionals , [TN Rules Chapter 0400-40-17](#)). [Buffer zones](#) are not primary sediment control measures and should not be relied on as such. Rehabilitation and enhancement of a natural [buffer zone](#) is allowed, if necessary, for improvement of its effectiveness of

protection of the [waters of the state](#). The [buffer zone](#) requirement only applies to new construction sites, as described in section 2.4.2 above.

The natural [buffer zone](#) should be established between the top of stream bank and the disturbed construction area. The 60-foot criterion for the width of the [buffer zone](#) can be established on an average width basis at a project, as long as the minimum width of the [buffer zone](#) is more than 30 feet at any measured location.

Every attempt should be made for construction activities not to take place within the [buffer zone](#). [BMPs](#) providing equivalent protection to a receiving stream as a natural riparian zone may be used at a construction site. Such equivalent [BMPs](#) shall be designed to be as effective in protecting the receiving stream from effects of stormwater runoff as a natural [buffer zone](#). A justification for use and a design of equivalent [BMPs](#) shall be included in the [SWPPP](#). Such equivalent [BMPs](#) are expected to be routinely used at construction projects typically located adjacent to surface waters. These projects include, but are not limited to: sewer line construction, roadway construction, utility line or equipment installation, greenway construction, construction of a permanent outfall or a velocity dissipating structure, etc.

This requirement does not apply to an area that is being altered under the authorization of a valid [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP), or equivalent permits issued by federal authorities. Additional natural [buffer zone](#) requirements may be established by the local [MS4](#) program.

5.4.2.1. Buffer zone exemption based on existing uses

[Buffer zones](#) as described in section 5.4.2 above shall not be required to portions of the buffer where certain land uses exist and are to remain in place according to the following:

1. A use shall be considered existing if it was present within the [buffer zone](#) as of the date of the Notice of Intent for coverage under the CGP. Existing uses shall include, but not be limited to, buildings, parking lots, roadways, utility lines and on-site sanitary sewage systems. Only the portion of the [buffer zone](#) that contains the footprint of the existing land use is exempt from [buffer zones](#). Activities necessary to maintain uses are allowed provided that no additional vegetation is removed from the [buffer zone](#).
2. If an area with an existing land use is proposed to be converted to another use or the impervious surfaces located within the buffer area are being removed [buffer zone](#) requirements shall apply.

5.4.3. Pre-Approved sites

Construction activity at sites that have been pre-approved before June 16, 2005, are exempt from the design storm requirements of section 5.4.1 a) and e) above and the buffer requirements of section 5.4.2 above. Evidence of pre-approval for highway projects shall be a final right-of-way plan and for other construction projects, the final design drawings with attached dated, written approval by the local, state or federal agency with authority to approve such design drawings for construction.

6. RETENTION, ACCESSIBILITY AND SUBMISSION OF RECORDS

6.1. Documents

The permittee shall retain copies of stormwater pollution prevention plans and all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI and the NOT to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date the notice of termination is submitted. This period may be extended by written request of the director.

6.2. Accessibility and Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain a copy of the [SWPPP](#) required by this permit (including a copy of the permit) at the construction site (or other local location accessible to the director and the public) from the date construction commences to the date of termination of permit coverage. Permittees with day-to-day operational control over pollution prevention plan implementation shall have a copy of the [SWPPP](#) available at a central location onsite for the use of all [operators](#) and those identified as having responsibilities under the plan whenever they are on the construction site. Once coverage is terminated, the permittee shall maintain a copy of all records for a period of three years.

6.2.1. Posting information at the construction site

The permittee shall post a notice near the main entrance of the construction site accessible to the public with the following information:

- a) a copy of the NOC with the NPDES permit tracking number for the construction project;
- b) name, company name, E-mail address (if available), telephone number and address of the project site owner/operator or a local contact person;
- c) a brief description of the project; and
- d) the location of the [SWPPP](#) (see section 3.3.3 above).

The notice must be maintained in a legible condition. If posting this information near a main entrance is infeasible due to safety concerns, or not accessible to the public, the notice shall be posted in a local public building. If the construction project is a [linear construction project](#) (e.g., pipeline, highway, etc.), the notice must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway and moved as necessary. This permit does not provide the public with any right to trespass on a construction site for any reason, including inspection of a site. This permit does not require that permittees allow members of the public access to a construction site.

The permittee shall also retain following items/information in an appropriate location on-site:

- a) a rain gauge;
- b) a copy of twice weekly inspection reports;
- c) a documentation of quality assurance site assessments, if applicable (see section 3.1.2 above); and
- d) a copy of the site inspector's [Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Level 1](#) certification.

6.3. Electronic Submission of NOIs, NOTs and Reports

If the division notifies dischargers (directly by mail or E-mail, by public notice, or by making information available on the world wide web) of electronic forms or other report options that become available at a later date (e.g., electronic submission of forms), the [operators](#) may take advantage of those options to satisfy the NOI, NOT and other report notification requirements.

7. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

7.1. Duty to Comply

7.1.1. Permittee's duty to comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act (TWQCA) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

7.1.2. Penalties for violations of permit conditions

Pursuant to [T.C.A. § 69-3-115](#) of The Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977, as amended:

- a) any person who violates an effluent standard or limitation or a water quality standard established under this part ([T.C.A. § 69-3-101](#), et. seq.); violates the terms or conditions of this permit; fails to complete a filing requirement; fails to allow or perform an entry, inspection, monitoring or reporting requirement; violates a final determination or order of the board, panel or commissioner; or violates any other provision of this part or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board, is subject to a civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day for each day during which the act or omission continues or occurs;
- b) any person unlawfully polluting the [waters of the state](#) or violating or failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this part ([T.C.A. § 69-3-101](#), et. seq.) commits a Class C misdemeanor. Each day upon which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense;
- c) any person who willfully and knowingly falsifies any records, information, plans, specifications, or other data required by the board or the commissioner, or who willfully and knowingly pollutes the [waters of the state](#), or willfully fails, neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this part ([T.C.A. § 69-3-101](#), et. seq.) commits a Class E felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or incarceration, or both.

7.1.3. Civil and criminal liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the discharger from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Notwithstanding this permit, the discharger shall remain liable for any damages sustained by the State of Tennessee, including but not limited to fish kills and losses of aquatic life and/or wildlife, as a result of the discharge to any surface or subsurface waters. Additionally, notwithstanding this permit, it shall be the responsibility of the discharger to

conduct stormwater discharge activities in a manner such that public or private nuisances or health hazards will not be created. Furthermore, nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the State of Tennessee from any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

7.1.4. Liability under state law

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 established pursuant to any applicable local, state or federal law.

7.2. Continuation of the Expired General Permit

Permittees shall maintain coverage under this general permit until a new general permit is issued. Permittees who choose not to maintain coverage under the expired general permit, or are required to obtain an individual permit, must submit an application (U.S. EPA NPDES Forms [1](#) and [2F](#) and any other [applicable forms](#)) at least 180 days prior to expiration of this general permit. Permittees who are eligible and choose to be covered by the new general permit must submit an NOI by the date specified in that permit. Facilities that have not obtained coverage under this permit by the permit expiration date cannot become authorized to discharge under the continued permit.

[Operator\(s\)](#) of an existing site permitted under the division's 2005 construction general permit shall maintain full compliance with the existing [SWPPP](#). The existing [SWPPP](#) should be modified, if necessary, to meet requirements of this new general permit, and the [SWPPP](#) changes implemented no later than 12 months following the new permit effective date. The permittee shall make the updated [SWPPP](#) available for the division's review upon request.

7.3. 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.

7.4. Duty to Mitigate

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

7.5. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the division or an authorized representative of the division, within a time specified by the division, any information that the division may request to determine compliance with this permit or other information relevant to the protection of the [waters of the state](#). The permittee shall also furnish to the division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

7.6. Other Information

When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the director, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

7.7. Signatory Requirements

All Notices of Intent (NOIs), stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs), requests for termination of permit coverage (NOTs), Construction Stormwater Inspection Certifications, Construction Stormwater Monitoring Report forms, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the director or the operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system and/or any other information either submitted to the division, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed as described in sections 7.7.1 and 7.7.2 below and dated.

7.7.1. Signatory requirements for a Notice of Intent (NOI)³

NOI 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 which govern the operation of the regulated site 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.

NOTE: The division does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers. The division will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

- b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

³ As specified in 40 CFR 122.22(a)(1)-(3) [48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 48 FR 39619, Sept. 1, 1983; 49 FR 38047, Sept. 29, 1984; 50 FR 6941, Feb. 19, 1985; 55 FR 48063, Nov. 16, 1990; 65 FR 30907, May 15, 2000]

- 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:
 - (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

7.7.2. Signatory requirements for reports and other items

SWPPPs, Construction Stormwater Inspection Certification forms, reports, certifications or other information submittals required by the permit and other information requested by the division, including but not limited to Notice of Violation responses, shall be signed by a person described in section 7.7.1 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

7.7.3. Duly authorized representative

For a purpose of satisfying signatory requirements for reports (see section 7.7.2 above), a person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- a) the authorization is made in writing by a person described in section 7.7.1 above;
- b) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated site or activity such as the position of plant manager, 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 or an appropriate EFO (see section 2.8 above). The written authorization shall be a written document including the name of the newly authorized person and the contact information (title, mailing address, phone number, fax number and E-mail address) for the authorized person. The written authorization shall be signed by the newly authorized person accepting responsibility and by the person described in section 7.7.1 above delegating the authority.

7.7.4. Changes to authorization

If an authorization under sections 7.7.1 above or 7.7.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility as the primary or secondary permittee, but the company name (permittee name) remains the same, a new NOI and **SWPPP** certification shall be submitted to an appropriate EFO (see section 2.8 above) and signed by the new party who meets signatory authority satisfying the requirements of sections 7.7.1 above or 7.7.3 above. The NOI shall include the new individual's information (title, mailing address, phone number, fax number and E-mail address), the existing tracking number and the project name.

7.7.5. Signatory requirements for primary permittees

Primary permittees required to sign an NOI and [SWPPP](#) because they meet the definition of an [operator](#) (see subpart 2.2 above) shall sign the following certification statement on the NOI and [SWPPP](#):

“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.”

7.7.6. Signatory requirements for secondary permittees

Secondary permittees (typically construction contractors) required to sign an NOI and [SWPPP](#) because they meet the definition of an [operator](#) but who are not primarily responsible for preparing an NOI and [SWPPP](#), shall sign the following certification statement on the NOI and [SWPPP](#):

“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.”

7.8. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Knowingly making any false statement on any report or form required by this permit may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in [Section 309 of the Clean Water Act](#) and in [T.C.A. §69-3-115](#) of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act.

7.9. 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 to [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act](#) or [Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act](#) of 1980 (CERCLA).

7.10. 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. The issuance of this permit does not authorize trespassing or discharges of stormwater or non-stormwater across private property.

7.11. 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.

7.12. Requiring an Individual Permit

7.12.1. Director can require a site to obtain an individual permit

The director may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain an individual NPDES permit in order to obtain adequate protection of designated uses of a receiving stream. Any interested person may petition the director in writing to take action under this paragraph, but must include in their petition the justification for such an action. Where the director requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit, the director shall notify the discharger in writing that an individual permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that coverage under this general permit shall terminate upon the effective date of an individual NPDES permit or denial of coverage under an individual permit. The notification may require stabilization of the site and suspend coverage under this general permit until the individual permit is issued. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the appropriate Environmental Field Office of the division as indicated in subpart 2.8 above of this permit. The director may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application as required by the director under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the discharger will be terminated at the end of the day specified by the director for application submittal.

If the decision to require an individual NPDES permit precedes the issuance of coverage under this general permit, earth disturbing activities cannot begin until the individual permit is issued.

7.12.2. Permittee may request individual permit instead of coverage under this general permit

Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. Any discharger that knowingly cannot abide by the terms and conditions of this permit must apply for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of [40 CFR 122.26\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), with reasons supporting the request, to the appropriate division's Environmental Field Office. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit, or alternative general permit, if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

7.12.3. Individual permit terminates general permit

When an individual NPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the discharger is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or [operator](#) otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or [operator](#) is denied for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the director. Coverage under the [Tennessee Multi-Sector General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from an Industrial Activity](#) (TMSP) will not be considered as an alternative general permit under this section without being specified by the director.

7.13. Other, Non-Stormwater, Program Requirements

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

7.14. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related equipment) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of stormwater pollution prevention plans.

Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory quality assurance and quality control procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee, when determined by the permittee or the division to be necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

7.15. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow authorized representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the director or an authorized representative of the commissioner of TDEC, or, in the case of a construction site which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the [MS4](#) receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law:

- a) to 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;
- b) to have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
- c) to inspect any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

7.16. Permit Actions

This permit may be issued, modified, revoked, reissued or terminated for cause in accordance with this permit and the applicable requirements of [T.C.A. § 69-3-108](#). The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

8.1.1. Termination of builder and contractor coverage

8. REQUIREMENTS FOR TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

8.1. Termination of Developer and Builder Coverage

8.1.1. Termination process for primary permittees

Primary permittees wishing to terminate coverage under this permit must submit a completed notice of termination (NOT) form, provided in Appendix B of this permit (or copy thereof). Primary permittees who abandon the site and fail to submit the NOT will be in violation of this permit. Signs notifying the public of the construction activity shall be in place until the NOT form has been submitted. Primary permittees may terminate permit coverage only if the conditions described in items 1, 2 or 3 below occur at the site:

1. All earth-disturbing activities at the site are completed and, if applicable, construction support activities permitted under section 1.2.2 above, and the following requirements are met:
 - (a) For any areas that
 - were disturbed during construction,
 - are not covered over by permanent structures, and
 - over which the permittee had control during the construction activitiesthe requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization described in subsection 3.5.3.2 above are met;
 - (b) The permittee has removed and properly disposed of all construction materials, waste and waste handling devices, and have removed all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following termination of permit coverage;
 - (c) The permittee has removed all stormwater controls that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following termination of permit coverage;

(d) The permittee has removed all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following termination of permit coverage; and

(e) The permittee must identify who is responsible for ongoing maintenance of any stormwater controls left on the site for long-term use following termination of permit coverage; or

2. The permittee has transferred control of all areas of the site for which he is responsible (including, but not limited to, infrastructure, common areas, stormwater drainage structures, sediment control basin, etc.) under this permit to another operator, and that operator has submitted an NOI and obtained coverage under this permit; or
3. The permittee obtains coverage under an individual or alternative general NPDES permit.

8.1.2. NOT review

The division will review NOTs for completeness and accuracy and, when necessary, investigate the proposed site for which the NOT was submitted. Upon completing the NOT review, the division will:

- 1) prepare and transmit a notification that a NOT form was received;
- 2) notify the applicant of needed changes to their NOT submittal; or
- 3) deny a request for termination of coverage under this general permit.

The division retains the right to deny termination of coverage under this general permit upon receipt of the NOT. If the local Environmental Field Office has information indicating that the permit coverage is not eligible for termination, written notification will be provided that permit coverage has not been terminated. The notification will include a summary of existing deficiencies. When the site meets the termination criteria, the NOT should be re-submitted.

If any permittee files for bankruptcy or the site is foreclosed on by the lender, the permittee should notify the division of the situation so that the division may assess the site to determine if permit coverage should be obtained by any other person or whether other action is needed.

8.2. Termination of Builder and Contractor Coverage

8.2.1. Termination process for secondary permittees

Secondary permittees (builders/contractors) must request termination of coverage under this permit by submitting an NOT when they are no longer an operator at the construction site. Secondary permittees receive coverage under this permit, but are not normally mailed a Notice of Coverage. Consequently, the division may, but is not required to, notify secondary permittees that their notice of termination has been received. If the division has reason to believe that the secondary permittee's NOT should not have been submitted, the division will deny the secondary permittee's NOT in writing, with specific reasons as to why the NOT should not have been submitted.

8.3. NOT certification

The NOT and the following certification must be signed in accordance with subpart 7.7 above (Signatory Requirements) of this permit:

“I certify under penalty of law that either: (a) all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the portion of the identified facility where I was an operator have ceased or have been eliminated or (b) I am no longer an operator at the construction site. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this notice of termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.”

8.4. Where to Submit a Notice of Termination (NOT)?

The NOT shall be submitted to the Environmental Field Office (EFO) which issued the NOC to the primary permittee. A list of counties and the corresponding EFOs is provided in subpart 2.8 above. The appropriate permit tracking number must be clearly printed on the form.

9. Aquatic Resource Alteration Permits (ARAP)

Alterations to channels or waterbodies (stream, wetland and/or other [waters of the state](#)) that are contained on, traverse through or are adjacent to the construction site, may require an [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP) (<http://www.tn.gov/environment/permits/arap.shtml>). It is the responsibility of the developer to provide a determination of the water’s status⁴. This determination must be conducted using methodology from Standard Operating Procedures for Hydrologic Determinations (see rules to implement a certification program for Qualified Hydrologic Professionals , [TN Rules Chapter 0400-40-17](#)). The permittee can make an assumption that streams/wetlands are present at the site in order to expedite the permit process. In some cases, issuance of coverage under the CGP may be delayed or withheld if the appropriate ARAP has not been obtained. At a minimum, any delay in obtaining an ARAP for water body alteration associated with the proposed project must be adequately addressed in the [SWPPP](#) prior to issuance of an NOC. Failure to obtain an ARAP prior to any actual alteration may result in enforcement action for the unauthorized alteration.

10. DEFINITIONS

“2-year and 5-year design storm depths and intensities” The estimated design rainfall amounts, for any return period interval (i.e., 2-yr, 5-yr, 25-yr, etc.) in terms of either 24-hour depths or intensities for any duration, can be found by accessing the following NOAA National Weather Service Atlas 14 data for Tennessee:

⁴ The EPA considers inventorying a site’s natural features is a technique called fingerprinting. More info can be found in EPA’s document - EPA’s Developing Your SWPPP – A Guide for Construction Sites (EPA-833-R-06-004 May 2007)

http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/orb/tn_pfds.html. Other data sources may be acceptable with prior written approval by TDEC Water Pollution Control.

“Best Management Practices” (“BMPs”) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to [waters of the state](#). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

“Borrow Pit” is an excavation from which erodible material (typically soil) is removed to be fill for another site. There is no processing or separation of erodible material conducted at the site. Given the nature of activity and pollutants present at such excavation, a borrow pit is considered a construction activity for the purpose of this permit.

“Buffer Zone” is a strip of dense undisturbed perennial native vegetation, either original or re-established, that borders streams and rivers, ponds and lakes, wetlands, and seeps. Buffer zones are established for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants from leaving the upland area and reaching surface waters. Buffer zones are most effective when stormwater runoff is flowing into and through the buffer zone as shallow sheet flow, rather than in concentrated form such as in channels, gullies, or [wet weather conveyances](#). Therefore, it is critical that the design of any development include management practices, to the maximum extent practical, that will result in stormwater runoff flowing into and through the buffer zone as shallow sheet flow. Buffer zones are established for the primary purpose of protecting water quality and maintaining a healthy aquatic ecosystem in receiving waters.

“Clearing” in the definition of discharges associated with construction activity, typically refers to removal of vegetation and disturbance of soil prior to grading or excavation in anticipation of construction activities. Clearing may also refer to wide area land disturbance in anticipation of non-construction activities; for instance, clearing forested land in order to convert forestland to pasture for wildlife management purposes. Clearing, grading and excavation do not refer to clearing of vegetation along existing or new roadways, highways, dams or power lines for sight distance or other maintenance and/or safety concerns, or cold planing, milling, and/or removal of concrete and/or bituminous asphalt roadway pavement surfaces. The clearing of land for agricultural purposes is exempt from federal stormwater NPDES permitting in accordance with Section 401(1)(1) of the 1987 Water Quality Act and state stormwater NPDES permitting in accordance with the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 ([T.C.A. 69-3-101](#) et seq.).

“Commencement of construction” The initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction activities.

“Common plan of development or sale” is broadly defined as any announcement or documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot. A common plan of development or sale identifies a situation in which multiple areas of disturbance are occurring on contiguous areas. This applies because the activities may take place at different times, on different schedules, by different [operators](#).

“Control measure” As used in this permit, refers to any Best Management Practice (BMP) or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to [waters of the state](#).

“CWA” means the Clean Water Act of 1977 or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ([33 U.S.C. 1251](#), et seq.)

“Department” means the Department of Environment and Conservation.

“Director” means the director, or authorized representative, of the Division of Water Pollution Control of the State of Tennessee, Department of Environment and Conservation.

“Discharge of stormwater associated with construction activity” As used in this permit, refers to stormwater point source discharges from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, excavation, etc.), or construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., earth fill piles, fueling, waste material etc.) are located.

“Division” means the Division of Water Pollution Control of the State of Tennessee, Department of Environment and Conservation.

“Final Stabilization” means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and one of the three following criteria is met:

- a. A uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a uniform density of at least 70 percent of the (preferably) native vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, and all slopes and channels have been permanently stabilized against erosion, or
- b. Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap; permanent geotextiles, hardened surface materials including concrete, asphalt, gabion baskets, or Reno mattresses) have been employed, or
- c. For construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural or silvicultural use.

“Exceptional Tennessee waters” are surface waters of the State of Tennessee that satisfy characteristics of exceptional Tennessee waters as listed [Chapter 1200-4-3-.06](#) of the official compilation - Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee. Characteristics include waters designated by the Water Quality Control Board as Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW); waters that provide habitat for ecologically significant populations of certain aquatic or semi-aquatic plants or animals; waters that provide specialized recreational opportunities; waters that possess outstanding scenic or geologic values; or waters where existing conditions are better than water quality standards.

“Impaired waters” (unavailable conditions waters) means any segment of surface waters that has been identified by the division as failing to support one or more classified uses. For the purpose of this permit, pollutants of concern include, but are not limited to: siltation (silt/sediment) and habitat alterations. Based on the most recent assessment information available

to staff, the division will notify applicants and permittees if their discharge is into, or is affecting, impaired waters. Resources to be used in making this determination include biennial compilations of impaired waters, databases of assessment information, updated [GIS](#) coverages (<http://tnmap.tn.gov/wpc/>), and the results of recent field surveys. [GIS](#) coverages of the streams and lakes not meeting water quality standards, plus the biennial list of impaired waters, can be found at <http://tn.gov/environment/wpc>.

“Improved sinkhole” is a natural surface depression that has been altered in order to direct fluids into the hole opening. Improved sinkhole is a type of injection well regulated under the [Underground Injection Control](#) (UIC) program. Underground injection constitutes an intentional disposal of waste waters in natural depressions, open fractures, and crevices (such as those commonly associated with weathering of limestone).

“Inspector” An inspector is a person that has successfully completed (has a valid certification from) the [“Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Level I”](#) course or equivalent course. An inspector performs and documents the required inspections, paying particular attention to time-sensitive permit requirements such as stabilization and maintenance activities. An inspector may also have the following responsibilities:

- a) oversee the requirements of other construction-related permits, such as [Aquatic Resources Alteration Permit](#) (ARAP) or Corps of Engineers permit for construction activities in or around [waters of the state](#);
- b) update field [SWPPPs](#);
- c) conduct pre-construction inspection to verify that undisturbed areas have been properly marked and initial measures have been installed; and
- d) inform the permit holder of activities that may be necessary to gain or remain in compliance with the CGP and other environmental permits.

“Linear Project” – is a land disturbing activity as conducted by an underground/overhead utility or highway department, including but not limited to any cable line or wire for the transmission of electrical energy; any conveyance pipeline for transportation of gaseous or liquid substance; any cable line or wire for communications; or any other energy resource transmission ROW or utility infrastructure, e.g., roads and highways. Activities include the construction and installation of these utilities within a corridor. Linear project activities also include the construction of access roads, staging areas, and borrow/spoil sites associated with the linear project. Land disturbance specific to the development of a residential and/or commercial subdivision or high-rise structures is not considered a linear project.

“Monthly” refers to calendar months.

“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or **“MS4”** is defined at [40 CFR §122.26\(b\)\(8\)](#) to mean a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned and operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section [208 of the CWA](#) that discharges to waters of the United States;

2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at [40 CFR §122.2](#).

“**NOI**” means notice of intent to be covered by this permit (see part 2 above of this permit.)

“**NOT**” means notice of termination (see part 8 above of this permit).

“**Operator**” for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater associated with construction activity, means any person associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

- a) This person has operational or design control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications. This person is typically the owner or developer of the project or a portion of the project, and is considered the primary permittee; or
- b) This person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a [SWPPP](#) for the site or other permit conditions. This person is typically a contractor or a commercial builder who is hired by the primary permittee, and is considered a secondary permittee.

It is anticipated that at different phases of a construction project, different types of parties may satisfy the definition of “operator.”

“**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 other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include introduction of pollutants from non point-source agricultural and silvicultural activities, including stormwater runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands or return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

“**Qualifying State, Tribal, or local erosion and sediment control program**” is one that includes, as defined in [40 CFR 122.44\(s\)](#):

- (i) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices;
- (ii) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
- (iii) Requirements for construction site operators to develop and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan. (A stormwater pollution prevention plan includes site descriptions, descriptions of appropriate control measures, copies of approved State, Tribal or local requirements, maintenance procedures, inspection procedures, and identification of non-stormwater discharges); and
- (iv) Requirements to submit a site plan for review that incorporates consideration of potential water quality impacts.

“Quality Assurance Site Assessment” means documented site inspection to verify the functionality and performance of the [SWPPP](#) and for determining if construction, operation and maintenance accurately comply with permit requirements, as presented in the narrative, engineering specifications; maps, plans and drawings; and details for erosion prevention, sediment control and stormwater management.

“Registered Engineer” and **“Registered Landscape Architect”** An engineer or landscape architect certified and registered by the [State Board of Architectural and Engineer Examiners](#) pursuant to [Section 62-202, Tennessee Code Annotated](#), to practice in Tennessee.

“Runoff coefficient” means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. Runoff coefficient is also defined as the ratio of the amount of water that is NOT absorbed by the surface to the total amount of water that falls during a rainstorm.

“Sediment” means solid material, both inorganic (mineral) and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from the site of origin by wind, water, gravity, or ice as a product of erosion.

“Sediment basin” A temporary basin consisting of an embankment constructed across a wet weather conveyance, or an excavation that creates a basin or by a combination of both. A sediment basin typically consists of a forebay cell, dam, impoundment, permanent pool, primary spillway, secondary or emergency spillway, and surface dewatering device. The size and shape of the basin depends on the location, size of drainage area, incoming runoff volume and peak flow, soil type and particle size, land cover, and receiving stream classification (i.e., impaired, HQ, or unimpaired).

“Sedimentation” means the action or process of forming or depositing sediment.

“Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the state” means any discharge containing pollutants that are reasonably expected to cause or contribute to an impairment of receiving stream water quality or designated uses.

“Soil” means the unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of plants.

“Steep Slope” A natural or created slope of 35% grade or greater. Designers of sites with steep slopes must pay attention to stormwater management in the [SWPPP](#) to engineer runoff non-erosively around or over a steep slope. In addition, site managers should focus on erosion prevention on the slope(s) and stabilize the slope(s) as soon as practicable to prevent slope failure and/or sediment discharges from the project.

“Stormwater” means rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

“Stormwater associated with industrial activity” is defined at [40 CFR 122.26\(b\)\(14\)](#) and incorporated here by reference. Most relevant to this permit is [40 CFR 122.26\(b\)\(14\)\(x\)](#), which relates to construction activity including clearing, grading, filling and excavation activities (including borrow pits containing erodible material). Disturbance of soil for the purpose of crop production is exempted from permit requirements, but stormwater discharges from agriculture-

related activities which involve construction of structures (e.g., barn construction, road construction, pond construction, etc.) are considered associated with industrial activity. Maintenance performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility, e.g. re-clearing, minor excavation performed around an existing structure necessary for maintenance or repair, and repaving of an existing road, is not considered a construction activity for the purpose of this permit.

“Stormwater discharge-related activities” include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in point source stormwater pollutant discharges, including but not limited to: excavation, site development, grading and other surface disturbance activities; and measures to control stormwater including the siting, construction and operation of best management practices (BMPs) to control, reduce or prevent stormwater pollution.

“Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan”(SWPPP): A written plan required by this permit that includes site map(s), an identification of construction/contractor activities that could cause pollutants in the stormwater, and a description of measures or practices to control these pollutants. It must be prepared and approved before construction begins. In order to effectively reduce erosion and sedimentation impacts, Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be designed, installed, and maintained during land disturbing activities. The SWPPP should be prepared in accordance with the [Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#). The 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 and sediment controls to protect [waters of the state](#). It also aids in the development of SWPPPs and other reports, plans, or specifications required when participating in Tennessee's water quality regulations.

“Take” of an endangered species means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

“Temporary stabilization” is achieved when vegetation and/or a non-erodible surface have been established on the area of disturbance and construction activity has temporarily ceased. Under certain conditions, temporary stabilization is required when construction activities temporarily cease. However, if future construction activity is planned, permit coverage continues.

“Total maximum daily load” (TMDL) The sum of the individual wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background ([40 CFR 130.2\(I\)](#)). TMDL is a study that: quantifies the amount of a pollutant in a stream, identifies the sources of the pollutant, and recommends regulatory or other actions that may need to be taken in order for the stream to cease being polluted. Some of the actions that might be taken are:

- 1.) Re-allocation of limits on the sources of pollutants documented as impacting streams. It might be necessary to lower the amount of pollutants being discharged under NPDES permits or to require the installation of other control measures, if necessary, to ensure that water quality standards will be met.
- 2.) For sources over which the division does not have regulatory authority, such as ordinary agricultural or forestry activities, provide information and technical assistance to other state and federal agencies that work directly with these groups to install appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Even for impacted streams, TMDL development is not considered appropriate for all bodies of water: if enforcement has already been taken and a compliance schedule has been developed; or if best management practices have already been installed for non-regulated activities, the TMDL is considered not applicable. In cases involving pollution sources in other states, the recommendation may be that another state or EPA perform the TMDL. TMDLs can also be described by the following equation:

TMDL = sum of non point sources (LA)+ sum of point sources (WLA)+ margin of safety

A list of completed TMDLs that have been approved by EPA can be found at our web site:

<http://tn.gov/environment/wpc/tmdl/approved.shtml>

“Turbidity” is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by individual particles (suspended solids) that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air.

“Waters” or **“waters of the state”** means any and all water, public or private, on or beneath the surface of the ground, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon Tennessee or any portion thereof except those bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property in single ownership which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters.

“Waste site” is an area where material from a construction site is disposed of. When the material is erodible, such as soil, the site must be treated as a construction site.

“Wet weather conveyances” are man-made or natural watercourses, including natural watercourses that have been modified by channelization that flow only in direct response to precipitation runoff in their immediate locality; whose channels are at all times above the ground water table; that are not suitable for drinking water supplies; and in which hydrological and biological analyses indicate that, under normal weather conditions, due to naturally occurring ephemeral or low flow there is not sufficient water to support fish or multiple populations of obligate lotic aquatic organisms whose life cycle includes an aquatic phase of at least two months. (Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee, Chapter [1200-4-3-.04\(3\)](#)).

11. LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARAP	Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit
BMP	Best Management Practice
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CGP	Construction General Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
EFO	Environmental Field Office
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
EPSC	Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOC	Notice of Coverage
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ONRW	Outstanding National Resource Waters

Tennessee General Permit No. TNR100000
Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities

POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TDOT	Tennessee Department of Transportation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TMSP	Tennessee Multi-Sector General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from an Industrial Activity
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
TWQCA	Tennessee Water Quality Control Act
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USGS	United States Geological Survey

(End of body of permit; appendices follow.)

APPENDIX A – Notice of Intent (NOI) Form
(next page)



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

Division of Water Pollution Control

6th Floor Annex, L&C Tower, 401 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37243

1-888-891-8332 (TDEC)

Notice of Intent (NOI) for General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (TNR100000)

Site or Project Name:		NPDES Tracking Number: TNR	
Street Address or Location:		Construction Start Date:	
		Estimated End Date:	
Site Description:		Latitude (dd.dddd):	
		Longitude (-dd.dddd):	
County(ies):	MS4 Jurisdiction:	Acres Disturbed:	
		Total Acres:	
Does a topographic map show dotted or solid blue lines <input type="checkbox"/> and/or wetlands <input type="checkbox"/> on or adjacent to the construction site? If wetlands are located on-site and may be impacted, attach wetlands delineation report. If an Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit has been obtained for this site, what is the permit number? ARAP Number:			
Receiving waters:			
Attach the SWPPP with the NOI <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP Attached		Attach a site location map <input type="checkbox"/> Map Attached	

Name of Site Owner or Developer (Site-Wide Permittee): (person, company, or legal entity that has operational or design control over construction plans and specifications)			
Site Owner or Developer Contact Name: (individual responsible for site)		Title or Position: (the party who signs the certification below):	
Mailing Address:		City:	State: Zip:
Phone: ()	Fax: ()	E-mail:	
Optional Contact:		Title or Position:	
Mailing Address:		City:	State: Zip:
Phone: ()	Fax: ()	E-mail:	

Owner or Developer Certification: (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent, or ranking elected official) (Primary Permittee)

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.

Owner or Developer Name: (print or type)	Signature:	Date:
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Contractor(s) Certification: (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent, or ranking elected official) (Secondary Permittee)

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.

Primary contractor name and address: (print or type)	Signature:	Date:
Other contractor name and address: (print or type)	Signature:	Date:
Other contractor name and address: (print or type)	Signature:	Date:

OFFICIAL STATE USE ONLY

Received Date:	Reviewer:	Field Office:	Permit Number TNR	Exceptional TN Water:
Fee(s):	T & E Aquatic Flora and Fauna:	Impaired Receiving Stream:	Notice of Coverage Date:	

**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY – STORMWATER DISCHARGES
NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) - INSTRUCTIONS**

Notice of Intent (NOI) for General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (TNR10000)

Purpose of this form A completed notice of intent (NOI) must be submitted to obtain coverage under the Tennessee General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (permit). **Requesting coverage under this permit means that an applicant has obtained and examined a copy of this permit, and thereby acknowledges applicant’s claim of ability to be in compliance with permit terms and conditions.** This permit is required for stormwater discharge(s) from construction activities including clearing, grading, filling and excavating (including borrow pits) of one or more acres of land. This form should be submitted at least 30 days prior to the commencement of land disturbing activities, or no later than 48 hours prior to when a new operator assumes operational control over site specifications or commences work at the site.

Permit fee (see table below) must accompany the NOI and is based on total acreage to be disturbed by an entire project, including any associated construction support activities (e.g. equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow or waste sites). There is no fee for sites less than 1 acre.

Acres Disturbed	= or > 150 acres	= or > 50 < 150 acres	= or > 5 < 50 acres	= or > 1 < 5 acres
Fee	\$7,500	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$250

Who must submit the NOI form? Per Section 2 of the permit, all site operators must submit an NOI form. “Operator” for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater associated with construction activity means any person associated with a construction project who meets either or both of the following two criteria: (1) The person has operational or design control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications. This person is typically the owner or developer of the project or a portion of the project (e.g. subsequent builder), or the person that is the current land owner of the construction site. This person is considered the primary permittee; or (2) The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other permit conditions. This person is typically a contractor or a commercial builder who is hired by the primary permittee, and is considered a secondary permittee.

Owners, developers and all contractors that meet the definition of the operator in subsection 2.2 of the permit shall apply for permit coverage on the same NOI, insofar as possible. After permit coverage has been granted to the primary permittee, any subsequent NOI submittals must include the site’s previously assigned permit tracking number and the project name. The comprehensive site-specific SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of part 3 of the permit and must be submitted with the NOI unless the NOI being submitted is to only add a contractor (secondary permittee) to an existing coverage.

Notice of Coverage The division will review the NOI for completeness and accuracy and prepare a notice of coverage (NOC). Stormwater discharge from the construction site is authorized as of the effective date of the NOC.

Complete the form Type or print clearly, using ink and not markers or pencil. Answer each item or enter “NA,” for not applicable, if a particular item does not fit the circumstances or characteristics of your construction site or activity. If you need additional space, attach a separate piece of paper to the NOI form. **The NOI will be considered incomplete without a permit fee, a map, and the SWPPP.**

Describe and locate the project Use the legal or official name of the construction site. If a construction site lacks street name or route number, give the most accurate geographic information available to describe the location (reference to adjacent highways, roads and structures; e.g. intersection of state highways 70 and 100). Latitude and longitude (expressed in decimal degrees) of the center of the site can be located on USGS quadrangle maps. The quadrangle maps can be obtained at the USGS World Wide Web site: <http://www.usgs.gov/>; latitude and longitude information can be found at numerous other web sites. Attach a copy of a portion of a 7.5 minute quad map, showing location of site, with boundaries at least one mile outside the site boundaries. Provide estimated starting date of clearing activities and completion date of the project, and an estimate of the number of acres of the site on which soil will be disturbed, including borrow areas, fill areas, stockpiles and the total acres. For linear projects, give location at each end of the construction area.

Give name of the receiving waters Trace the route of stormwater runoff from the construction site and determine the name of the river(s), stream(s), creek(s), wetland(s), lake(s) or any other water course(s) into which the stormwater runoff drains. Note that the receiving water course may or may not be located on the construction site. If the first water body receiving construction site runoff is unnamed (“unnamed tributary”), determine the name of the water body that the unnamed tributary enters.

ARAP permit may be required **If your work will disturb or cause alterations of a stream or wetland, you must obtain an appropriate Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (ARAP).** If you have a question about the ARAP program or permits, contact your local Environmental Field Office (EFO).

Submitting the form and obtaining more information Note that this form must be signed by the company President, Vice-President, or a ranking elected official in the case of a municipality, for details see subpart 2.5. For more information, contact your local EFO at the toll-free number 1-888-891-8332 (TDEC). Submit the completed NOI form (keep a copy for your records) to the appropriate EFO for the county(ies) where the construction activity is located, addressed to **Attention: Stormwater NOI Processing.**

EFO	Street Address	Zip Code	EFO	Street Address	Zip Code
Memphis	8383 Wolf Lake Drive, Bartlett	38133-4119	Cookeville	1221 South Willow Ave.	38506
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305-4316	Chattanooga	540 McCallie Avenue STE 550	37402-2013
Nashville	711 R S Gass Boulevard	37243	Knoxville	3711 Middlebrook Pike	37921
Columbia	1421 Hampshire Pike	38401	Johnson City	2305 Silverdale Road	37601

APPENDIX B – Notice of Termination (NOT) Form
(next page)



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION (TDEC)

Division of Water Pollution Control (WPC)

6th Floor Annex, L&C Tower, 401 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37243

1-888-891-TDEC (8332)

Notice of Termination (NOT) for General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (CGP)

This form is required to be submitted when requesting termination of coverage from the CGP. The purpose of this form is to notify the TDEC that either all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the portion of the identified facility where you, as an operator, have ceased or have been eliminated; or you are no longer an operator at the construction site. Submission of this form shall in no way relieve the permittee of permit obligations required prior to submission of this form. Please submit this form to the local WPC Environmental Field Office (EFO) address (see table below). For more information, contact your local EFO at the toll-free number 1-888-891-8332 (TDEC).

Type or print clearly, using ink and not markers or pencil.

Site or Project Name:	NPDES Tracking Number: TNR
Street Address or Location:	County(ies):

Name of Permittee Requesting Termination of Coverage:			
Permittee Contact Name:		Title or Position:	
Mailing Address:		City:	State: Zip:
Phone: ()		E-mail:	

Check the reason(s) for termination of permit coverage:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Stormwater discharge associated with construction activity is no longer occurring and the permitted area has a uniform 70% permanent vegetative cover OR has equivalent measures such as rip rap or geotextiles, in areas not covered with impervious surfaces.
<input type="checkbox"/>	You are no longer the operator at the construction site (i.e., termination of site-wide, primary or secondary permittee coverage).

Certification and Signature: (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent ranking elected official)

I certify under penalty of law that either: (a) all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the portion of the identified facility where I was an operator have ceased or have been eliminated or (b) I am no longer an operator at the construction site. I understand that by submitting this notice of termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this notice of termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.

For the purposes of this certification, elimination of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity means that all disturbed soils at the portion of the construction site where the operator had control have been finally stabilized, the temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, and/or the site or portions of the site have obtained permit coverage by subsequent operators or that all stormwater discharges associated with construction activities from the identified site that are authorized by a NPDES general permit have otherwise been eliminated from the portion of the construction site where the operator had control.

Permittee name (print or type):	Signature:	Date:
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EFO	Street Address	Zip Code	EFO	Street Address	Zip Code
Memphis	8383 Wolf Lake Drive, Bartlett, TN	38133	Cookeville	1221 South Willow Ave.	38506
Jackson	1625 Hollywood Drive	38305	Chattanooga	540 McCallie Avenue STE 550	37402
Nashville	711 R S Gass Boulevard	37243	Knoxville	3711 Middlebrook Pike	37921
Columbia	1421 Hampshire Pike	38401	Johnson City	2305 Silverdale Road	37601

APPENDIX C – Twice-Weekly Inspection Report Form
(next page)



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION (TDEC)

Division of Water Pollution Control (WPC)

6th Floor Annex, L&C Tower, 401 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37243

1-888-891-8332 (TDEC)

General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (CGP)

CGP Inspection Worksheet for Twice-Weekly Inspections of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Controls

Site or Project Name:		NPDES Tracking Number: TNR
Primary Permittee Name:		Date of Inspection:
Current approximate disturbed acreage:	Has daily rainfall been documented? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of Inspector:
Current weather/site conditions:		Inspector's TNEPSC Certification Number:

Please check the box if the following items are on-site:

- Notice of Coverage (NOC)
 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
 Twice weekly inspection documentation
 Site contact information
 Rain Gage
 Off-site Reference Rain Gage Location: _____

Best Management Practices (BMPs):

Are the Erosion Prevention and Sediment Controls (EPSCs) functioning correctly in the following locations:

1.	Disturbed areas/material storage areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	Outfall points (or nearest accessible downstream point if an outfall is inaccessible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3.	Construction ingress/egress points	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

If the answer is "No" for any of the above, please describe the problem and corrective actions to be taken. Otherwise, describe any pertinent observations:

4.	Are (EPSCs) installed and maintained in the field per SWPPP? If "No", describe below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5.	Have site discharges caused an objectionable color contrast in the receiving stream (Permit section 5.3.2)? If "Yes", describe below the measures implemented to eliminate contrast.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
6.	Have discharges from dewatering activities been managed by appropriate controls per Section 4.1.4 of the Permit? If "No", describe below the measures to be implemented to achieve compliance.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
7.	If construction activity at any location on-site has temporarily/permanently ceased, was the area stabilized within 15 days per Section 3.5.3.2? If "No", describe below each location and measures taken to stabilize the area(s).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
8.	Are non-stormwater discharges (per Section 1.2.3) and housekeeping measures such as storing chemicals, construction related debris litter, oils, fuels, building products, truck wash (per Section 3.5.3.1 (f) and (g)) being properly managed? If "No", describe below the measures to be implemented to achieve compliance.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
9.	If a concrete washout facility is located on site, is it clearly identified on the project and maintained? If "No", describe below the measures to be implemented to achieve compliance.	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
10.	Have all previous deficiencies been addressed? If not, describe the remaining deficiencies. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if deficiencies/corrective measures have been reported on a previous form.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Certification and Signature (must be signed by the certified inspector and the permittee per Sections 3.5.8.2 (g) and 7.7.2 of the CGP)

I certify under penalty of law that this report and all attachments are, 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.

Inspector Name and Title (print or type):	Signature:	Date:
Permittee Name and Title (print or type):	Signature:	Date:

CGP Inspection Worksheet for Twice-Weekly Inspections of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Controls

Purpose of this form/ Instructions

An inspection, as described in section 3.5.8.2. of the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities ("Permit"), shall be performed at least twice every calendar week and documented on this form. Inspections shall be performed at least 72 hours apart. Where sites or portion(s) of construction sites have been temporarily stabilized, or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site covered with snow or ice), such inspection only has to be conducted once per month until thawing results in runoff or construction activity resumes.

Inspectors performing the required twice weekly inspections must have an active certification by completing the "Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Level I" course. (<http://www.tnepsc.org/>). A copy of the certification or training record for inspector certification should be kept on site.

Qualified personnel, as defined in section 3.5.8.1 of the Permit (provided by the permittee or cooperatively by multiple permittees) shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, structural control measures, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site, and each outfall.

Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the site's drainage system. Erosion prevention and sediment control measures shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.

Outfall points (where discharges leave the site and/or enter waters of the state) shall be inspected to determine whether erosion prevention and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.

Based on the results of the inspection, any inadequate control measures or control measures in disrepair shall be replaced or modified, or repaired as necessary, before the next rain event if possible, but in no case more than 7 days after the need is identified.

Based on the results of the inspection, the site description identified in the SWPPP in accordance with section 3.5.1 of the Permit and pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP in accordance with section 3.5.2 of the Permit, shall be revised as appropriate, but in no case later than 7 days following the inspection. Such modifications shall provide for timely implementation of any changes to the SWPPP, but in no case later than 14 days following the inspection.

All inspections shall be documented on this Construction Stormwater Inspection Certification form. Alternative inspection forms may be used as long as the form contents and the inspection certification language are, at a minimum, equivalent to the division's form and the permittee has obtained a written approval from the division to use the alternative form. Inspection documentation will be maintained on site and made available to the division upon request. Inspection reports must be submitted to the division within 10 days of the request. If the division requests the Construction Stormwater Inspection Certification form to be submitted, the submitted form must contain the printed name and signature of the trained certified inspector and the person who meets the signatory requirements of section 7.7.2 of the Permit.

Trained certified inspectors shall complete inspection documentation to the best of their ability. Falsifying inspection records or other documentation or failure to complete inspection documentation shall result in a violation of this permit and any other applicable acts or rules.

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7. Environmental Permits



From: [Laura Chandler](#)
To: [Jay Norris](#); [Mike Brown](#); [David Sizemore](#); [Vicky Forrest](#); [Michael Horlacher](#); [Greg Hamilton](#)
Cc: [John Hewitt](#); [Anthony Myers](#); [Dennis Crumby](#); [Trenton Thomas](#)
Subject: Permit Distribution, PIN 115686.00
Date: Wednesday, July 30, 2014 8:39:09 AM
Attachments: [115686.00 - Permits.pdf](#)

PE # 68006-1215-94
PIN 115686.00
State Route 128
Replace Bridge over Cedar Creek
At Log Mile 6.78
Perry County

The Department received the following permits:
General Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (NRS # 14.147)
Nationwide Section 404 Permit (File # LRN-2014-00684)
TVA 26a Permit (RLR # 264011)

A copy of each permit is enclosed for your information and use. Construction forces should be made aware that these permits are applicable to the contract.

Please Note: It is our understanding, at this time, that the TDOT contractors will not be relocating utilities. These permits do not include permission for utility relocations. If utilities are being relocated by TDOT contractors, please contact this office as soon as possible.

All permits required for this project have been received except the NPDES Notice of Coverage. It will be sent to you as soon as we obtain it.

Thank You,
Laura Chandler, P.E.
Transportation Project Specialist
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Environmental Division
Permitting Section
Suite 900, James K Polk Building
Nashville, TN 37243
phone 615.741.6830
fax 615.741.1098



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

William R. Snodgrass - Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

July 2, 2014

Ms. Laura Chandler
TDOT - Environmental Division
505 Deaderick St., Ste. 900
Nashville, TN 37243

Subject: General Permit for Construction and Removal of Minor Road Crossings
File # NRS14.147, Project #68006-1215-94 PIN #115686.00
SR 128 Bridge Replacement over Cedar Creek
Linden, Perry County, Tennessee

Dear Ms. Chandler:

We have reviewed your proposal to construction of a span bridge, 1 pier, and 2 rock pads in Cedar Creek. All outfalls and ditches associated with this crossing are also authorized. rock pads shall be removed at the end of construction. The attached Notice of Coverage authorizes the work as proposed.

This activity is governed by the *General Permit for Construction and Removal of Minor Road Crossings*. The work must be accomplished in conformance with accepted plans and information submitted in support of application NRS14.147 and the limitations and conditions set forth in the general permit (enclosed). It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that all contractors involved with this project have read and understand the permit conditions before the project begins.

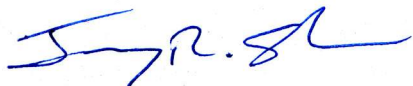
Annual Maintenance and Coverage Termination

Effective July 1, 2014, permit fees for Aquatic Resource Alteration General Permits have been revised. Annual maintenance fees are now required for projects that exceed one year of coverage. For every subsequent year coverage is maintained, the applicant will be assessed this fee, due upon receipt of invoice. Please note that this maintenance fee does not grant the right to extend coverage past the expiration date of the General Permit itself.

Permittees wishing to terminate coverage must submit a completed notice of termination (NOT) form, which is available on the Division's webpage at <http://www.tn.gov/environment/permits/arap.shtml>. The division will review the NOT for completeness and accuracy and, when necessary, investigate the proposed site for which the NOT was submitted. A complete NOT should include photodocumentation of the finished project area. The division will notify the applicant that either the NOT form was received and accepted, or that the permit coverage is not eligible for termination (due to existing deficiencies) and has not been terminated.

Thank you for your time and consideration. If you have any questions please contact the permit coordinator, Ms. Vena Jones, by e-mail at Vena.L.Jones@tn.gov or by phone at (615) 253-5320.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Jimmy R. Smith".

Jimmy R. Smith
Manager, Natural Resources Unit

Encl: NOC and copy of general permit
CC: DWR, Columbia Environmental Field Office
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville Regulatory Branch
Mr. Anthony Myers, TDOT - Environmental Division, Anthony.Myers@tn.gov

File copy



Under the Aquatic Resource Alteration

General Permit for Construction and Removal of Minor Road Crossings

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

Division of Water Resources

William R. Snodgrass – Tennessee Tower

312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, 11th Floor

Nashville, Tennessee 37243

ARAP - NRS14.147

Under authority of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (TWQCA, T.C.A. 69-3-101 et seq.) the Division of Water Resources has determined the activity described below would not violate applicable water quality standards.

This activity is governed by the *General Permit for Construction and Removal of Minor Road Crossings* (effective July 1, 2010) issued pursuant to the TWQCA. The work must be accomplished in conformance with accepted plans, specifications, data and other information submitted in support of application NRS14.147 and the terms and conditions set forth in the general permit.

PERMITTEE: Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT)
c/o Laura Chandler
505 Deaderick St., Ste. 900
Nashville, TN 37243

AUTHORIZED WORK: Construction of a span bridge, 1 pier, and 2 rock pads in Cedar Creek. All outfalls and ditches associated with this crossing are also authorized. Rock pads shall be removed at the end of construction.

LOCATION: Linden, Perry County, TN
Latitude: 35.5232 Longitude: -87.9262

WATERBODY NAME: Cedar Creek

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 3, 2014 **EXPIRATION DATE:** June 30, 2015

This does not preclude requirements of other federal, state or local laws. In particular, work shall not commence until the applicant has received the federal §404 permit from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, a §26a permit from the Tennessee Valley Authority or authorization under a Tennessee NPDES Storm Water Construction Permit where necessary. This permit may also serve as a §401 water quality certification (pursuant to 40 C.F.R. §121.2). The planned activity was reviewed and the division has reasonable assurance that the activity will be conducted in a manner that will not violate applicable water quality standards (T.C.A. § 69-3-101 et seq. or of § 301, 302, 303, 306 or 307 of *The Clean Water Act*).

The state of Tennessee may modify, suspend or revoke this authorization or seek modification or revocation should the state determine that the activity results in more than an insignificant violation of applicable water quality standards or violation of the TWQCA. Failure to comply with permit terms may result in penalty in accordance with T.C.A. §69-3-115.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NASHVILLE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Regulatory Branch
3701 Bell Road
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37214
July 9, 2014

SUBJECT: File No. LRN-2014-00684; Proposed Bridge Replacement on State Route 128 over Cedar Creek Mile 5.4, Perry County, Tennessee

Ms. Laura Chandler
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Environmental Planning and Permits Division
Suite 900, J.K. Polk Building
505 Deaderick Street
Nashville, TN 37243

RECEIVED

JUL 10 2014

TDOT Environmental Division
Permits section

Dear Ms. Chandler:

This refers to your recent application for a Department of the Army (DA) permit for the subject work. Please refer to the file number LRN-2014-00684 in future reference to this letter.

Based upon the information submitted to this office, to the extent the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has jurisdiction over discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the work, we have determined the proposed bridge replacement (linear transportation crossing) meets the criteria of DA Nationwide Permit (NWP) #14 Linear Transportation Crossing which became effective March 19, 2012 [77 FR 10184]. The proposed work must be constructed in accordance with the enclosed plans and NWP Conditions. General Condition #30 requires that you submit a signed certification. **Please sign and return the enclosed "Compliance Certification" form upon completion of the proposed activity and any required mitigation.**

This verification is valid until March 18, 2017, unless the NWP authorization is modified, suspended, or revoked. If the work has not been completed by that time, you should contact this office to obtain another permit determination in accordance with the rules and regulations in effect at that time.

The State of Tennessee has denied the required 401 certification for this NWP. In order for this NWP to be valid, you must obtain an individual water quality certification from the state or approval under a state general permit. You must provide our office with a copy of the required certification or approval from the state prior to proceeding with the work. You must also comply with all conditions of the state permit.

Before you begin construction, you may also need to obtain approval from the Tennessee Valley Authority. You are also responsible for obtaining any other federal, state, and/or local permits, approvals, or authorizations.

If changes in the location or approved plans are necessary, revised plans shall be submitted promptly to this office for review and approval. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at the above address or telephone (615) 369-7503.

Sincerely,



Floyd M. Carnes
Regulatory Specialist
Operations Division

Enclosures

Copy Furnished:

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Pollution Control
Columbia EAC Office
1421 Hampshire Pike
Columbia, TN 38401

TVA
2835-A East Wood Street
Paris, TN 38242

ATTENTION

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THIS SIGNED
CERTIFICATION REGARDING THE COMPLETED ACTIVITY
AND ANY REQUIRED MITIGATION.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by Permit No. **LRN-2014-00684** and any required mitigation was done in accordance with the Corps authorization, including any general or special conditions.

Permittee Signature

Date _____

Submit this signed certification to the office checked below:



Corps of Engineers
Nashville District
3701 Bell Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37214
Attn: Floyd M. Carnes

Proposed Bridge Replacement on State Route 128 over Cedar Creek Mile 5.4, Perry County,
Tennessee



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Nashville District

Nationwide Permit

No. 14, Linear Transportation Projects

Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ -acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to preconstruction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The loss of waters of the United States exceeds $\frac{1}{10}$ -acre; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 31.)

(Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Some discharges for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Nashville District

Nationwide Permit General Conditions

The following General Conditions must be followed in order for any authorization by NWP to be valid:

- 1. Navigation.** (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation. (b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the US Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the US. (c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the US require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the US. No claim shall be made against the US on account of any such removal or alteration.
- 2. Aquatic Life Movements.** No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species.
- 3. Spawning Areas.** Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.
- 4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas.** Activities in waters of the US that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.
- 5. Shellfish Beds.** No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.
- 6. Suitable Material.** No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).
- 7. Water Supply Intakes.** No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.
- 8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments.** If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.
- 9. Management of Water Flows.** To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).
- 10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains.** The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.
- 11. Equipment.** Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.
- 12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls.** Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the US during periods of low-flow or no-flow.
- 13. Removal of Temporary Fills.** Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.
- 14. Proper Maintenance.** Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.
- 15. Single and Complete Project.** The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.
- 16. Wild and Scenic Rivers.** No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service).
- 17. Tribal Rights.** No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.
- 18. Endangered Species.** (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary. (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification (PCN) to the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the

district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered species or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the PCN must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete PCN. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from Corps. (d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the USFWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific regional endangered species conditions to the NWP. (e) Authorization of an activity by a NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the USFWS or the NMFS, The Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the US to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. (f) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the USFWS and NMFS at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for obtaining any "take" permits required under the USFWS's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee should contact the appropriate local office of the USFWS to determine if such "take" permits are required for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties. (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied. (b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address section 106 compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary. (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity

may have the potential to cause effects and notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA is complete. (d) The district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA Section 106 consultation is required. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps. (e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

22. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment. (a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the US are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters. (b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 31, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal: (a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the US to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site). (b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal. (c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and provides a project-specific waiver of this

requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332. (1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. (2) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered. (3) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) – (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the US, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). (4) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan only needs to address the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided. (5) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan. (d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. (e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the US, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs. (f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to establish a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or establishing a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses. (g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management. (h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the US are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). The district engineer or a State may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or USEPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the US authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the US for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature: "When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

Transferee

Date

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include: (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions; (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification

must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

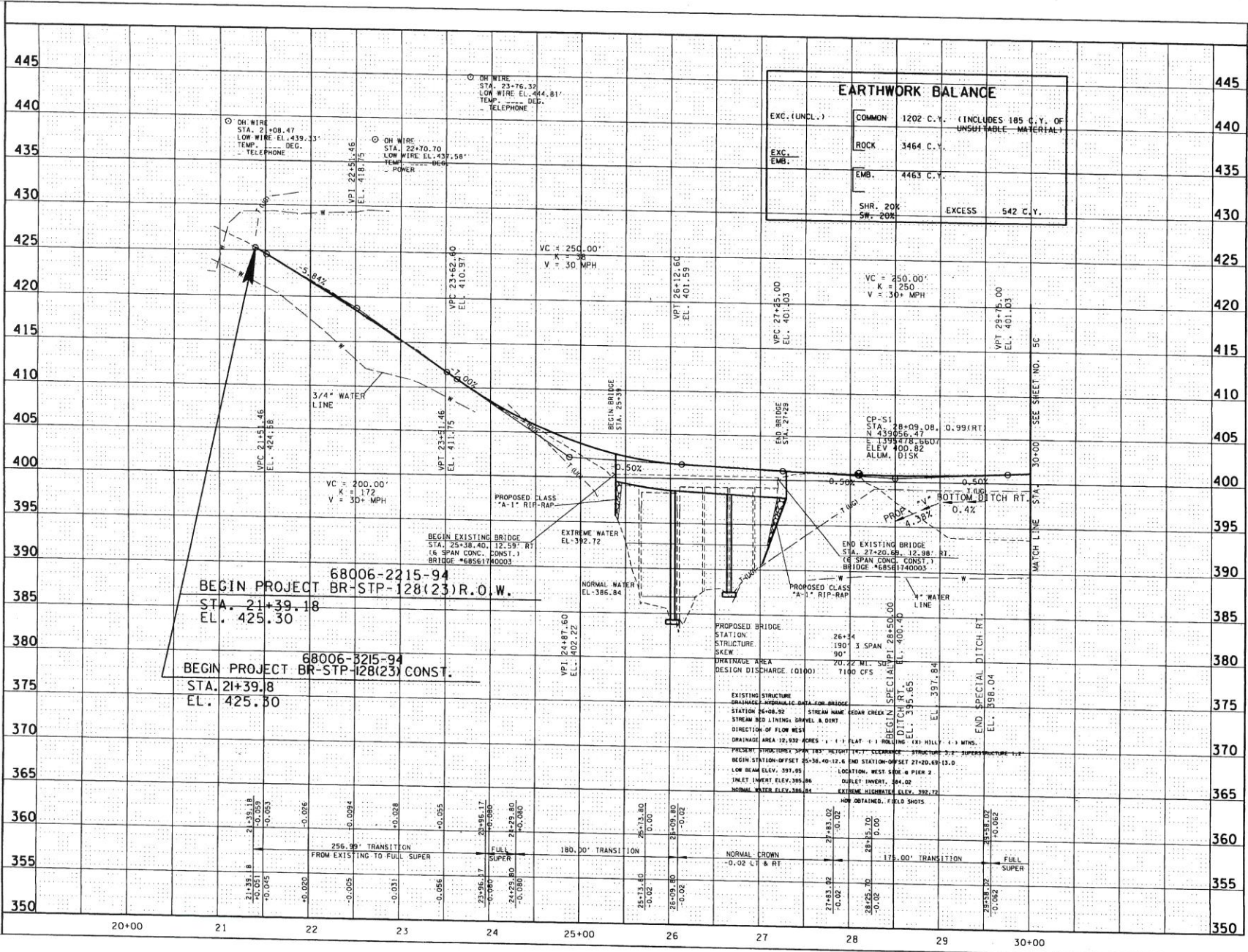
31. Pre-Construction Notification (PCN). (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a PCN as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either: (1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or (2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2). (b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information: (1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee; (2) Location of the proposed project; (3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the US expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans); (4) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many waters of the US. The 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate; (5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse effects are minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan. (6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated

critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act; and (7) For an activity that may affect a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. (c) Form of PCN Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used. (d) Agency Coordination: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level. (2) For all NWP activities that require PCN notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the US, for NWP 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require PCN notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, and for all NWP 48 activities that require PCN notification, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (USFWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the PCN notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each PCN notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5. (3) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. (4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of PCN notifications to expedite agency coordination.

Further Information

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.
2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.
3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

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EARTHWORK BALANCE			
EXC. (UNCL.)	COMMON	1202 C.Y.	(INCLUDES 185 C.Y. OF UNSUITABLE MATERIAL)
EXC. EMB.	ROCK	3464 C.Y.	
	EMB.	4463 C.Y.	
	SHR. 20% SW. 20%	EXCESS	542 C.Y.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2013	BR-STP-128(23)	4C
CONST.	2014	BR-STP-128(23)	4C



STATE OF TENNESSEE
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROFILE
 STA. 20+00 TO STA. 30+00
 SCALE: 1" = 50' HORIZ.
 1" = 5' VERT.

FILE NO. LRN-2014-00684

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2013	BR-STP-128(23)	4B
CONST.	2014	BR-STP-128(23)	4B

68006-3215-94
BEGIN PROJECT BR-STP-128(23) CONST.

STA. 21+39.18
N 438428.8384
E 1395469.8747

25

30

STA. 27+86 S.R. 128=
HAUL ROAD 1, LT. 4.38' STA. 0+00
N 439033.6016 E 1395474.0510
HAUL ROAD 2, RT. 23.35' STA. 0+00
N 439027.1863 E 1395491.9059

20

68006-2215-94
BEGIN PROJECT BR-STP-128(23) R.O.W.

STA. 21+39.18
N 438428.8384
E 1395469.8747

NOTES

1. THE ROCK PAD SHALL NOT EXCEED 1/3 OF THE WIDTH OF THE STREAM. THE ROCK PAD SHALL CONSIST OF CLEAN ROCK FREE OF FINES. IF A LARGER ROCK PAD IS REQUIRED, CONTACT THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION. ADDITIONAL PERMITS MAY BE REQUIRED.
2. THE ROCK PADS ARE TO BE REMOVED AND THE BANKS STABILIZED. ANY TREES REMOVED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HAUL ROADS AND ROCK PAD SHOULD BE REPLACED.

FILE NO. LRN-2014-00684



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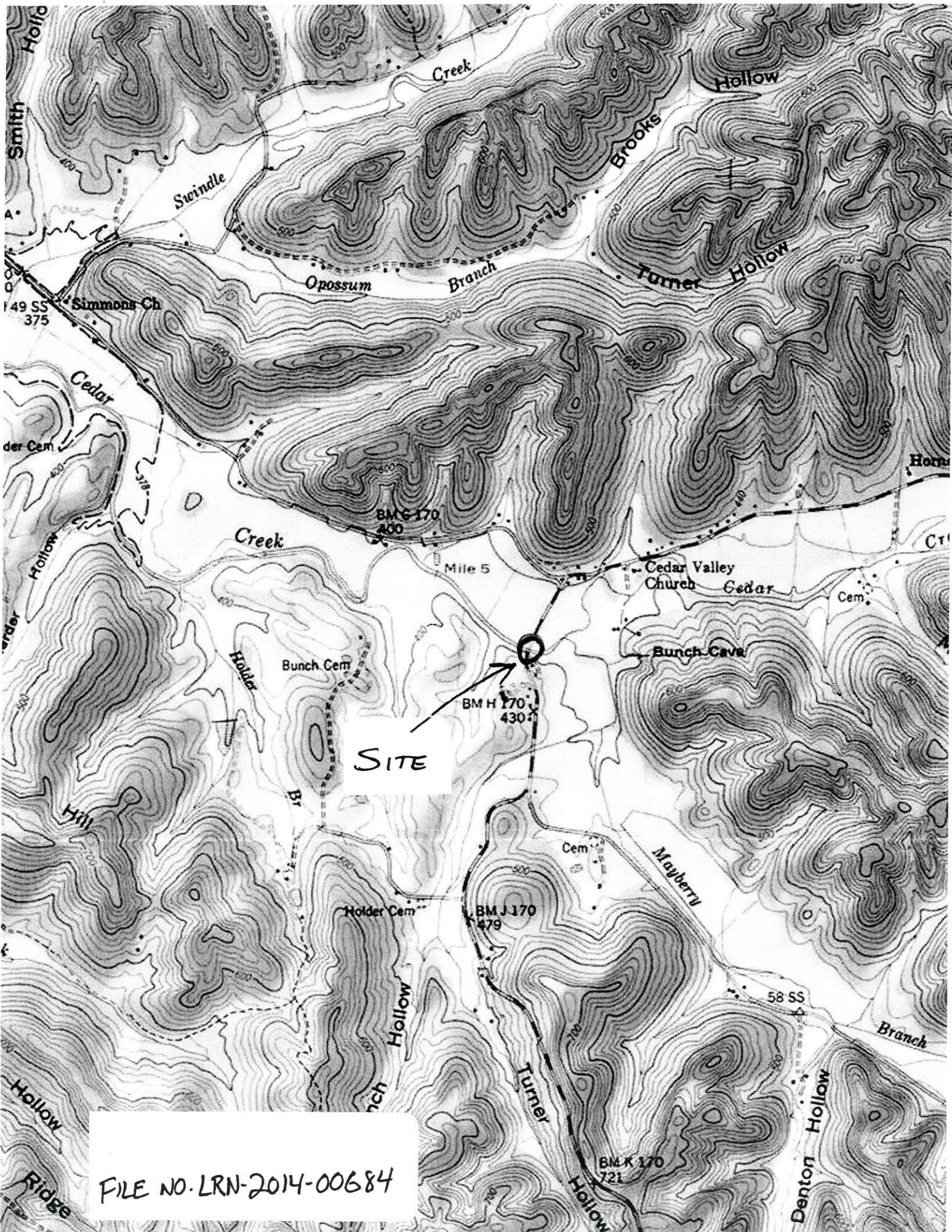
COORDINATES ARE NAD/83(95), ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE FACTOR OF 1.00005 AND TIED TO THE TCRN. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO THE NAVD 1988.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSED LAYOUT

STA. 20+00 TO STA. 30+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'



FILE NO. LRN-2014-00684



Tennessee Valley Authority Section 26a Approval

Permit # 264011	Reservoir Paris - Off	Category 3
DOT Project # 68006-1215-94 Pin 115686		

Name	Company	Address	Phone/Email
	Tennessee Department of Transportation	Suite 900, James K. Polk Building 505 Deaderick Street Nashville TN 37243-3655	615-741-6830 Laura.Chandler@tn.gov

Tract(s)

Subdivision/Lot(s)	Stream	Mile	Bank	Map Sheet(s)
Subdivision: N/A Lot(s): [Lot#: N/A]	Cedar Cr			32 Quad Sheet SW

The facilities and/or activities listed below are APPROVED subject to the plans and general and special conditions attached.

- Riprap
- Bridge - Vehicular

This permit SUPERSEDES all previous TVA approvals at this location including permits approved under land record numbers:

TVA Representative: Heather M Hamilton **Date:** 7/28/14

May require review by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Plans have been forwarded to the USACE.
No construction shall commence until you have written approval or verification that no permit is required.
 Applicant is also responsible for all local and state approvals that may be required relating to water quality.
No construction shall commence until you have written approval or verification that no permit is required.

GENERAL AND STANDARD CONDITIONS

Section 26a

General Conditions

- 1) You agree to make every reasonable effort to construct and operate the facility authorized herein in a manner so as to minimize any adverse impact on water quality, aquatic life, wildlife, vegetation, and natural environmental values.
- 2) This permit may be revoked by TVA by written notice if:
 - a) the structure is not completed in accordance with approved plans;
 - b) if in TVA's judgment the structure is not maintained in a good state of repair and in good, safe, and substantial condition;
 - c) the structure is abandoned;
 - d) the structure or work must be altered or removed to meet the requirements of future reservoir or land management operations of the United States or TVA;
 - e) TVA finds that the structure has an adverse effect upon navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations;
 - f) all invoices related to this permit are not timely paid;
 - g) you no longer have sufficient property rights to maintain a structure at this location; or
 - h) a land use agreement (e.g., license, easement, lease) for use of TVA land at this location related to this permit expires, is terminated or cancelled, or otherwise ceases to be effective.
- 3) If this permit for this structure is revoked, you agree to remove the structure, at your expense, upon written notice from TVA. In the event you do not remove the structure within 30 days of written notice to do so, TVA shall have the right to remove or cause to have removed, the structure or any part thereof. You agree to reimburse TVA for all costs incurred in connection with removal.
- 4) In issuing this Approval of Plans, TVA makes no representations that the structures or work authorized or property used temporarily or permanently in connection therewith will not be subject to damage due to future operations undertaken by the United States and/or TVA for the conservation or improvement of navigation, for the control of floods, or for other purposes, or due to fluctuations in elevations of the water surface of the river or reservoir, and no claim or right to compensation shall accrue from any such damage. By the acceptance of this approval, applicant covenants and agrees to make no claim against TVA or the United States by reason of any such damage, and to indemnify and save harmless TVA and the United States from any and all claims by other persons arising out of any such damage.
- 5) In issuing this Approval of Plans, TVA assumes no liability and undertakes no obligation or duty (in tort, contract, strict liability or otherwise) to the applicant or to any third party for any damages to property (real or personal) or personal injuries (including death) arising out of or in any way connected with applicant's construction, operation, or maintenance of the facility which is the subject of this Approval of Plans.
- 6) This approval shall not be construed to be a substitute for the requirements of any federal, state, or local statute, regulation, ordinance, or code, including, but not limited to, applicable building codes, now in effect or hereafter enacted. State 401 water quality certification may apply.
- 7) The facility will not be altered, or modified, unless TVA's written approval has been obtained prior to commencing work.
- 8) You understand that covered second stories are prohibited by Section 1304.204 of the Section 26a Regulations.
- 9) You agree to notify TVA of any transfer of ownership of the approved structure to a third party. Third party is required to make application to TVA for permitting of the structure in their name (1304.10). Any permit which is not transferred within 60 days is subject to revocation.
- 10) You agree to stabilize all disturbed areas within 30 days of completion of the work authorized. All land-disturbing activities shall be conducted in accordance with Best Management Practices as defined by Section 208 of the Clean Water Act to control erosion and sedimentation to prevent adverse water quality and related aquatic impacts. Such practices shall be consistent with sound engineering and construction principles; applicable federal, state, and local statutes, regulations, or ordinances; and proven techniques for controlling erosion and sedimentation, including any required conditions under Section 6 of the Standard Conditions.
- 11) You agree not to use or permit the use of the premises, facilities, or structures for any purposes that will result in draining or dumping into the reservoir of any refuse, sewage, or other material in violation of applicable standards or requirements relating to pollution control of any kind now in effect or hereinafter established.

- 12) The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act apply to archaeological resources located on the premises of land connected to any application made unto TVA. If LESSEE {or licensee or grantee (for easement) or applicant (for 26a permit)} discovers human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, or any other archaeological resources on or under the premises, LESSEE {or licensee, grantee, or applicant} shall immediately stop activity in the area of the discovery, make a reasonable effort to protect the items, and notify TVA by telephone (865-228-1374). Work may not be resumed in the area of the discovery until approved by TVA.
- 13) You should contact your local government official(s) to ensure that this facility complies with all applicable local floodplain regulations.
- 14) You agree to abide by the conditions of the vegetation management plan. Unless otherwise stated on this permit, vegetation removal is prohibited on TVA land.
- 15) You agree to securely anchor all floating facilities to prevent them from floating free during major floods.
- 16) You are responsible for accurately locating your facility, and this authorization is valid and effective only if your facility is located as shown on your application or as otherwise approved by TVA in this permit. The facility must be located on land owned or leased by you, or on TVA land at a location approved by TVA.
- 17) You agree to allow TVA employees access to your water use facilities to ensure compliance with any TVA issued approvals.
- 18) It is understood that you own adequate property rights at this location. If at any time it is determined that you do not own sufficient property rights, or that you have only partial ownership rights in the land at this location, this permit may be revoked. TVA may require the applicant to provide appropriate verification of ownership.
- 19) In accordance with 18 CFR Part 1304.9, Approval for construction covered by this permit expires 18 months after the date of issuance unless construction has been initiated.

Standard Conditions (Only items that pertain to this request have been listed.)

3) Shoreline Modification and Stabilization

- c) Bank, shoreline, and floodplain stabilization will be permanently maintained in order to prevent erosion, protect water quality, and preserve aquatic habitat.

5) Bridges and Culverts

- a) You agree to design/construct any instream piers in such a manner as to discourage river scouring or sediment deposition.
- e) You agree to remove demolition and construction by-products from the site for recycling if practicable, or proper disposal--outside of the 100-year floodplain. Appropriate BMPs will be used during the removal of any abandoned roadway or structures.

6) Best Management Practices

- a) You agree that removal of vegetation will be minimized, particularly any woody vegetation providing shoreline/streambank stabilization.
- d) You agree to keep equipment out of the reservoir or stream and off reservoir or stream banks, to the extent practicable (i.e., performing work "in the dry").
- e) You agree to avoid contact of wet concrete with the stream or reservoir, and avoid disposing of concrete washings, or other substances or materials, in those waters.
- f) You agree to use erosion control structures around any material stockpile areas.
- g) You agree to apply clean/shaken riprap or shot rock (where needed at water/bank interface) over a water permeable/soil impermeable fabric or geotextile and in such a manner as to avoid stream sedimentation or disturbance, or that any rock used for cover and stabilization shall be large enough to prevent washout and provide good aquatic habitat.
- h) You agree to remove, redistribute, and stabilize (with vegetation) all sediment which accumulates behind cofferdams or silt control structures.

Additional Conditions

[X] In order to ensure avoidance of any impacts to bat species bridge demolition should occur during winter months when these bats are not on the landscape (Oct 15-March 31). While the species is proposed for listing, federal action agencies are required to make determinations with respect to whether proposed actions would result in jeopardy to the species based on guidance provided by the USFWS in January 6, 2014. Based on the nature and scope of the project, proposed actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of northern long-eared bat. Official listing of northern long-

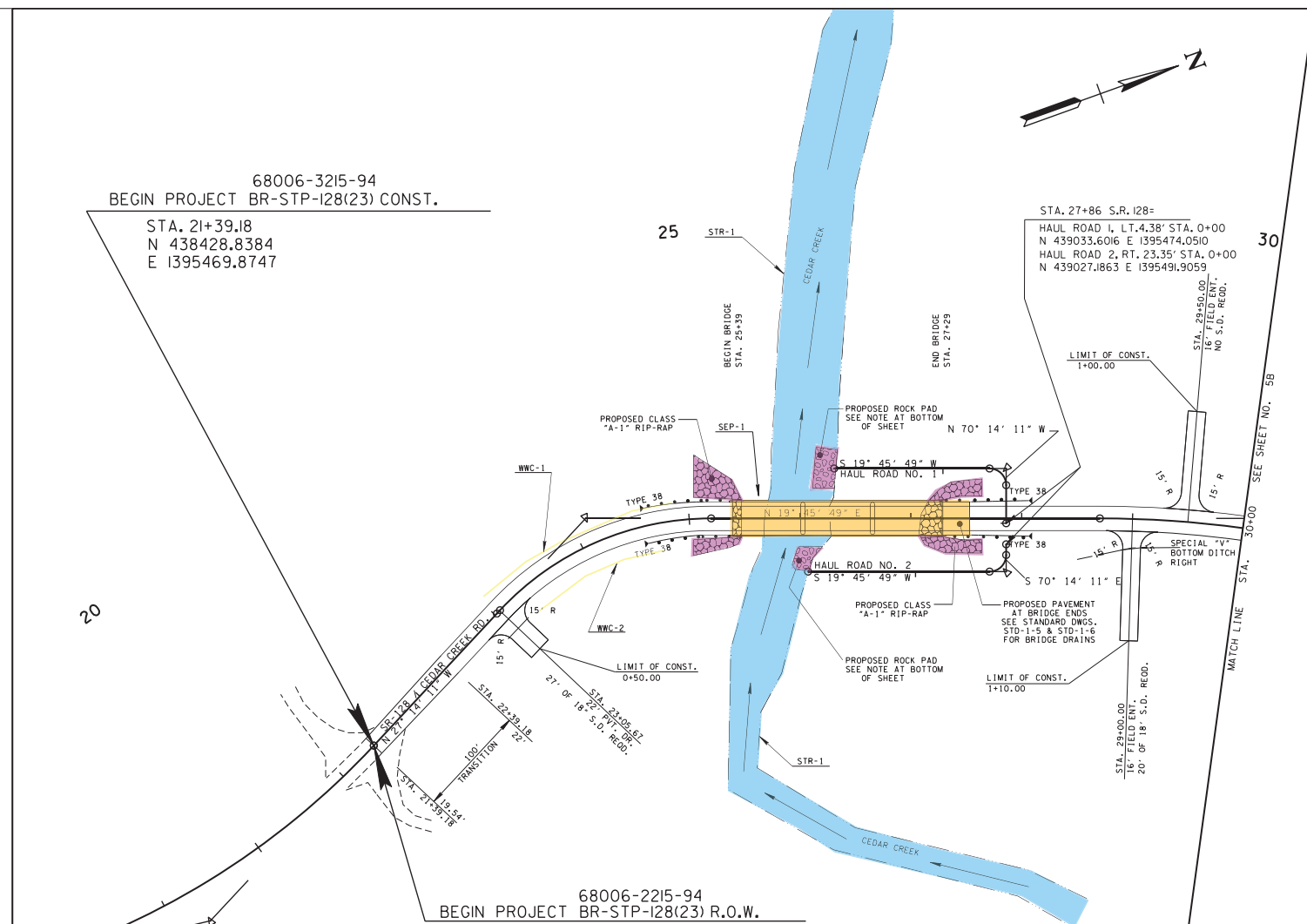
eared bat under the Endangered Species Act is anticipated in April 2015. If bridge demolition does not occur before this date and the species is listed, a qualified biologist should survey the bridge for bat use and impacts to this species should be re-evaluated.

[X] Photos provided by the project preparer indicated use of the bridge by an aggregation of swallows. In order to avoid direct impacts to these migratory birds, bridge demolition activities should occur during winter months when the birds are no longer present. If the schedule cannot accomodate this winter demolition, USDA should be contacted prior to actions for thier assistance in removal of nests.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2013	BR-STP-128(23)	4B
CONST.	2014	BR-STP-128(23)	4B

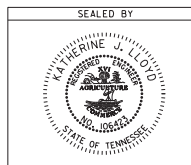
68006-3215-94
 BEGIN PROJECT BR-STP-I28(23) CONST.
 STA. 21+39.18
 N 438428.8384
 E 1395469.8747

68006-2215-94
 BEGIN PROJECT BR-STP-I28(23) R.O.W.
 STA. 21+39.18
 N 438428.8384
 E 1395469.8747



NOTES

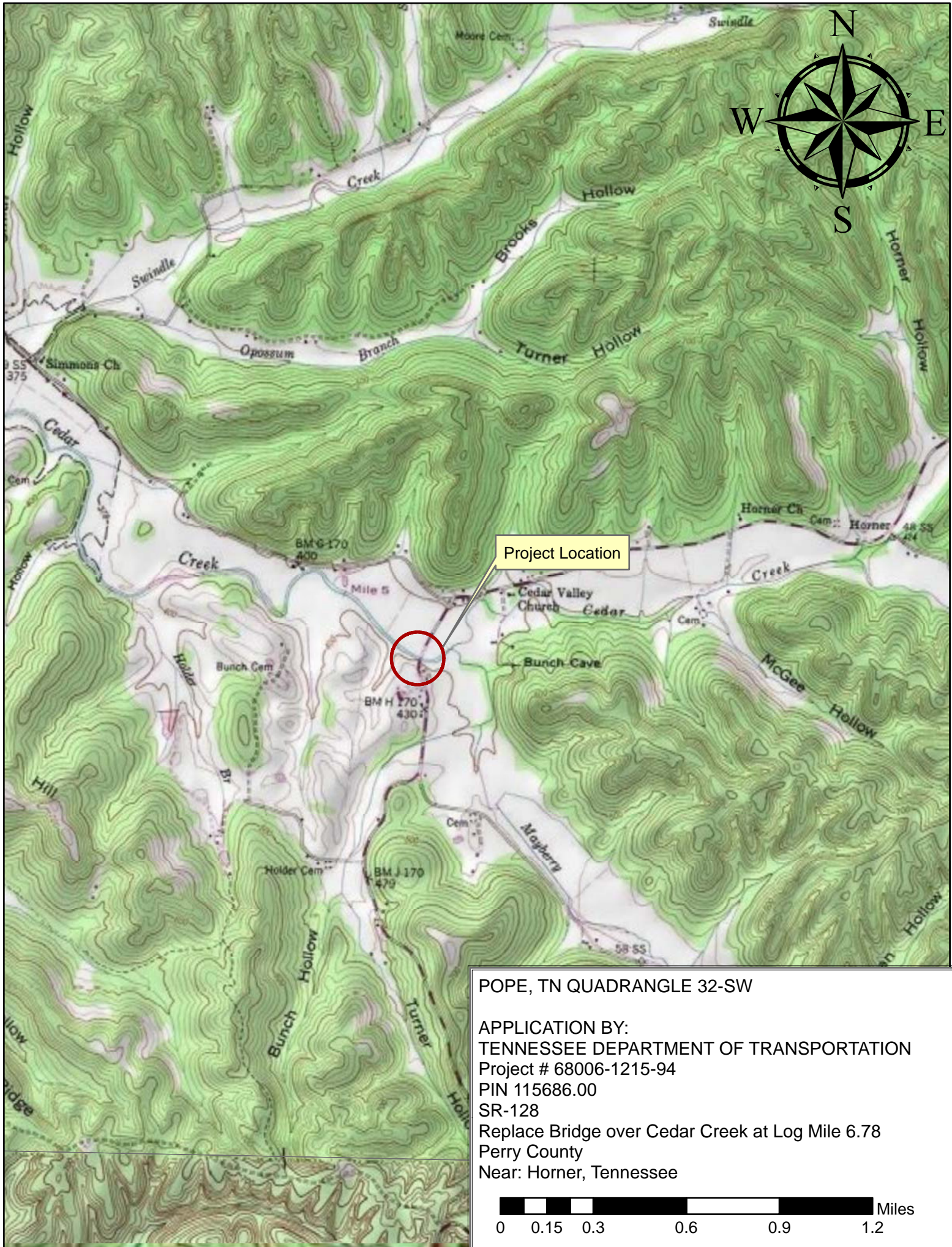
1. THE ROCK PAD SHALL NOT EXCEED 1/3 OF THE WIDTH OF THE STREAM. THE ROCK PAD SHALL CONSIST OF CLEAN ROCK FREE OF FINES. IF A LARGER ROCK PAD IS REQUIRED, CONTACT THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION. ADDITIONAL PERMITS MAY BE REQUIRED.
2. THE ROCK PADS ARE TO BE REMOVED AND THE BANKS STABILIZED. ANY TREES REMOVED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HAUL ROADS AND ROCK PAD SHOULD BE REPLACED.



COORDINATES ARE NAD/83(1995), ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE FACTOR OF 0.00005 AND TIED TO THE TORN. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO THE NAVD 1988.

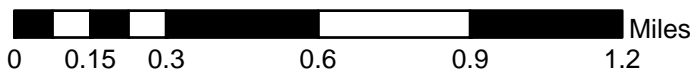
STATE OF TENNESSEE
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSED LAYOUT
 STA. 20+00 TO STA. 30+00
 SCALE: 1" = 50'



POPE, TN QUADRANGLE 32-SW

APPLICATION BY:
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Project # 68006-1215-94
PIN 115686.00
SR-128
Replace Bridge over Cedar Creek at Log Mile 6.78
Perry County
Near: Horner, Tennessee



TVA RESTRICTED INFORMATION

OMB No. 3316-0060
Exp. Date 08/31/2016

JOINT APPLICATION FORM
Department of the Army/TVA

The Department of the Army (DA) permit program is authorized by **Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899** and **Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (P.L. 95-217)**. These laws require permits authorizing structures and work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States and the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. **Section 26a of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act**, as amended, prohibits the construction, operation, or maintenance of any structure affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations across, along, or in the Tennessee River or any of its tributaries until plans for such construction, operation, and maintenance have been submitted to and approved by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Name and Mailing Address of Applicant: Email Address: <u>Laura.Chandler@tn.gov</u> Telephone Number: Home _____ Office <u>615-741-6830</u> Mobile _____		Name, Mailing Address, and Title of Authorized Agent: Email Address: _____ Telephone Number: Home _____ Office _____ Mobile _____	
Facility/Activity Location (include all known information): Address: <u>State Route 128, Log Mile 6.78, Perry County</u> Subdivision, Lot No., and/or Tax Parcel No.: <u>See Roadway Plans</u> Stream Name and Mile: <u>See Cover Letter</u> Longitude/Latitude: <u>See Cover Letter</u>			
Application submitted to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TVA Date activity is proposed to commence: <u>10/17/14</u> Date activity is proposed to be completed: <u>10/17/19</u>			

Describe in detail the proposed activity, its purpose and intended use (*private, public, commercial, or other*). Describe structures to be erected including those placed on fills, piles, or floating platforms. Also describe the type, composition, and quantity of materials to be discharged or placed in the water; the means of conveyance; and the source of discharge or fill material. Please attach additional sheets if needed.

The Tennessee Department of Transportation is proposing to replace the bridge at Log Mile 6.78 over Cedar Creek. The structure is to contain two eleven foot lanes with four foot shoulders. The proposed bridge will have one pier in the water and require rock pads to construct the pier. This project will not cause any loss of flood storage or power storage volumes.

Application is hereby made for approval of the activities described herein. I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this application, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete, and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the proposed activities. I understand that TVA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may contact an Authorized Agent listed above and such Agent may act on my behalf on all aspects of this application. **I agree that, if this application is approved by TVA, I will comply with the terms and conditions and any special conditions that may be imposed by TVA. Please note the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may impose additional conditions or restrictions.**

6/18/14 Laura Chandler *Laura Chandler*
 Date Name of Applicant (Printed) Signature of Applicant

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of The United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. The appropriate DA fee will be assessed when a permit is issued.

Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of adjoining property owners, lessees, etc., whose properties also join the waterway:
 N/A

TVA RESTRICTED INFORMATION

List of previous DA/TVA permits/approvals DA _____ TVA _____
Permit Number Date

Previous Property Owner (if known) _____

Is any portion of the activity for which authorization is sought now complete? Yes No (If "Yes" attach explanation)
 Month and year the activity was completed: _____ . Indicate the existing work on the drawings.

List all approvals or certifications required by other federal, interstate, state, or local agencies for any structures, construction, discharges, deposits, or other activities described in this application.

Issuing Agency	Type Approval	Identification No.	Date of Application	Date of Approval
TDEC	ARAP			
TDEC	CGP			
Corps	Nationwide 14			

Has any agency denied approval for the activity described herein or for any activity directly related to the activity described herein?
 Yes No (If "Yes" attach explanation)

Project plans or drawings, on paper suitable for reproduction no larger than 11 x 17 inches or in electronic format (dxf, docx, or pdf), must accompany the application. Submit the application to the appropriate TVA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers offices. An application that is not complete will be returned for additional information.

U.S.A.C.E. Offices		TVA Offices	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Eastern Regulatory Field Office 501 Adesa Parkway., Suite 250 Lenoir City, Tennessee 37771 (865) 986-7296	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District The Plaza, Suite 130 1590 Adamson Parkway Morrow, Georgia 30260-1763 (678) 422-2729	Tennessee Valley Authority Chattanooga Regional Office 1101 Market Street, PSC 1E-C Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402-2801 1-800-882-5263	Tennessee Valley Authority Morristown Regional Office 3726 E. Morris Boulevard Morristown, Tennessee 37813-1270 1-800-882-5263
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch 3701 Bell Road Nashville, Tennessee 37214 (615) 369-7500	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Western Regulatory Field Office 2042 Beltline Road, SW, Bldg C, Suite 415 Decatur, Alabama 35602 (256) 350-5620	Tennessee Valley Authority Gray Regional Office 106 Tri-Cities Business Park Drive Gray, Tennessee 37615 1-800-882-5263	Tennessee Valley Authority Murphy Regional Office 4800 US Highway 64 West, Suite 102 Murphy, North Carolina 28906 1-800-882-5263
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Norfolk District P.O. Box 338 Abingdon, Virginia 24212 (276) 623-5259	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Asheville Regulatory Field Office 151 Patton Avenue, Room 208 Asheville, North Carolina 28801-5006 (828) 271-4856	Tennessee Valley Authority Guntersville Regional Office 3696 Alabama Highway 69, CAB 1A-GVA Guntersville, Alabama 35976-7196 1-800-882-5263	Tennessee Valley Authority Muscle Shoals Regional Office Post Office Box 1010, MPB 1H Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35662-1010 1-800-882-5263
		Tennessee Valley Authority Lenoir City Regional Office 260 Interchange Park Drive, LCB 1A-LCT Lenoir City, Tennessee 37772-5664 1-800-882-5263	Tennessee Valley Authority Paris Regional Office 2835-A East Wood Street Paris, Tennessee 38242-5948 1-800-882-5263

Privacy Act Statement

This information is being requested in accordance with Section 26a of the TVA Act as cited on the front page of this form. Disclosure of the information requested is voluntary; however, failure to provide any required information or documents may result in a delay in processing your application or in your being denied a Section 26a permit. An application that is not complete will be returned for additional information. TVA uses this information to assess the impact of the proposed project on TVA programs and the environment and to determine if the project can be approved. Information in the application is made a matter of public record through issuance of a public notice if warranted. Routine uses of this information include providing to federal, state, or local agencies, and to consultants, contractors, etc., for use in program evaluations, studies, or other matters involving support services to the program; to respond to a congressional inquiry concerning the application or Section 26a program; and for oversight or similar purposes, corrective action, litigation or law enforcement.

Burden Estimate Statement

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Agency Clearance Officer, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402; and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (3316-0060), Washington, D.C. 20503.

TVA RESTRICTED INFORMATION

OMB No. 3316-0060
Exp. Date 08/31/2016



Section 26a Permit and Land Use Application
Applicant Disclosure Form

By signing the Joint Application Form (Department of Army/TVA) or TVA's Land Use Application and again below, you agree to disclose any business, political, or financial interest that may present an actual or potential conflict of interest with TVA. If a new significant business, political, or financial interest is obtained during the period of the time that the application is under review, you agree to file an additional disclosure.

Disclose if any of the following apply to you (check all that apply). I am:

- An elected government official
- A policy making level employee of an entity that regulates TVA or its activities
- A management level employee of a power customer of TVA
- A TVA Director
- A TVA employee
- An immediate family member of one of the above
- A representative of a corporation or entity submitting an application and one of the above applies to me. Print entity or corporation name, and identify which of the above applies to you.

Project # 68006-1215-94
 PIN 115686.00
 State Route 128,
 Replace Bridge over Cedar Creek
 At Log Mile 6.78
 Perry County

- A representative of a corporation or entity submitting an application and the corporation or entity has partners, investors, or senior management that are one of the above. Print entity or corporation name, and identify the partner(s), investor(s), or senior manager(s) and which of the above applies.

- None of the above

Do you have any other business or personal relationships not covered in your answers above that could appear to be a conflict of interest? (check one) Yes No If yes, provide more detail here.

By signing this form, you consent to this Applicant Disclosure Form being made available to the public in response to an appropriate request, including, without limitation, a request made under the Freedom of Information Act.

Please sign and return this form with your application package. Your application cannot be processed without receipt of this signed form.

Laura Chandler
Name of applicant (Printed)

Laura Chandler
Signature of Applicant

6/18/14
Date

All applications and communications that occur as part of the application process may be made public to the extent permitted by applicable law, including the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, and could be reviewed formally by the Office of Inspector General (OIG). All written correspondence regarding your request may be forwarded to the TVA Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer (CECO) and the OIG, and all oral communication between TVA and the applicant regarding this request may be documented and maintained by TVA. Inquiries concerning your application from any person who falls into one of the categories described above will be disclosed to the CECO and OIG.

Privacy Act Statement

This information is being requested in accordance with Sections 4(k), 15d, 26a, and/or 31 of the TVA Act; 40 U.S.C. § 1314; 30 U.S.C. § 185; 16 U.S.C. § 667b; and/or 40 U.S.C. § 483. Disclosure of the information requested is voluntary; however, failure to provide any required information or documents may result in a delay in processing your application or in your application being denied. An application that is not complete will be returned for additional information. TVA uses this information to assess the impact of the proposed project on TVA programs and the environment and to determine if the project can be approved. Information in the application is made a matter of public record through issuance of a public notice if warranted. Routine uses of this information include providing to federal, state, or local agencies, and to consultants, contractors, etc., for use in program evaluations, studies, or other matters involving support services to the program; to respond to a congressional inquiry concerning the application or the applicable program; and for oversight or similar purposes, corrective action, litigation, or law enforcement.

8. Ecology Report





**STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1402
(615) 741-3655

JOHN C. SCHROER
COMMISSIONER

BILL HASLAM
GOVERNOR

May 17, 2012

Ms. Mary E. Jennings
U.S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501

**SUBJECT: Perry County, SR-128, Bridge over Cedar Creek @ Log Mile 6.78
TDOT PIN 115686.00 P.E. # 68006-1215-94**

Dear Ms. Jennings:

The Tennessee Department of Transportation proposes to replace the existing SR-128 bridge over Cedar Creek, at highway log mile 6.78. The new bridge will be constructed in the same location as the existing structure. I have attached several project location maps to this letter.

In compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1958, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended), we are requesting a list of threatened or endangered species that may be present within the vicinity of the proposed construction.

Please include in your reply the entire project description as listed in the subject line of this request. Your assistance in the preparation of this project is greatly appreciated. If you need additional information, please contact me at Dennis.Crumby@tn.gov or 615-253-2465.

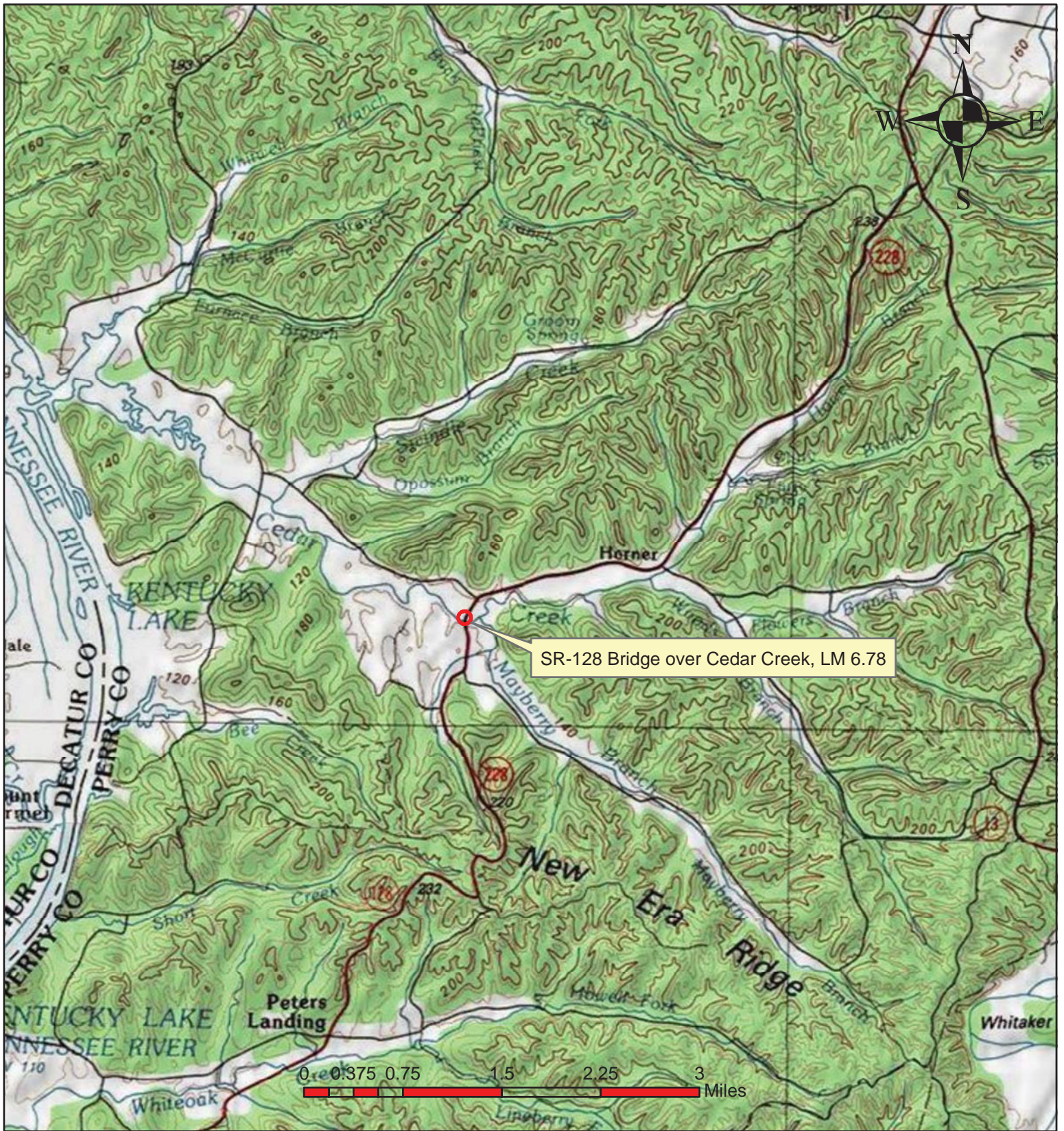
Sincerely,

**Dennis
Crumby**

Digitally signed by Dennis Crumby
DN: cn=Dennis Crumby, c=US,
ou=TDOT Ecology Section,
email=Dennis.Crumby@tn.gov
Date: 2012.05.17 11:16:47 -0500

Dennis Crumby, TDOT Region 3 Biologist

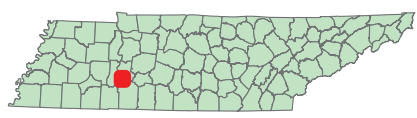
copy: ED Project File

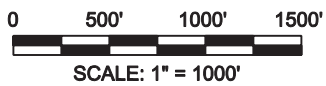
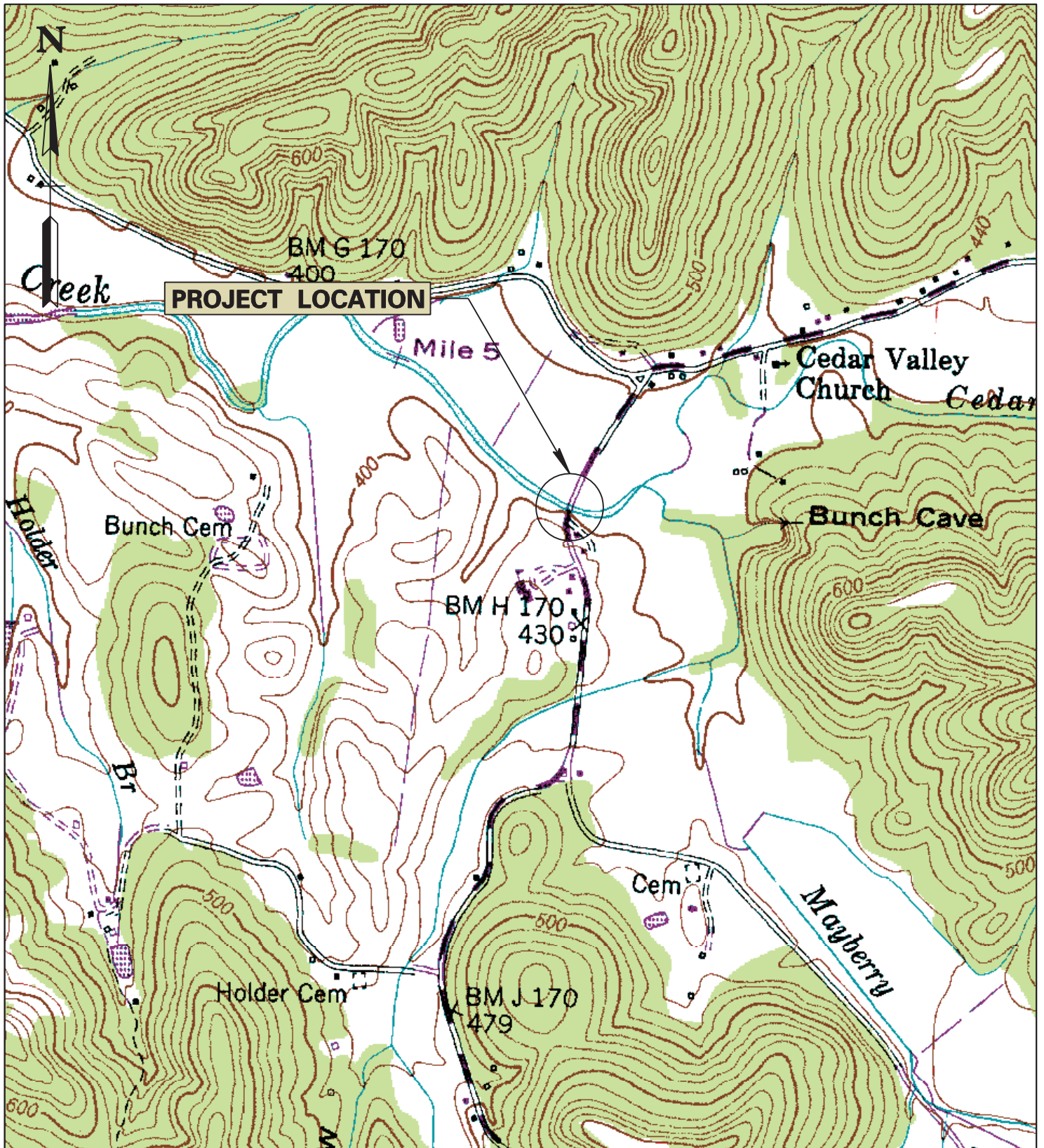


SR-128 Bridge over Cedar Creek, LM 6.78

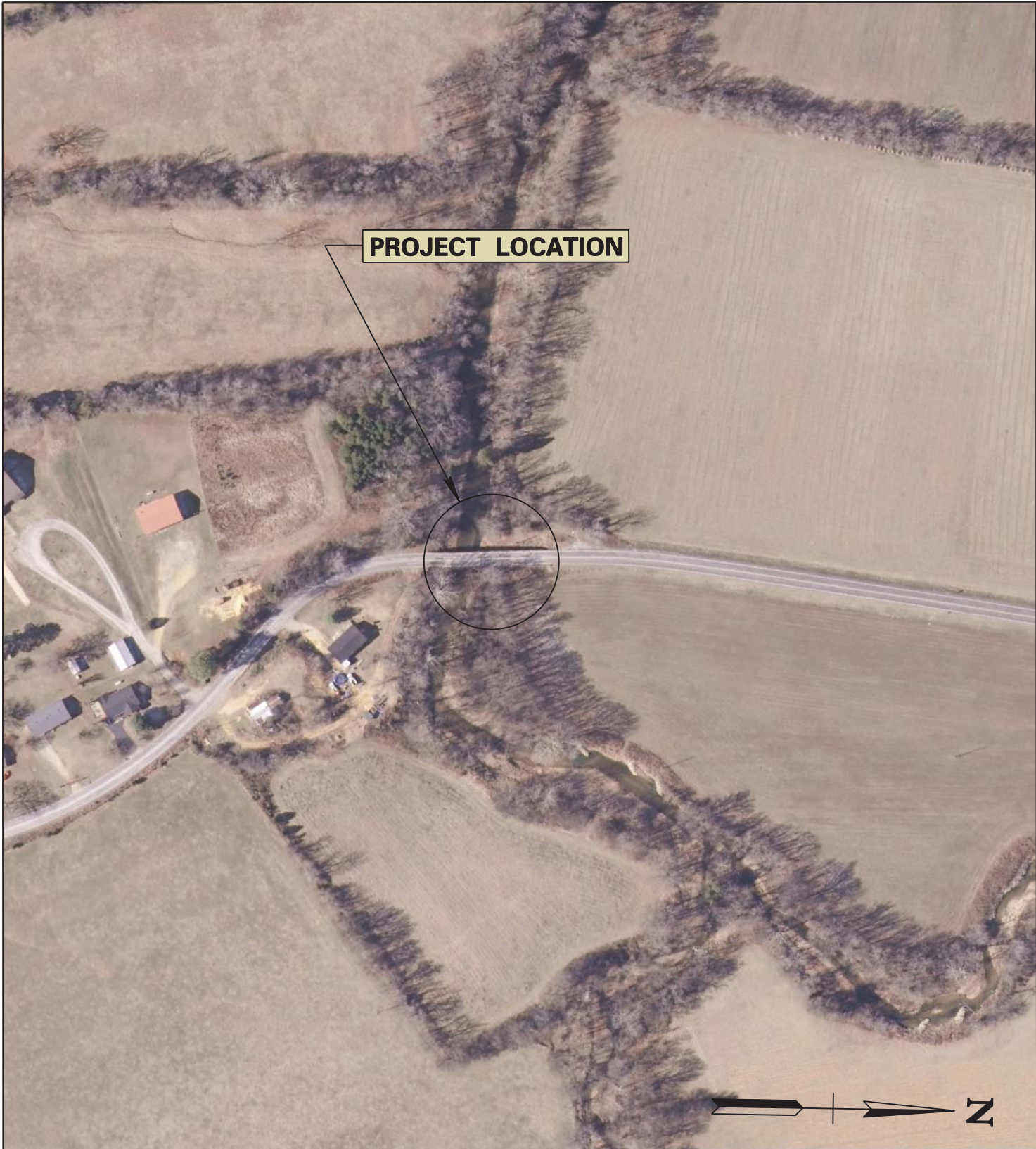
Perry County: SR-128, Bridge over Cedar Creek, LM 6.78

P.E. 68006-1215-94
PIN 115686.00





PROJECT MAP
STATE ROUTE 128 (SR128) PERRY COUNTY
BRIDGE OVER CEDAR CREEK @ L.M. 6.78
BRIDGE ID 68S61740003



PROJECT LOCATION

0' 100' 200' 300'
SCALE: 1" = 200'

AERIAL MAP
STATE ROUTE 128 (SR128) PERRY COUNTY
BRIDGE OVER CEDAR CREEK @ L.M. 6.78
BRIDGE ID 68S61740003

9. Training Certifications



10. TMDL Information



TMDL Information not required for this project.

