

FinnDitty, LLC

Contributing Zone Plan CZP

Rim Rock View
Austin, Texas
Travis County

Submitted to: TCEQ Region 11, Austin

Prepared By:



Boerne, Texas
830-249-8284

Date: May 2024
Project No. 11269-003
-CH-



Signature: _____

Vance Houy, PE TX License No. 107401

TX PE Firm No. 4524

Date: 5/30/2024

Contributing Zone Plan Checklist

- **Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page (TCEQ-20705)**
- **Contributing Zone Plan Application (TCEQ-10257)**
 - Attachment A - Road Map
 - Attachment B - USGS Quadrangle Map
 - Attachment C - Project Narrative
 - Attachment D - Factors Affecting Surface Water Quality
 - Attachment E - Volume and Character of Stormwater
 - Attachment F - Suitability Letter from Authorized Agent (if OSSF is proposed)
 - Attachment G - Alternative Secondary Containment Methods (if AST with an alternative method of secondary containment is proposed)
 - Attachment H - AST Containment Structure Drawings (if AST is proposed)
 - Attachment I - 20% or Less Impervious Cover Declaration (if project is multi-family residential, a school, or a small business and 20% or less impervious cover is proposed for the site)
 - Attachment J - BMPs for Upgradient Stormwater
 - Attachment K - BMPs for On-site Stormwater
 - Attachment L - BMPs for Surface Streams
 - Attachment M - Construction Plans
 - Attachment N - Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan
 - Attachment O - Pilot-Scale Field Testing Plan, if BMPs not based on Complying with the Edwards Aquifer Rules: Technical Guidance for BMPs
 - Attachment P - Measures for Minimizing Surface Stream Contamination
- **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**
 - OR-
- **Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)**
 - Attachment A - Spill Response Actions
 - Attachment B - Potential Sources of Contamination
 - Attachment C - Sequence of Major Activities
 - Attachment D - Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures
 - Attachment E - Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature, if sealing a feature
 - Attachment F - Structural Practices
 - Attachment G - Drainage Area Map
 - Attachment H - Temporary Sediment Pond(s) Plans and Calculations
 - Attachment I - Inspection and Maintenance for BMPs
 - Attachment J - Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization Practices
- **Copy of Notice of Intent (NOI)**
- **Agent Authorization Form (TCEQ-0599), if application submitted by agent**

- **Application Fee Form (TCEQ-0574)**
- **Check Payable to the “Texas Commission on Environmental Quality”**
- **Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400)**

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page

Our Review of Your Application

The Edwards Aquifer Program staff conducts an administrative and technical review of all applications. The turnaround time for administrative review can be up to 30 days as outlined in 30 TAC 213.4(e). Generally administrative completeness is determined during the intake meeting or within a few days of receipt. The turnaround time for technical review of an administratively complete Edwards Aquifer application is 90 days as outlined in 30 TAC 213.4(e). Please know that the review and approval time is directly impacted by the quality and completeness of the initial application that is received. In order to conduct a timely review, it is imperative that the information provided in an Edwards Aquifer application include final plans, be accurate, complete, and in compliance with [30 TAC 213](#).

Administrative Review

1. [Edwards Aquifer applications](#) must be deemed administratively complete before a technical review can begin. To be considered administratively complete, the application must contain completed forms and attachments, provide the requested information, and meet all the site plan requirements. The submitted application and plan sheets should be final plans. Please submit one full-size set of plan sheets with the original application, and half-size sets with the additional copies.

To ensure that all applicable documents are included in the application, the program has developed tools to guide you and web pages to provide all forms, checklists, and guidance. Please visit the below website for assistance: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/field/eapp>.

2. This Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page form (certified by the applicant or agent) must be included in the application and brought to the administrative review meeting.
3. Administrative reviews are scheduled with program staff who will conduct the review. Applicants or their authorized agent should call the appropriate regional office, according to the county in which the project is located, to schedule a review. The average meeting time is one hour.
4. In the meeting, the application is examined for administrative completeness. Deficiencies will be noted by staff and emailed or faxed to the applicant and authorized agent at the end of the meeting, or shortly after. Administrative deficiencies will cause the application to be deemed incomplete and returned.

An appointment should be made to resubmit the application. The application is re-examined to ensure all deficiencies are resolved. The application will only be deemed administratively complete when all administrative deficiencies are addressed.

5. If an application is received by mail, courier service, or otherwise submitted without a review meeting, the administrative review will be conducted within 30 days. The applicant and agent will be contacted with the results of the administrative review. If the application is found to be administratively incomplete, it can be retrieved from the regional office or returned by regular mail. If returned by mail, the regional office may require arrangements for return shipping.
6. If the geologic assessment was completed before October 1, 2004 and the site contains “possibly sensitive” features, the assessment must be updated in accordance with the *Instructions to Geologists* (TCEQ-0585 Instructions).

Technical Review

1. When an application is deemed administratively complete, the technical review period begins. The regional office will distribute copies of the application to the identified affected city, county, and groundwater conservation district whose jurisdiction includes the subject site. These entities and the public have 30 days to provide comments on the application to the regional office. All comments received are reviewed by TCEQ.
2. A site assessment is usually conducted as part of the technical review, to evaluate the geologic assessment and observe existing site conditions. The site must be accessible to our staff. The site boundaries should be

clearly marked, features identified in the geologic assessment should be flagged, roadways marked and the alignment of the Sewage Collection System and manholes should be staked at the time the application is submitted. If the site is not marked the application may be returned.

3. We evaluate the application for technical completeness and contact the applicant and agent via Notice of Deficiency (NOD) to request additional information and identify technical deficiencies. There are two deficiency response periods available to the applicant. There are 14 days to resolve deficiencies noted in the first NOD. If a second NOD is issued, there is an additional 14 days to resolve deficiencies. If the response to the second notice is not received, is incomplete or inadequate, or provides new information that is incomplete or inadequate, the application must be withdrawn or will be denied. Please note that because the technical review is underway, whether the application is withdrawn or denied **the application fee will be forfeited**.
4. The program has 90 calendar days to complete the technical review of the application. If the application is technically adequate, such that it complies with the Edwards Aquifer rules, and is protective of the Edwards Aquifer during and after construction, an approval letter will be issued. Construction or other regulated activity may not begin until an approval is issued.

Mid-Review Modifications

It is important to have final site plans prior to beginning the permitting process with TCEQ to avoid delays.

Occasionally, circumstances arise where you may have significant design and/or site plan changes after your Edwards Aquifer application has been deemed administratively complete by TCEQ. This is considered a “Mid-Review Modification”. Mid-Review Modifications may require redistribution of an application that includes the proposed modifications for public comment.

If you are proposing a Mid-Review Modification, two options are available:

- If the technical review has begun your application can be denied/withdrawn, your fees will be forfeited, and the plan will have to be resubmitted.
- TCEQ can continue the technical review of the application as it was submitted, and a modification application can be submitted at a later time.

If the application is denied/withdrawn, the resubmitted application will be subject to the administrative and technical review processes and will be treated as a new application. The application will be redistributed to the affected jurisdictions.

Please contact the regional office if you have questions. If your project is located in Williamson, Travis, or Hays County, contact TCEQ’s Austin Regional Office at 512-339-2929. If your project is in Comal, Bexar, Medina, Uvalde, or Kinney County, contact TCEQ’s San Antonio Regional Office at 210-490-3096

Please fill out all required fields below and submit with your application.

1. Regulated Entity Name: Rim Rock View					2. Regulated Entity No.: NEW				
3. Customer Name: FinnDitty, LLC					4. Customer No.: NEW				
5. Project Type: (Please circle/check one)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> New	Modification			Extension		Exception		
6. Plan Type: (Please circle/check one)	WPAF	<input checked="" type="radio"/> CZP	SCS	UST	AST	EXP	EXT	Technical Clarification	Optional Enhanced Measures
7. Land Use: (Please circle/check one)	Residential	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-residential - MF				8. Site (acres):		12.937	
9. Application Fee:	\$6,500.00		10. Permanent BMP(s):			N/A			
11. SCS (Linear Ft.):	N/A		12. AST/UST (No. Tanks):			N/A			
13. County:	Travis		14. Watershed:			Slaughter Creek			

Application Distribution

Instructions: Use the table below to determine the number of applications required. One original and one copy of the application, plus additional copies (as needed) for each affected incorporated city, county, and groundwater conservation district are required. Linear projects or large projects, which cross into multiple jurisdictions, can require additional copies. Refer to the “Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts within the EAPP Boundaries” map found at:

http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/compliance/field_ops/eapp/EAPP%20GWCD%20map.pdf

For more detailed boundaries, please contact the conservation district directly.

Austin Region			
County:	Hays	Travis	Williamson
Original (1 req.)	—	<u> X </u>	—
Region (1 req.)	—	<u> X </u>	—
County(ies)	—	<u> X </u>	—
Groundwater Conservation District(s)	<u> </u> Edwards Aquifer Authority <u> </u> Barton Springs/ Edwards Aquifer <u> </u> Hays Trinity <u> </u> Plum Creek	<u> </u> Barton Springs/ Edwards Aquifer <u> X </u> Southwestern Travis County	NA
City(ies) Jurisdiction	<u> </u> Austin <u> </u> Buda <u> </u> Dripping Springs <u> </u> Kyle <u> </u> Mountain City <u> </u> San Marcos <u> </u> Wimberley <u> </u> Woodcreek	<u> </u> Austin <u> </u> Bee Cave <u> </u> Pflugerville <u> </u> Rollingwood <u> </u> Round Rock <u> </u> Sunset Valley <u> </u> West Lake Hills	<u> </u> Austin <u> </u> Cedar Park <u> </u> Florence <u> </u> Georgetown <u> </u> Jerrell <u> </u> Leander <u> </u> Liberty Hill <u> </u> Pflugerville <u> </u> Round Rock

San Antonio Region					
County:	Bexar	Comal	Kinney	Medina	Uvalde
Original (1 req.)	—	—	—	—	—
Region (1 req.)	—	—	—	—	—
County(ies)	—	—	—	—	—
Groundwater Conservation District(s)	<u> </u> Edwards Aquifer Authority <u> </u> Trinity-Glen Rose	<u> </u> Edwards Aquifer Authority	<u> </u> Kinney	<u> </u> EAA <u> </u> Medina	<u> </u> EAA <u> </u> Uvalde
City(ies) Jurisdiction	<u> </u> Castle Hills <u> </u> Fair Oaks Ranch <u> </u> Helotes <u> </u> Hill Country Village <u> </u> Hollywood Park <u> </u> San Antonio (SAWS) <u> </u> Shavano Park	<u> </u> Bulverde <u> </u> Fair Oaks Ranch <u> </u> Garden Ridge <u> </u> New Braunfels <u> </u> Schertz	NA	<u> </u> San Antonio ETJ (SAWS)	NA

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, that the application is complete and accurate. This application is hereby submitted to TCEQ for administrative review and technical review.	
Vance Houy, P.E.	
TX License No. 107401, TX Firm No. 4524	
Print Name of Customer/Authorized Agent	
<i>Vance Houy</i>	5/30/2024
Signature of Customer/Authorized Agent	Date

FOR TCEQ INTERNAL USE ONLY			
Date(s) Reviewed:		Date Administratively Complete:	
Received From:		Correct Number of Copies:	
Received By:		Distribution Date:	
EAPP File Number:		Complex:	
Admin. Review(s) (No.):		No. AR Rounds:	
Delinquent Fees (Y/N):		Review Time Spent:	
Lat./Long. Verified:		SOS Customer Verification:	
Agent Authorization Complete/Notarized (Y/N):		Fee Check:	Payable to TCEQ (Y/N):
Core Data Form Complete (Y/N):			Signed (Y/N):
Core Data Form Incomplete Nos.:			Less than 90 days old (Y/N):

Contributing Zone Plan Application

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

for Regulated Activities on the Contributing Zone to the Edwards Aquifer and Relating to 30 TAC §213.24(1), Effective June 1, 1999

To ensure that the application is administratively complete, confirm that all fields in the form are complete, verify that all requested information is provided, consistently reference the same site and contact person in all forms in the application, and ensure forms are signed by the appropriate party.

Note: Including all the information requested in the form and attachments contributes to more streamlined technical reviews.

Signature

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **Contributing Zone Plan Application** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and Executive Director approval. The application was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Vance Houy, P.E. - TX License No. 107401 | TX Firm No. 4524

Date: 5 / 30 /2024

Signature of Customer/Agent:



Regulated Entity Name: Rim Rock View

Project Information

1. County: Travis
2. Stream Basin: Slaughter Creek - Colorado River Basin
3. Groundwater Conservation District (if applicable): Southwestern Travis County GCD
4. Customer (Applicant):

Contact Person: John M. Taylor

Entity: FinnDitty, LLC

Mailing Address: 1317 Rosewood Ave

City, State: Austin, TX

Telephone: 512-920-1340

Email Address: john.taylor@taylorcoughlin.com

Zip: 78702

Fax: _____

5. Agent/Representative (If any):

Contact Person: Vance Houy

Entity: Westward Environmental, Inc.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2205

City, State: Boerne, TX

Zip: 78006

Telephone: 830-249-8284

Fax: 830-249-0221

Email Address: vhoy@westwardenv.com

6. Project Location:

- ☐ The project site is located inside the city limits of ____.
- ☐ The project site is located outside the city limits but inside the ETJ (extra-territorial jurisdiction) of ____.
- ☒ The project site is not located within any city's limits or ETJ.

7. ☒ The location of the project site is described below. Sufficient detail and clarity has been provided so that the TCEQ's Regional staff can easily locate the project and site boundaries for a field investigation.

11501 Rim Rock Trail, Austin, TX 78737

From the intersection of Hwy 290 and Rim Rock Trail, go south on Rim Rock Trail approximately 0.8 miles, and the site will be on the left.

8. ☒ **Attachment A - Road Map.** A road map showing directions to and the location of the project site is attached. The map clearly shows the boundary of the project site.

9. ☒ **Attachment B - USGS Quadrangle Map.** A copy of the official 7 ½ minute USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale: 1" = 2000') is attached. The map(s) clearly show:

- ☒ Project site boundaries.
- ☒ USGS Quadrangle Name(s).

10. ☒ **Attachment C - Project Narrative.** A detailed narrative description of the proposed project is attached. The project description is consistent throughout the application and contains, at a minimum, the following details:

- ☒ Area of the site
- ☒ Offsite areas
- ☒ Impervious cover
- ☒ Permanent BMP(s)
- ☒ Proposed site use
- ☒ Site history
- ☒ Previous development
- ☒ Area(s) to be demolished

11. Existing project site conditions are noted below:

- ☐ Existing commercial site
- ☐ Existing industrial site
- ☒ Existing residential site
- ☒ Existing paved and/or unpaved roads
- ☒ Undeveloped (Cleared)
- ☒ Undeveloped (Undisturbed/Not cleared)
- ☐ Other: _____

12. The type of project is:

- ☐ Residential: # of Lots: _____
- ☒ Residential: # of Living Unit Equivalents: 12
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Other: _____

13. Total project area (size of site): 12.93 Acres

Total disturbed area: 13.03 Acres

14. Estimated projected population: 48

15. The amount and type of impervious cover expected after construction is complete is shown below:

Table 1 - Impervious Cover

<i>Impervious Cover of Proposed Project</i>	<i>Sq. Ft.</i>	<i>Sq. Ft./Acre</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Structures/Rooftops	60,000	÷ 43,560 =	1.37
Parking	0	÷ 43,560 =	0
Other paved surfaces	43,260	÷ 43,560 =	0.99
Total Impervious Cover	103,260	÷ 43,560 =	2.37

Total Impervious Cover 2.37 ÷ Total Acreage 12.93 X 100 = 18.3% Impervious Cover

16. ☒ **Attachment D - Factors Affecting Surface Water Quality.** A detailed description of all factors that could affect surface water quality is attached. If applicable, this includes the location and description of any discharge associated with industrial activity other than construction.
17. ☒ Only inert materials as defined by 30 TAC 330.2 will be used as fill material.

For Road Projects Only

Complete questions 18 - 23 if this application is exclusively for a road project.

☒ N/A

18. Type of project:

- ☐ TXDOT road project.
- ☐ County road or roads built to county specifications.
- ☐ City thoroughfare or roads to be dedicated to a municipality.
- ☐ Street or road providing access to private driveways.

19. Type of pavement or road surface to be used:

- ☐ Concrete
- ☐ Asphaltic concrete pavement
- ☐ Other: _____

20. Right of Way (R.O.W.):

Length of R.O.W.: _____ feet.

Width of R.O.W.: _____ feet.

$L \times W = \text{_____ Ft}^2 \div 43,560 \text{ Ft}^2/\text{Acre} = \text{_____ acres.}$

21. Pavement Area:

Length of pavement area: _____ feet.

Width of pavement area: _____ feet.

$L \times W = \text{_____ Ft}^2 \div 43,560 \text{ Ft}^2/\text{Acre} = \text{_____ acres.}$

Pavement area _____ acres \div R.O.W. area _____ acres $\times 100 = \text{_____}\%$ impervious cover.

22. ☐ A rest stop will be included in this project.

☐ A rest stop will not be included in this project.

23. ☐ Maintenance and repair of existing roadways that do not require approval from the TCEQ Executive Director. Modifications to existing roadways such as widening roads/adding shoulders totaling more than one-half (1/2) the width of one (1) existing lane require prior approval from the TCEQ.

Stormwater to be generated by the Proposed Project

24. ☒ **Attachment E - Volume and Character of Stormwater.** A detailed description of the volume (quantity) and character (quality) of the stormwater runoff which is expected to occur from the proposed project is attached. The estimates of stormwater runoff quality and quantity are based on area and type of impervious cover. Include the runoff coefficient of the site for both pre-construction and post-construction conditions.

Wastewater to be generated by the Proposed Project

25. ☒ Wastewater is to be discharged in the contributing zone. Requirements under 30 TAC §213.6(c) relating to Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems have been satisfied.

☐ N/A

26. Wastewater will be disposed of by:

☒ On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF/Septic Tank):

☒ **Attachment F - Suitability Letter from Authorized Agent.** An on-site sewage facility will be used to treat and dispose of the wastewater from this site. The appropriate licensing authority's (authorized agent) written approval is attached. It states that the land is suitable for the use of private sewage facilities and will meet or exceed the requirements for on-site sewage facilities as specified under 30 TAC Chapter 285 relating to On-site Sewage Facilities.

☒ Each lot in this project/development is at least one (1) acre (43,560 square feet) in size. The system will be designed by a licensed professional engineer or registered sanitarian and installed by a licensed installer in compliance with 30 TAC Chapter 285.

☐ Sewage Collection System (Sewer Lines):

The sewage collection system will convey the wastewater to the _____ (name) Treatment Plant. The treatment facility is:

☐ Existing.

☐ Proposed.

☐ N/A

Permanent Aboveground Storage Tanks(ASTs) ≥ 500 Gallons

Complete questions 27 - 33 if this project includes the installation of AST(s) with volume(s) greater than or equal to 500 gallons.

☒ N/A

27. Tanks and substance stored:

Table 2 - Tanks and Substance Storage

<i>AST Number</i>	<i>Size (Gallons)</i>	<i>Substance to be Stored</i>	<i>Tank Material</i>
1			
2			
3			

<i>AST Number</i>	<i>Size (Gallons)</i>	<i>Substance to be Stored</i>	<i>Tank Material</i>
4			
5			

Total x 1.5 = _____ Gallons

28. ☐ The AST will be placed within a containment structure that is sized to capture one and one-half (1 1/2) times the storage capacity of the system. For facilities with more than one tank system, the containment structure is sized to capture one and one-half (1 1/2) times the cumulative storage capacity of all systems.

- ☐ **Attachment G - Alternative Secondary Containment Methods.** Alternative methods for providing secondary containment are proposed. Specifications showing equivalent protection for the Edwards Aquifer are attached.

29. Inside dimensions and capacity of containment structure(s):

Table 3 - Secondary Containment

<i>Length (L)(Ft.)</i>	<i>Width(W)(Ft.)</i>	<i>Height (H)(Ft.)</i>	<i>L x W x H = (Ft3)</i>	<i>Gallons</i>

Total: _____ Gallons

30. Piping:

- ☐ All piping, hoses, and dispensers will be located inside the containment structure.
☐ Some of the piping to dispensers or equipment will extend outside the containment structure.
☐ The piping will be aboveground
☐ The piping will be underground

31. ☐ The containment area must be constructed of and in a material impervious to the substance(s) being stored. The proposed containment structure will be constructed of: _____.

32. ☐ **Attachment H - AST Containment Structure Drawings.** A scaled drawing of the containment structure is attached that shows the following:

- ☐ Interior dimensions (length, width, depth and wall and floor thickness).
☐ Internal drainage to a point convenient for the collection of any spillage.
☐ Tanks clearly labeled
☐ Piping clearly labeled

- ☐ Dispenser clearly labeled
33. ☐ Any spills must be directed to a point convenient for collection and recovery. Spills from storage tank facilities must be removed from the controlled drainage area for disposal within 24 hours of the spill.
- ☐ In the event of a spill, any spillage will be removed from the containment structure within 24 hours of the spill and disposed of properly.
- ☐ In the event of a spill, any spillage will be drained from the containment structure through a drain and valve within 24 hours of the spill and disposed of properly. The drain and valve system are shown in detail on the scaled drawing.

Site Plan Requirements

Items 34 - 46 must be included on the Site Plan.

34. ☒ The Site Plan must have a minimum scale of 1" = 400'.
Site Plan Scale: 1" = 100'.
35. 100-year floodplain boundaries:
- ☒ Some part(s) of the project site is located within the 100-year floodplain. The floodplain is shown and labeled.
- ☐ No part of the project site is located within the 100-year floodplain.
- The 100-year floodplain boundaries are based on the following specific (including date of material) sources(s): FEMA - Map 48453C0555J Dated January 22, 2020 and Local Floodplain limits based on Local Floodplain Analysis Report prepared by Westward Environmental and dated November 2022.
36. ☒ The layout of the development is shown with existing and finished contours at appropriate, but not greater than ten-foot contour intervals. Lots, recreation centers, buildings, roads, etc. are shown on the site plan.
- ☐ The layout of the development is shown with existing contours at appropriate, but not greater than ten-foot contour intervals. Finished topographic contours will not differ from the existing topographic configuration and are not shown. Lots, recreation centers, buildings, roads, etc. are shown on the site plan.
37. ☒ A drainage plan showing all paths of drainage from the site to surface streams.
38. ☒ The drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities.
39. ☒ Areas of soil disturbance and areas which will not be disturbed.
40. ☒ Locations of major structural and nonstructural controls. These are the temporary and permanent best management practices.
41. ☒ Locations where soil stabilization practices are expected to occur.

42. ☒ Surface waters (including wetlands).
☐ N/A
43. ☒ Locations where stormwater discharges to surface water.
☐ There will be no discharges to surface water.
44. ☐ Temporary aboveground storage tank facilities.
☒ Temporary aboveground storage tank facilities will not be located on this site.
45. ☐ Permanent aboveground storage tank facilities.
☒ Permanent aboveground storage tank facilities will not be located on this site.
46. ☒ Legal boundaries of the site are shown.

Permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Practices and measures that will be used during and after construction is completed.

47. ☐ Permanent BMPs and measures must be implemented to control the discharge of pollution from regulated activities after the completion of construction.
☒ N/A
48. ☐ These practices and measures have been designed, and will be constructed, operated, and maintained to insure that 80% of the incremental increase in the annual mass loading of total suspended solids (TSS) from the site caused by the regulated activity is removed. These quantities have been calculated in accordance with technical guidance prepared or accepted by the executive director.
☐ The TCEQ Technical Guidance Manual (TGM) was used to design permanent BMPs and measures for this site.
☐ A technical guidance other than the TCEQ TGM was used to design permanent BMPs and measures for this site. The complete citation for the technical guidance that was used is: _____.
☒ N/A
49. ☐ Owners must insure that permanent BMPs and measures are constructed and function as designed. A Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must certify in writing that the permanent BMPs or measures were constructed as designed. The certification letter must be submitted to the appropriate regional office within 30 days of site completion.
☒ N/A
50. Where a site is used for low density single-family residential development and has 20 % or less impervious cover, other permanent BMPs are not required. This exemption from permanent BMPs must be recorded in the county deed records, with a notice that if the percent impervious cover increases above 20% or land use changes, the exemption for the

whole site as described in the property boundaries required by 30 TAC §213.4(g) (relating to Application Processing and Approval), may no longer apply and the property owner must notify the appropriate regional office of these changes.

- ☐ The site will be used for low density single-family residential development and has 20% or less impervious cover.
- ☐ The site will be used for low density single-family residential development but has more than 20% impervious cover.
- ☒ The site will not be used for low density single-family residential development.

51. The executive director may waive the requirement for other permanent BMPs for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites where 20% or less impervious cover is used at the site. This exemption from permanent BMPs must be recorded in the county deed records, with a notice that if the percent impervious cover increases above 20% or land use changes, the exemption for the whole site as described in the property boundaries required by 30 TAC §213.4(g) (relating to Application Processing and Approval), may no longer apply and the property owner must notify the appropriate regional office of these changes.

- ☒ **Attachment I - 20% or Less Impervious Cover Waiver.** The site will be used for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites and has 20% or less impervious cover. A request to waive the requirements for other permanent BMPs and measures is attached.
- ☐ The site will be used for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites but has more than 20% impervious cover.
- ☐ The site will not be used for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites.

52. ☐ **Attachment J - BMPs for Upgradient Stormwater.**

- ☐ A description of the BMPs and measures that will be used to prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site is attached.
- ☐ No surface water, groundwater or stormwater originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site, and an explanation is attached.
- ☒ Permanent BMPs or measures are not required to prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site, and an explanation is attached.

53. ☐ **Attachment K - BMPs for On-site Stormwater.**

- ☐ A description of the BMPs and measures that will be used to prevent pollution of surface water or groundwater that originates on-site or flows off the site, including pollution caused by contaminated stormwater runoff from the site is attached.
- ☒ Permanent BMPs or measures are not required to prevent pollution of surface water or groundwater that originates on-site or flows off the site, including pollution caused by contaminated stormwater runoff, and an explanation is attached.

54. ☐ **Attachment L - BMPs for Surface Streams.** A description of the BMPs and measures that prevent pollutants from entering surface streams is attached.
- ☒ N/A
55. ☒ **Attachment M - Construction Plans.** Construction plans and design calculations for the proposed permanent BMPs and measures have been prepared by or under the direct supervision of a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer, and are signed, sealed, and dated. Construction plans for the proposed permanent BMPs and measures are attached and include: Design calculations, TCEQ Construction Notes, all proposed structural plans and specifications, and appropriate details.
- ☐ N/A
56. ☐ **Attachment N - Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan.** A site and BMP specific plan for the inspection, maintenance, repair, and, if necessary, retrofit of the permanent BMPs and measures is attached. The plan fulfills all of the following:
- ☐ Prepared and certified by the engineer designing the permanent BMPs and measures
 - ☐ Signed by the owner or responsible party
 - ☐ Outlines specific procedures for documenting inspections, maintenance, repairs, and, if necessary, retrofit.
 - ☐ Contains a discussion of record keeping procedures
- ☒ N/A
57. ☐ **Attachment O - Pilot-Scale Field Testing Plan.** Pilot studies for BMPs that are not recognized by the Executive Director require prior approval from the TCEQ. A plan for pilot-scale field testing is attached.
- ☒ N/A
58. ☐ **Attachment P - Measures for Minimizing Surface Stream Contamination.** A description of the measures that will be used to avoid or minimize surface stream contamination and changes in the way in which water enters a stream as a result of the construction and development is attached. The measures address increased stream flashing, the creation of stronger flows and in-stream velocities, and other in-stream effects caused by the regulated activity, which increase erosion that result in water quality degradation.
- ☒ N/A

Responsibility for Maintenance of Permanent BMPs and Measures after Construction is Complete.

59. ☐ The applicant is responsible for maintaining the permanent BMPs after construction until such time as the maintenance obligation is either assumed in writing by another entity having ownership or control of the property (such as without limitation, an

owner's association, a new property owner or lessee, a district, or municipality) or the ownership of the property is transferred to the entity. Such entity shall then be responsible for maintenance until another entity assumes such obligations in writing or ownership is transferred.

60. ☐ A copy of the transfer of responsibility must be filed with the executive director at the appropriate regional office within 30 days of the transfer if the site is for use as a multiple single-family residential development, a multi-family residential development, or a non-residential development such as commercial, industrial, institutional, schools, and other sites where regulated activities occur.

Administrative Information

61. ☒ Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions.
62. ☒ Any modification of this Contributing Zone Plan may require TCEQ review and Executive Director approval prior to construction, and may require submission of a revised application, with appropriate fees.
63. ☒ The site description, controls, maintenance, and inspection requirements for the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) developed under the EPA NPDES general permits for stormwater discharges have been submitted to fulfill paragraphs 30 TAC §213.24(1-5) of the technical report. All requirements of 30 TAC §213.24(1-5) have been met by the SWPPP document.
- ☐ The Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602) is included with the application.

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

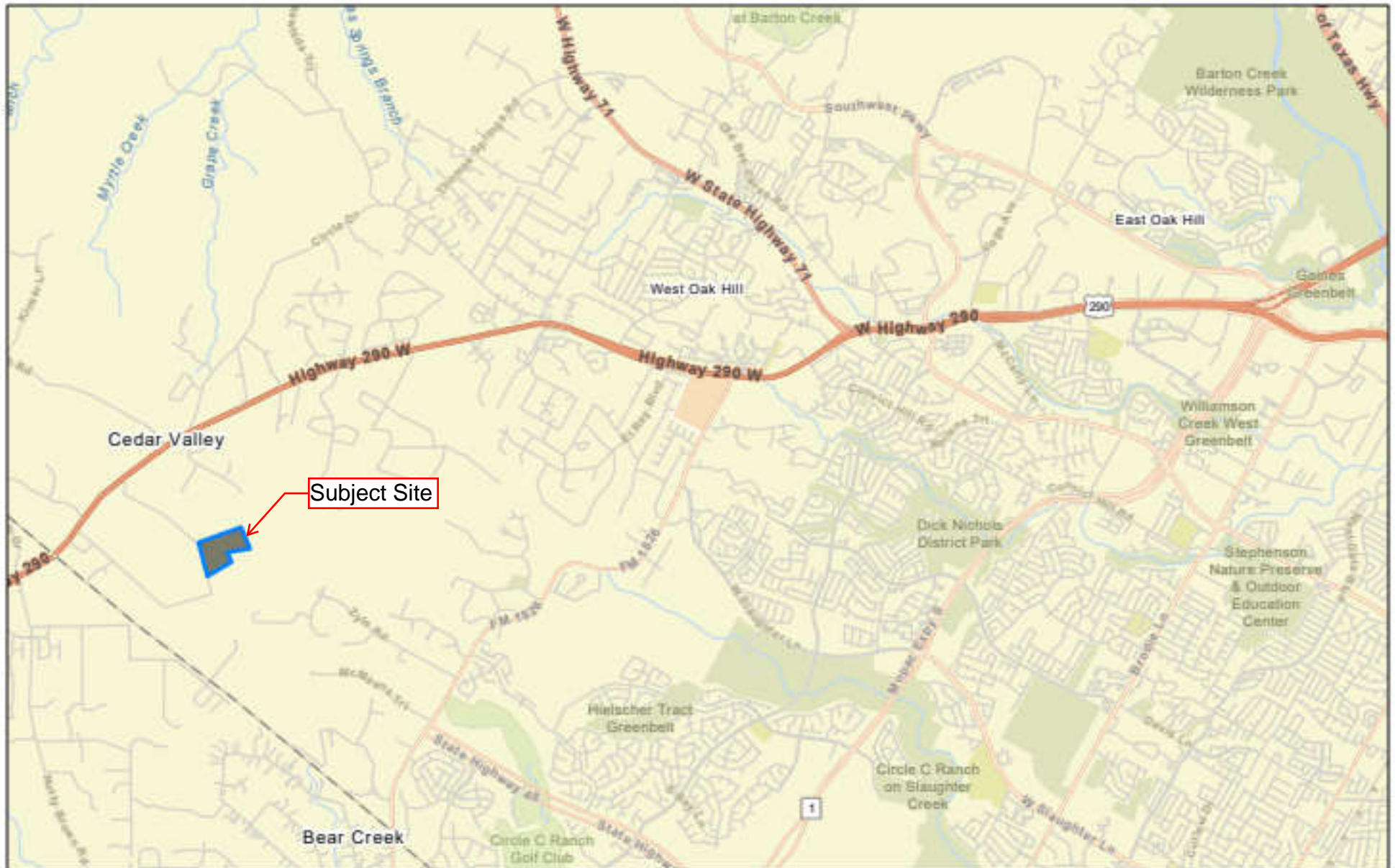
Contributing Zone Plan Attachment A

Road Map – See attached

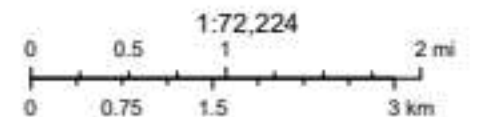


Rim Rock Condos

Location Map



4/17/2024, 2:41:23 PM



City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Earl, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METINASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA,

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

TCEQ | City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Earl, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METINASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS |

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment B

USGS Quadrangle Map – See attached.







WESTWARD

Environmental Engineering, Natural Resources.
P.O. Box 2205 Boerne, Texas 78006
(830) 249-8284 Fax: (830) 249-0221
TBPE REG. NO.: F-4524
TBPG REG. NO.: 50112

5/30/2024



Vance Houy

USGS MAP			
RIM ROCK CONDOS FINNIDITY, LLC 11501 RIM ROCK TRAIL			
REV.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

US TOPO MAPS			
ISSUE DATE:	05/23/2024	DRAWN BY:	VKH
CHECKED BY:	CLH	SCALE:	1" = 1,000'
JOB NO.:	11269-003		

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment C

Project Narrative

FinnDitty, LLC proposes to construct a multi-family development consisting of 12 individual single family homes on a single 12.93 acre lot in Travis County, Texas. The site is located approximately 13 miles west the City of Austin, outside of the city limits and ETJ and entirely over the Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone.

The subject property was previously developed as a single family residential home with limited accessory structures and an address of 11501 Rim Rock Trail. An unnamed tributary to Slaughter Creek runs through the back of the property in an area that will remain undeveloped.

The limits of construction is 13.03 acres, which includes the entire 12.93 acre site and 0.1 acres of offsite area within the adjacent right-of-way for Rim Rock Trail. No additional off-site areas will be disturbed by the subject development.

Proposed activities on-site will include demolition of the existing structures and gravel roadways, limited clearing of vegetation, grading and construction of a new internal drive, residential home structures with associated utilities, private stormwater controls, and a septic system in the back of the property.

All previously installed impervious cover will be removed as part of this project, and the proposed maximum impervious cover after development is 2.37 acres (18.3 %), which includes the proposed road/drive within the property and 5,000 sf of impervious cover for each of the 12 proposed single family units on-site. Since the impervious cover is less than the 20% for a multi-family development, we are requesting a waiver for the requirements of other permanent BMPs. The proposed development does include the construction of a Travis County Stormwater Pond, since the threshold for multi-family development is 15% in Travis County. However, this pond is not intended to be a TCEQ permitted permanent BMP, and the design has been reviewed by Travis County.

Trash generated on-site will be disposed of in individual trash receptacles for each home and handled by a licensed waste service. A water truck will be used as necessary to control dust. Portable toilets will be used on-site and will be serviced by a licensed waste collector.

Contributing Zone Attachment D

Factors Affecting Water Quality

The major factor that could potentially affect water quality is sediment in stormwater runoff from disturbed areas. More remote factors include fuels and lubricants from vehicles and trash/debris items.

Since the proposed impervious cover is less than 20%, no TCEQ regulated permanent BMPs will be constructed. However, a Travis County Storm Water Pond will be constructed on-site, which will help mitigate the development, and all disturbed areas will be stabilized to control sediment.

Any spills or leaks will be cleaned up immediately and will be disposed of properly. Trash receptacles will be placed on-site for use by residents.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment E

Volume and Character of Stormwater

The site has 0.98 acres of impervious cover in existing conditions, which will all be removed and the approximately 2.37 acres of new impervious cover will be constructed with the proposed development. This area was used to design the proposed Travis County Storm Water Pond on-site, however no permanent BMPs regulated by TCEQ are proposed.

Temporary BMPs (rock/earthen berms, natural vegetative filter strips, silt fencing, etc.) will be used to control stormwater during construction. The runoff coefficient for the impervious areas is 0.28 and the runoff coefficient for predevelopment is 0.16 per TCEQ guidance.

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment F

Suitability Letter from Authorized Agent – See attached.





TRANSPORTATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ONSITE WASTEWATER PROGRAM

411 West 13th Street
Executive Office Building
PO Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767
(512) 854-9383
FAX (512) 854-4626

July 18, 2024

Mr. Steven K. Wenzel, P.E. 59082

Re: OSSF Suitability Letter
ABS 350 SUR 67 ABS 378 SUR 57 HOLTON W S ACR 12.937, 11501 Rim Rock Trail

Dear Mr. Wenzel:

This property referenced above is suitable for the use of on-site sewage facilities (OSSF's) in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 285 and Travis County Code Chapter 48.

Please do not hesitate to call me at (512) 854-7581 if you should have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Brandon Couch", is positioned above the typed name.

Brandon Couch, R.S., D.R. #OS29465
On-Site Wastewater Program
Development Services Division

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment G

Alternative Secondary Containment Methods – Not applicable.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment H

AST Containment Structure Drawings – Not applicable.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment I

20% or Less Impervious Cover Waiver

For this plan we are requesting a waiver for permanent BMPs as the site is for multi-family residential use and is under the 20% impervious cover requirement. There is minimal construction occurring on-site and much of the existing natural vegetation will be left as is. The additional TSS and runoff from the approximately 18.3% impervious cover will be mitigated (as shown on the plan) by the county storm water controls and natural vegetation on-site.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment J

BMPs for Upgradient Stormwater

A description of the treatment for surface water, groundwater or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site:

A small amount (0.10 acres) of upgradient drainage passes through the southwestern side of the site and has been accounted for in the calculations used to design the Travis County Storm Water Pond. No permanent BMPs are required due to the total impervious cover less than 20%, however this upgradient drainage area was taken into account with all on-site stormwater design.

Additionally, a drainage area of approximately 38.12 acres of off-site area enters the site on the southeastern side of the site as an Unnamed Tributary to Slaughter Creek. No disturbance is proposed within the limits of this drainage area or the downstream conveyance path through the property. Therefore, no BMPs are required to prevent pollution.

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment K

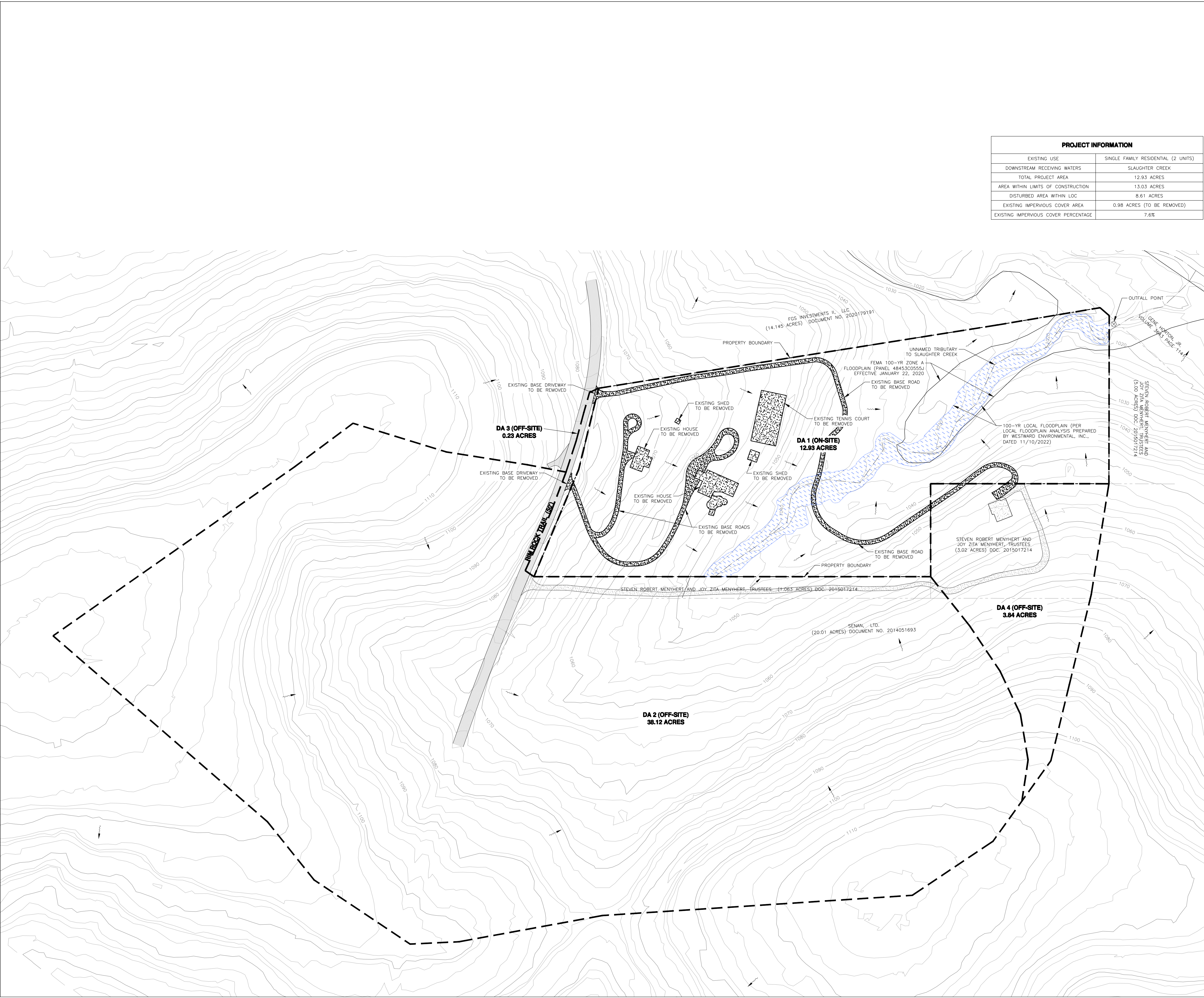
BMPs for On-site Stormwater – Not applicable. A waiver request for permanent BMPs is included in Attachment I above.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment L

BMPs for Surface Streams – Not applicable. A waiver request for permanent BMPs is included in Attachment I above.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment M

Construction Plans – See attached CZP Plan Sheets



PROJECT INFORMATION	
EXISTING USE	SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (2 UNITS)
DOWNSTEAM RECEIVING WATERS	SLAUGHTER CREEK
TOTAL PROJECT AREA	12.93 ACRES
AREA WITHIN LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	13.03 ACRES
DISTURBED AREA WITHIN LOC	8.61 ACRES
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER AREA	0.98 ACRES (TO BE REMOVED)
EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER PERCENTAGE	7.6%

- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY LINE
 - - - ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
 - - - EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
 - - - EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
 - - - WATERWAY CENTERLINE
 - - - DRAINAGE AREAS
 - - - FLOW ARROW
 - 100-YR LOCAL FLOODPLAIN
 - ASPHALT AREA TO REMAIN
 - CONCRETE AREA TO BE REMOVED
 - BASE AREA TO REMAIN
 - BASE AREA TO BE REMOVED

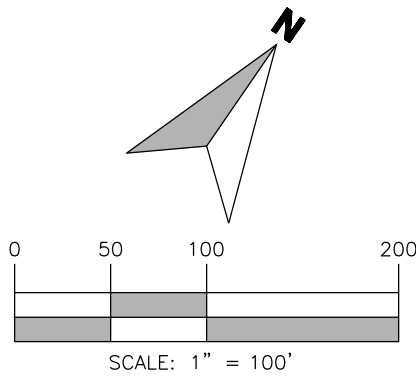
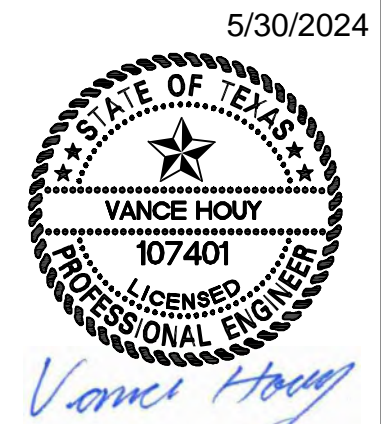


IMAGE:	N/A
ISSUE DATE:	5/23/2024
DRAWN BY:	VKH
CHECKED BY:	CLH
SCALE:	1" = 100'
JOB NO.:	11269-003

SHEET NO.:	01
OF	02




WESTWARD
Environmental Engineering, Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 2205 Boerne, Texas 78006
(830) 249-8284 Fax: (830) 249-0221
TBPB REG. NO.: F-4524
TBPB REG. NO.: 50112

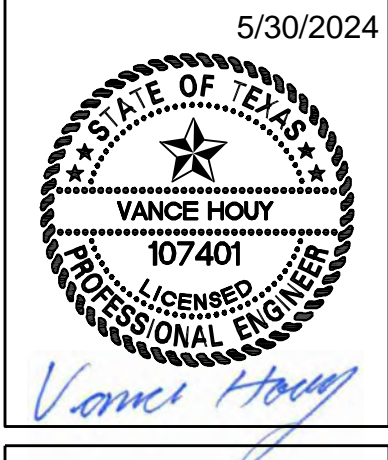
REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE



CZP - EXISTING CONDITIONS
RIM ROCK CONDOS
FINNIDITY, LLC
11501 RIM ROCK TRAIL



	ASPHALT AREA
	CONCRETE AREA
	BASE AREA

[illegible]

CZP - PROPOSED CONDITIONS
RIM ROCK CONDOS
FINNDITTY, LLC
11501 RIM ROCK TRAIL

FinnDitty, LLC

Rim Rock View

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment N

Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan – Not applicable.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment Q

Pilot-Scale Field Testing Plan – Not applicable.

Contributing Zone Plan Attachment P

Measures for Minimizing Surface Stream Contamination – Not applicable.



FinnDitty, LLC
Rim Rock View

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

TPDES General Permit (TXR150000)

FinnDitty, LLC
Rim Rock Condos
11501 Rim Rock Trail
Austin, Texas 78737
Travis County

Prepared By:



Boerne, TX

(830) 249-8284

Date: May 2024

Project No. 11269.004

-LH-

5/23/2024



TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM NO. 4524

TEXAS REGISTERED GEOSCIENCE FIRM NO. 50112

Table of Contents

PART II – APPLICABILITY AND COVERAGE	1
Section A - Discharges Eligible for Authorization.....	1
Section B - Concrete Truck Washout	2
Section C - Limitations on Permit Coverage.....	2
Section E – Obtaining Authorization to Discharge	3
Part III - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.....	4
Section A - Shared SWP3 Development	4
Section D – Plan Review and Making Plans Available	5
Section E - Revisions and Updates to the SWP3.....	5
Section F – Contents of SWP3.....	5
(1) – Site and Project Description	5
(2) – Best Management Practices (BMPs).....	7
(3) – Permanent Stormwater Controls	9
(4) – Other Controls and BMPs	9
(5) – Compliance with Approved State and Local Plans	10
(6) – Maintenance Requirements	11
(7) – Inspection of Dewatering Controls (if necessary)	11
(8) – Inspection of All Controls	12
(9) – Pollution Prevention Measures for Non-Stormwater Discharges	15
Part IV – EROSION AND SEDIMENT REQUIREMENTS	16
Part V - STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS	19
Part VI – CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT REQUIREMENTS.....	19
Part VII – RETENTION OF RECORDS.....	19
Part VIII – STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS	20

Appendices:

1. Location Map
2. Detailed Site Map
3. TPDES General Permit TXR150000
4. Notice of Intent (NOI) and Acknowledgement Letter / Delegation of Signatory Form
5. SWP3 Inspection Form / Dewatering Inspection Form
6. Grading, Construction Activities, and Stabilization Log
7. Materials List
8. Project Site Notice(s)
9. Best Management Practice (BMP) Matrix
10. Annotated List of Rare Species

PART II – APPLICABILITY AND COVERAGE**Section A - Discharges Eligible for Authorization****1) Stormwater associated with Construction Activity:**

Discharges of stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from small and large construction activities may be authorized under this general permit.

2) Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activities:

Discharges of stormwater runoff from construction support activities, including concrete batch plants, rock crushers, asphalt batch plants, equipment staging areas, material storage yards, material borrow areas, and excavated material disposal areas may be authorized under this general permit provided:

- The activity is located within a one (1)-mile distance from the boundary of the permitted construction site;
- The stormwater pollution prevention plan is developed according to the provisions of the general permit and includes appropriate controls and measures to reduce erosion and discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from the construction support activity;
- The activities are directly related to the construction site;
- The activities are not a commercial operation, nor serve other unrelated construction projects; and
- The construction support activity either does not operate beyond the completion date of the construction activity or obtain authorization under a separate TPDES permit.

3) Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges from sites authorized under this general permit are also eligible for authorization under this general permit:

- Discharges from emergency firefighting activities (firefighting activities do not include washing of trucks, run-off water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems, and similar activities);
- Uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated, and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life), which include flushing from systems that utilize potable water, surface water, or groundwater that does not contain additional pollutants (uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings do not include systems utilizing reclaimed wastewater as a source water);
- Water from the routine external washing of vehicles, the external portion of buildings or structures, and pavement, where detergents and soaps are not used and where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless spilled materials have been removed; and if local, state, or federal regulations are applicable, the materials are removed according to those regulations), and where the purpose is to remove mud, dirt, or dust;
- Uncontaminated water used for dust control;
- Potable water sources including waterline flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated, and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);

- Uncontaminated air conditioning condensate;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water, including foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with industrial materials such as solvents; and
- Lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage.

4) Other Permitted Discharges

Any discharge authorized under a separate NPDES, TPDES, or TCEQ permit may be combined with discharges authorized by this permit, provided those discharges comply with the associated permit.

Section B - Concrete Truck Washout

The washout of concrete trucks associated with off-site production facilities may be conducted at regulated construction sites in accordance with the requirements of Part VI of General Permit TXR150000.

Section C - Limitations on Permit Coverage

1) Post Construction Discharges

- Discharges that occur after construction activities have been completed, and after the construction site and any supporting activity site have undergone final stabilization, are not eligible for coverage under the General Permit.
- Discharges originating from the site are not authorized under the General Permit following the submission of the Notice of Termination (NOT) for the construction activity.

2) Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

Except as listed in the Part II.A (Discharges Eligible for Authorization) of the General Permit, only discharges that are composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity may be authorized.

3) Compliance with Water Quality Standards

Stormwater discharges from construction activities and/or associated construction support activities are not likely to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, or cause or contribute to, the loss of a designated use.

4) Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Receiving Waters:

Slaughter Creek, Segment No. 1427A is not listed on the EPA approved Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list. Additionally, there is not a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) associated with Slaughter Creek, Segment No. 1427A.

5) Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone:

The Rim Rock Condos is located on the Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone. A copy of the TCEQ-approved Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan (CZP) is available for review. **See back cover of SWP3 Notebook.**

6) Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas

Discharges from Rim Rock Condos are not prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 311 (relating to Watershed Protection) for water quality areas and watersheds.

7) Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Other Governmental Entities

There are no, known, applicable, federal, other state, or local stormwater pollution prevention control requirements for construction projects at this location.

8) Indian Country Lands:

The site is not on Native American Tribal lands.

9) Exempt Oil and Gas Activities:

Construction activities at this site are not associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, including transportation of crude oil or natural gas by pipeline.

10) Stormwater Discharges from Agricultural Activities

Stormwater discharges from agricultural activities that are not point source discharges of stormwater are not subject to TPDES permit requirements. Only stormwater discharges associated with the construction of facilities that are subject to TPDES regulations would be point sources regulated under this general permit.

11) Endangered Species Act

The stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat. In the event that endangered species are encountered during the course of construction activities, appropriate protective measures will be implemented to prevent adverse harm to the endangered species or their habitat. Please see **Appendix 10** for a list of endangered species possessing ranges within Travis County.

12) Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste

The Rim Rock Condos is not associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72.

13) Other

Nothing in Part II of the general permit is intended to negate any person's ability to assert *force majeure* (act of God, war, strike, riot, or other catastrophe) defenses found in 30 TAC §70.7.

Section E – Obtaining Authorization to Discharge**3) Authorization for Large Construction Activities - MS4 Operator & Notification**

(d) Travis County operates the storm sewer system as the authorized MS4 that Rim Rock Condos would discharge to. Notification to the MS4 occurred with the submission of a copy of the project's Notice of Intent.

(e) If Signatory Authority has been delegated by an authorized representative of FinnDitty, LLC, a copy of the required Delegation of Signatory form is included in this Plan (See **Appendix 4**).

Part III - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**FinnDitty, LLC
Rim Rock Condos**

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is prepared for FinnDitty, LLC per the guidelines in the TPDES General Permit No. TXR150000 relating to discharges from construction activities under provisions of Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code issued February 27, 2023, and effective on March 5, 2023.

Section A - Shared SWP3 Development

This construction site has no shared or common areas with another operator. This SWP3 has been written and implemented by a single operator. As such FinnDitty, LLC is solely responsible for satisfying the requirements described in this Plan.

Primary Operators with Day-to-Day Operational Control of those activities necessary to ensure compliance with this SWP3 and other permit conditions must ensure that the SWP3 accomplishes the following requirements:

- (a) Meets the requirements of the General Permit TXR150000 for those portions of the project where they are operators;
- (b) identifies the parties responsible for implementation of BMPs described in the SWP3;
- (c) Indicates areas of the project where they have operational control over day-to-day activities; and
- (d) Includes, for areas where they have operational control over day-to-day activities, the name and site-specific TPDES authorization number of the parties with control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications.

The Primary Operator(s) that will implement the pollutant control measures described in the SWP3 must be identified below. Each must sign a statement certifying that they understand the TPDES General Permit authorizing stormwater discharges during construction. These statements must be maintained in the SWP3 file on site.

"I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit TXR150000 that authorizes the stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from construction sites."

Printed Name & Title:			
Signature:		Company:	FinnDitty, LLC
Responsible for:	Implementation, maintenance, and revision of the SWP3, including weekly inspections.		
	Compliance with the general Permit.		

Section D – Plan Review and Making Plans Available

The SWP3 must be retained on-site at the construction site or, if the site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan, a notice must be posted describing the location of the SWP3. This SWP3 must be made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection to: the executive director, a federal, state, or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; and the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from this site. If the SWP3 is retained off-site, then it shall be made available as soon as reasonably possible. In most instances, it is reasonable that the SWP3 shall be made available within 24 hours of the request.

FinnDitty, LLC will post a TCEQ site notice at the construction site entrance, where it is readily available for viewing by the general public and local, state and federal authorities. A copy of the site notice is included in this SWP3 (see **Appendix 8**).

Section E - Revisions and Updates to the SWP3

FinnDitty, LLC must revise or update this SWP3 whenever the following occurs:

- There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants and that has not been previously addressed in this SWP3;
- Changing site conditions based on updated plans and specifications, new operators, new areas of responsibility, and changes in BMPs; or
- Results of inspections or investigations by FinnDitty, LLC, operators of a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) receiving the discharge, authorized TCEQ personnel, or federal, state or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans indicate the SWP3 is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in discharges authorized under TPDES General Permit No. TXR150000.

Section F – Contents of SWP3**(1) – Site and Project Description**

Project Name and Location: FinnDitty, LLC
Rim Rock Condos
11501 Rim Rock Trail
Austin, TX 78737
Latitude: 30.211305°
Longitude: - 97.951742°

Estimated Project Start Date: 07/08/2024

Estimated Project Completion Date: 07/01/2025

(a) Description of Construction Activities

FinnDitty, LLC – Rim Rock Condos consists of a condominium development being placed on approximately 13 acres of a homestead with minor improvements. The condos and associated facilities are being put in place to provide housing. This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is

prepared to minimize the potential pollutants in stormwater runoff associated with construction and development activities.

(b) Potential Pollutants and Sources

- *Soil Erosion*: Soil erosion due to the clearing of the site for the construction of a metal building and parking areas.
- *Vehicle Fluids*: Oil, grease, fuel and hydraulic fluid contamination from construction equipment and vehicle drippings.
- *Litter*: Miscellaneous trash and litter from construction workers and material wrappings.

(c) Sequence of Construction Activities

- **BMP Installation**: Temporary best management practices such as silt fencing, rock filter berms and the construction entry/exit will be erected prior to any significant site disturbance.
- **Site Preparation**: Clearing to provide access to areas of the site overgrown with grass and brush. Grading area to required specifications.
- **Construction**: Site grading, utility installation, excavation of the stormwater pond, foundation work, pavement of the roads and construction of the structures will take place during this stage. Upon completion of construction activities, temporary best management practices such as silt fencing will either be removed or if needed, incorporated into the site until final stabilization has been achieved.
- **Modifications**: It is understood that modifications to the SWP3 may have to be made in the field to adjust for field conditions and to provide the intended effect. Changes to the plan must be shown in the plan and signed by the responsible party.

(d) Site Acreage

- Total Site Acreage: 13 ± acres
- Area of On-Site Construction Activities: 8 ± acres
- Area of Off-Site Construction Support Areas: none

(e) Soil and Quality of Discharge

- **Soils**: Any native soil remaining at the site consists of BID, Brackett-Rock outcrop complex, 1-12% slopes. Part of the site has been previously disturbed for a homestead. Construction activity will primarily disturb native vegetation and topsoil or other as applicable.

(f) Location Map

See **Appendix 1**.

(g) Detailed Site Map

See **Appendix 2**.

(h) Supporting Construction Activity

- Asphalt Plants: There are no asphalt plants at this site supporting construction activity.
- Rock Crushers: There are no rock crushers at this site supporting construction activity.
- Concrete Plants: There are no concrete plants at this site supporting construction activity.
- Equipment Staging areas: There may be equipment staging areas at this site supporting construction activity.
- Materials Storage Yards: There may be materials storage yards at this site supporting construction activity.
- Materials Borrow Areas: There may be materials borrow areas at this site supporting construction activity.
- Excavated Material Disposal Areas: There are no material disposal areas at this site supporting construction activity.

(i) Receiving Waters

- Name of Receiving Waters: Slaughter Creek, Segment No. 1427A

(j) Copy of TPDES general permit

See **Appendix 3**.

(k) Copy of NOI and Acknowledgement Certificate

See **Appendix 4**.

(l) Copy of Delegation of Signatories Form (If necessary)

See **Appendix 4**.

(2) – Best Management Practices (BMPs)**(a) General Requirements**

- The site preparation and construction stage's erosion and sediment controls are designed to retain sediment on site to the extent possible with consideration for local topography, soil type, and rainfall.
- Control measures are selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's and/or designer's specifications.
- Litter, construction debris, and construction materials exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges through collection, disposal, and containment.

(b) Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices

- Erosion control and stabilization practices utilized at this site may include but are not limited to: establishment of temporary or permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, slope texturing, temporary velocity dissipation devices, flow diversion mechanisms, and other similar measures.
- Where possible, existing trees and vegetation will be preserved. Soil disturbances shall be minimized by exposing only the smallest practical area of land required for the clearing and grading activity and for the construction activity, for the shortest practical period of time. Maximum practical use will be made of natural vegetation, including grass, weeds,

trees, shrubs, etc. by leaving these materials in place until construction necessitates clearing the minimal practical area for continuance of construction.

- The following records must be maintained. These records may be kept with this SWP3 or some other place where they are readily available for review (see **Appendix 6**).
 - Dates when major grading activities begin and end.
 - Dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on all or a portion of the project.
 - Dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- Erosion control and stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Stabilization measures that provide a protective cover must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased. Except as provided below, these measures must be initiated as soon as practicable, but no more than 14 days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures:
 - Where the initiation of stabilization measures after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.
 - In arid areas (areas with an average rainfall of 0 to 10 inches), semiarid areas (areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches), or drought-stricken areas where the immediate initiation of stabilization measures after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased or is precluded by arid conditions, erosion control and stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Where vegetative controls are not feasible due to arid conditions, the operator shall immediately install, and within 14 calendar days of a temporary or permanent cessation of work in any portion of the site complete, non-vegetative erosion controls. If non-vegetative controls are not feasible, the operator shall install temporary sediment controls as required below.
 - In areas where temporary stabilization measures are not feasible, the operator may use temporary perimeter controls. This SWP3 must include a discussion as to why temporary stabilization measures are not feasible and must demonstrate that the perimeter controls will retain sediment on site.
 - If the initiation or completion of vegetative stabilization is affected by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee, vegetative stabilization must be initiated or completed as soon as conditions or circumstances allow it on the site. The requirement to initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as it is known with reasonable certainty that work will be stopped for 14 or more additional calendar days.
 - Temporary or permanent stabilization measures are not required to be applied in areas intended to be left unvegetated, such as dirt access roads, vehicle, equipment, or material storage areas, etc.
 - Final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.

(c) Sediment Control Practices**(i) Sites With Drainage Areas of Ten or More Acres****(A) Sedimentation Basins**

A sediment basin is not required for construction since no drainage area over 10 acres will be disturbed. Temporary BMPs will be utilized onsite.

(B) Perimeter Controls

Silt fences and natural vegetation will be used at all down slope boundaries and where necessary at side slope boundaries of the construction area.

(ii) Controls for Sites With Drainage Areas Less than Ten Acres

Since no drainage areas greater than ten (10) acres will be disturbed at one time and the site will have silt fencing, vegetative buffer strips, and equivalent sediment controls, a sediment basin is not required during construction.

- Sediment controls and erosion protection shall be provided around the site perimeter and at all inlet mouths during construction.
- Silt fence, swales and rock filtration berms will act as the sediment controls at this site.

A stormwater pond has been designed for this project. This pond, located on the northeast end of the property, is designed to act as sedimentation basin until the site is stabilized. Intermediate controls will also be installed on the site to prevent erosion from entering the sedimentation basin.

Unless infeasible, when discharging from sedimentation basins and impoundments, outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface will be utilized.

(3) – Permanent Stormwater Controls

The primary stormwater control to be implemented at this site is a stormwater pond. The construction of this permanent best management practice will occur during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed.

Swales will also act as permanent stormwater controls at the site. Swales will be used to direct flows to permanent stormwater controls.

(4) – Other Controls and BMPs**(a) Off-Site Vehicle Tracking**

Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust must be minimized.

- Vehicular traffic leaving the construction site (prior to improved streets/roads) will exit through a stabilized construction exit. When soils have collected on the stabilized vehicular exit to an extent that reduces its intended effectiveness, the surface will be cleaned and reestablished for its designed or intended purpose.

- The construction entrance must be properly graded to prevent runoff from leaving the project site.
- The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto paved surfaces. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand. Any sediment spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked onto paved surfaces must be removed immediately.

(b) Waste Removal and Disposal

A list of construction and waste materials to be stored on site should be recorded and regularly updated (See **Appendix 7**).

- Construction waste materials, domestic garbage, etc. shall be regularly collected and periodically disposed of offsite in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Excavation spoils temporarily stored on site or not used in constructing berm, pending offsite disposal in accordance with applicable regulations, shall be bordered on the down gradient side by a silt fence or earthen berm.
- Sediment and or media removed from the sedimentation/filtration basin during maintenance activities shall be properly disposed of according to 30 TAC 330 or 30 TAC 335 as applicable.

(c) Pollutant Sources from areas other than Construction

There are no pollutant sources from areas other than construction at this site to be authorized by this permit.

(d) Outfall Velocity Dissipation Devices

Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel (i.e., runoff conveyance) as necessary to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.

(e) Pumping or Channel Standing Water

It should not be necessary to pump or channel standing water from this construction site. If dewatering becomes required, proper BMPs such as rock filtration dams will be utilized prior to the outfall.

(5) – Compliance with Approved State and Local Plans

This SWP3 was designed to ensure consistency with known sediment and erosion site plans or site permits, and stormwater management site plans or site permits. Any other future applicable sediment and erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater management site plans or site permits approved by federal, state, or local officials for this site will require review of this SWP3 to ensure it remains consistent with those other plans or permits.

This SWP3 will be updated as necessary to remain consistent with any changes applicable to protecting surface water resources in sediment erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater

management site plans or site permits approved by state or local officials for which FinnDitty, LLC receives written notice.

In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 213 (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), a copy of the plan must be either included in this SWP3 or made readily available upon request to authorized personnel of the TCEQ (see back notebook cover of this SWP3).

- This SWP3 was designed to ensure consistency with requirements of the CZP approved by the TCEQ. The Notice of Approval is maintained within this SWP3. Any other future applicable sediment and erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater management site plans or site permits approved by federal, state, or local officials for this site will require review of this SWP3 to ensure it remains consistent with those other plans or permits.

(6) – Maintenance Requirements

All protective measures identified in this SWP3 must be maintained in effective operating condition. If, through inspections, or other means, FinnDitty, LLC determines that BMPs are not operating effectively, FinnDitty, LLC must perform maintenance as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls, prior to the next rain event as feasible. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, the reason shall be documented in the SWP3 and maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable.

Erosion and sediment controls that have been intentionally disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately upon discovery.

If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used incorrectly, is performing inadequately, or is damaged, FinnDitty, LLC must replace or modify the control as soon as practicable after making the discovery.

Sediment must be removed from sediment traps and sedimentation ponds no later than the time that design capacity has been reduced by 50%. For perimeter controls such as silt fences, berms, etc., the trapped sediment must be removed before it reaches 50% of the above-ground height.

If sediment escapes the site, accumulations must be removed at a frequency that minimizes off-site impacts, and prior to the next rain event, if feasible. If FinnDitty, LLC does not own or operate the off-site conveyance, then the permittee must work with the owner or operator of the property to remove the sediment.

(7) – Inspection of Dewatering Controls (if necessary)

Personnel provided by FinnDitty, LLC must inspect dewatering controls of the construction site at least once every day that a dewatering discharge is occurring.

Inspections will be performed by personnel must be knowledgeable of the TXR150000 General Permit, familiar with the construction site, and knowledgeable of this SWP3. Personnel conducting these inspections do not need to be granted Signatory Authority under 30 TAC §305.128.

Inspection Report

A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, the start and end times of the discharge, the estimated amount of water discharged (gallons/day), whether indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the discharge point, and major observations relating to the implementation of this SWP3 must be made and retained as part of the SWP3.

Major observations should include:

- locations of erosion or of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- locations of BMPs that need to be maintained;
- locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a location;
- locations where additional BMPs are needed.

See Appendix 5: Dewatering Inspection Form

Actions taken as a result of inspections must be described in the report and retained in this SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and the permit. *The report must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).*

The names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections must be documented on the inspection report form or in the SWP3.

(8) – Inspection of All Controls

Personnel provided by FinnDitty, LLC must inspect disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized, areas where stabilization measures have been implemented, areas of construction support activity, areas within the construction site where stormwater typically flows, discharge locations, and structural controls for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

Inspections will be performed by personnel must be knowledgeable of the TXR150000 General Permit, familiar with the construction site, and knowledgeable of this SWP3. Personnel conducting these inspections do not need to be granted Signatory Authority under 30 TAC §305.128.

Sediment and erosion control measures identified in this SWP3 must be inspected to ensure that they are operating correctly.

Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of off-site tracking.

Inspections of the Rim Rock Condos will occur every **Monday** regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection.

- Rock filter berms will be inspected for buildup of excess sediment or undercutting. Accumulated sediment shall be removed when it reaches a depth of half the height of the berm and disposed of at an approved site and in such a manner as to not contribute to additional siltation. If it is observed that water is undercutting the berm, additional

- sediment may need to be excavated on the uphill side of the control. If the berm becomes clogged, it will be repaired and/or replaced. Repeated clogging of the filter material may require installation of another BMP to prevent failure of the berm.
- Silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, to see if the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly in the ground. If six (6) inches or more of sediment is retained by the silt fence this material will be removed and discarded appropriately. If the silt fence is found to allow water to flow beneath itself the silt fence will be repaired by burying the bottom of the fencing material on upgradient side or by placing clean rock on both sides of the fence in the affected area. If the fencing material is torn or clogged the silt fence will be repaired or replaced.
 - Stabilized construction entrance and exit materials will be inspected for structural integrity. Stone material must be inspected for sediment buildup and evidence of undercutting. When filter stone becomes clogged it must be removed and properly cleaned or replaced with new stone. The protection structures will be repaired or rebuilt if they become compromised. The maintenance frequency will be determined from the routine inspection.
 - The drainage swales will be inspected to locate and repair any damage to the channel or to clear debris or other obstructions so as not to diminish flow capacity. Damage from storms or normal construction activities such as tire ruts or disturbance of swale stabilization shall be repaired as soon as practical. It is anticipated that sediment removal may need to be performed after every heavy rain event.
 - The sediment basin will be inspected for the amount of sediment collected and any breaks or weaknesses in the surrounding earthen berms. The frequency of sediment removal from the basin will be determined by observation of how much sediment has been captured, approximately 50% of capacity. It is anticipated that sediment removal may need to be performed after every heavy rain event. Earthen berms and silt fence will surround the basin on the down gradient side. If either control structure is compromised or becomes clogged, it will be repaired and/or replaced.
 - Earthen berms lining the drainage swales and the sediment basin will be inspected for structure integrity. The berms will be repaired or rebuilt when their structure has been compromised. The maintenance frequency will be determined from the routine inspection.

Linear Construction Project Information

The construction activities to be performed by FinnDitty, LLC as detailed in this SWP3 do not fit the definition of linear construction usually associated with utility line installation, pipeline construction, and other examples of long, narrow construction activities.

Inspection Schedule Variances

Inspections may occur on either schedule provided that this SWP3 reflects the current schedule and that any changes to the schedule are conducted in accordance with the following provisions:

- The schedule may only be changed within the first five calendar days of a calendar month.
- The reason for the schedule change must be documented (e.g., end of “dry” season and beginning of “wet” season).

Adverse Conditions

Inspections may be temporarily suspended for adverse conditions which are either dangerous to personnel (e.g., high wind, excessive lightning) or which prohibit access to the site (e.g., flooding, freezing conditions). Adverse conditions must be documented and include: the date of the adverse condition, names of personnel that witnessed the condition, and a narrative for the nature of the condition.

In the event of flooding or other uncontrollable situation which prohibits access to the inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable.

Inspection Report

A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection and major observations relating to the implementation of this SWP3 must be made and retained as part of the SWP3.

Major observations should include:

- locations of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- locations of BMPs that need to be maintained;
- locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a location;
- locations where additional BMPs are needed.

See Appendix 5: SWP3 Inspection Form

Actions taken as a result of inspections must be described in the report and retained in this SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and the permit. *The report must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).*

The names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections must be documented on the inspection report form or in the SWP3.

Revisions to the SWP3 Resulting from Inspections

This SWP3 will be modified based on the results of inspections, as necessary, to better control pollutants in runoff. Revisions to this SWP3 must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs are modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, an implementation schedule must be described in the SWP3 and wherever possible those changes implemented before the next storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, these changes must be implemented as soon as practicable.

(9) – Pollution Prevention Measures for Non-Stormwater Discharges

- Stormwater discharges from this development may be intermittently mixed with eligible non-stormwater discharges from water used to wash vehicles or control dust, uncontaminated potable and non-potable water sources including water line flushings, irrigation draining from watering vegetation, pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous material have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used, and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.
- The above non-stormwater components would exit the site via the stormwater drainage paths and would be subject to the same filtering and sedimentation control provided by the silt fence and structural controls used for stormwater runoff.
- Other non-stormwater discharges are not anticipated from the construction of this development.

Part IV – EROSION AND SEDIMENT REQUIREMENTS

Section A – Erosion and Sediment Controls - FinnDitty, LLC will design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls 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 by:
 - Properly implementing temporary sediment control best management practices (BMPs) during site disturbance and associated activities. Appropriate BMPs being utilized in the attainment of stormwater volume and velocity reduction will be selected based upon current site conditions pertaining to the total drainage area (in acres), soil characteristics, and slope. *
 - When necessary, velocity dissipation devices will be installed on site in such a way as to minimize the erosive nature of high velocity flows. *

*Please see the BMP matrix (Appendix 9) for BMP selection and implementation.

- (2) If any stormwater flow will be channelized at the site, stormwater controls must be designed to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion by:
 - Where necessary, velocity dissipation devices will be placed inside drainage channels and flow pathways to provide for the attainments of a non-erosive flow velocity along the water course so that the physical characteristics of the drainage channel are maintained and protected.
- (3) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity:
 - Where possible, existing trees and vegetation will be preserved. Soil disturbances shall be minimized by exposing only the smallest practical area of land required for clearing and grading activities and for the construction activity, for the shortest practical period of time. Maximum practical use will be made of natural vegetation, including grass, weeds, trees, shrubs, etc. by leaving these materials in place until construction necessitates clearing the minimal practical area for continuance of construction.
- (4) Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes by:
 - The addition of soil, packing, and grading will be staged in such a manner to maintain as negligible a slope as possible, thus minimizing erosion.
- (5) Minimize sediment discharges from the site by:
 - During site construction activities, temporary best management practices (BMP's) will be implemented to minimize the occurrence of erosion and sediment runoff from disturbed

areas. Prior to being discharged for the site, stormwater will be directed via natural flow patterns or diversionary practices such as the diversion dikes and pipe slope drains, to structural controls that aid in the filtration of stormwater.

- When practical, grading activities and excavation will be conducted in such a manner as to minimize the amount of possible sediment erosion
- Sheet flow from undisturbed areas that are not subject to run-on from disturbed areas will be allowed to leave the site unimpeded.

(6) When earth disturbance activities are located in close proximity to a surface water, FinnDitty, LLC will provide and maintain appropriate natural buffers if feasible and as necessary, around surface waters, depending on site-specific topography, sensitivity, and proximity to water bodies. Stormwater will be directed to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration. When providing buffers is infeasible, FinnDitty, LLC will document the reason that natural buffers are not feasible and will implement additional erosion and sediment controls to reduce sediment load.

(7) When feasible, natural topsoil will be preserved, and an attempt will be made to utilize any preserved topsoil in the establishment of permanent stabilization of the site.

(8) Soil compaction in post-construction pervious areas will be minimized. In areas of the construction site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, FinnDitty, LLC will either:

- Restrict vehicle and equipment use to avoid soil compaction; or

Prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetative growth, if necessary and feasible.

Section B – Soil Stabilization – Stabilization practices utilized at this site may include but are not limited to: establishment of temporary vegetation, establishment of permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and other similar measures. Where possible, existing trees and vegetation will be preserved. Stabilization of disturbed areas will be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than 14 calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures, and final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative non-vegetative stabilization measures must be employed as soon as practicable.

Section C – Dewatering - Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by the following controls:

When dewatering is required from trenches, excavated areas, or other associated activities, discharges will be released onto an erosion resistant surface, such as a gabion pad or rip-rap pad in order to reduce contact erosion. In the event that the abovementioned practice is impractical, discharges from dewatering discharges will be released onto a vegetated buffer strip/s.

Furthermore, flow from the discharge will be directed to temporary and/or permanent BMPs for the purpose of low velocity and sediment load reduction. If established structural BMPs are not sufficient to adequately mitigate flow velocity and sediment loading, additional structural BMPs such as filter rolls, rock filter berms, and silt fencing may be utilized. *

*Please see the BMP matrix (Appendix 9) for BMP selection and implementation.

Operators must perform an inspection of the dewatering controls once per day while the dewatering discharge occurs as described in Part III.F.7 of the General Permit.

Section D – Pollution Prevention Measures - FinnDitty, LLC will design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The measures will 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;
- (3) Minimize exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the workday and during storm events; or, if containers do not have lids, provide a cover (e.g., tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment);
- (4) Minimize exposure of wastes by implementing good housekeeping measures;
- (5) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks, and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures; and
- (6) Minimize exposure of sanitary waste by positioning portable toilets so they will not be tipped or knocked over, and so they are located away from surface water and stormwater inlets or conveyances.

Section E – Prohibited Discharges - The following discharges are prohibited:

- (1) Wastewater from washout of concrete trucks, 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;
- (4) Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
- (5) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Section F – Surface Outlets - Unless infeasible, when discharging from sedimentation basins and impoundments, outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface will be utilized.

Part V - STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS

This facility does not utilize a supporting concrete batch plant.

Part VI – CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT REQUIREMENTS

The General Permit authorizes the washout of concrete trucks at construction sites regulated under the Permit provided the following requirements are met. Authorization is limited to the land disposal of washout water from concrete trucks that are associated with off-site production facilities. Washout water associated with on-site concrete production facilities must be authorized under a separate TCEQ general permit or individual permit.

- Direct discharge of concrete truck washout waters to waters in the state, including discharge to storm sewers is prohibited by the General Permit.
- Concrete truck washout water shall be discharged to any area at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent direct discharge to surface waters, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allows infiltration and filtering of washout water to prevent direct discharge to surface waters. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measure to prevent runoff from the construction site.
- Washout of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized. The direct discharge of concrete truck washout water is prohibited at all times, and the operator must insure that BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck washout as the result of rain.
- The discharge of washout water shall not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.
- Concrete washout areas shall be identified on the SWP3 site map.

Part VII – RETENTION OF RECORDS

FinnDitty, LLC must retain:

- a copy of this SWP3;
- all reports and actions required by permit, including a copy of the construction site notice;
- all data used to complete the NOI, if an NOI is required for coverage under the General Permit; and
- all records of submittal of forms submitted to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to the secondary operator of a large construction site, if applicable.

Part VIII – STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. FinnDitty, LLC has a duty to comply with all permit conditions. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of the permit and statutes under which it was issued, and is grounds for enforcement action, for terminating coverage under the General Permit, or for requiring a discharger to apply for and obtain an individual TPDES permit.
2. Authorization under the General Permit may be suspended or revoked for cause. Filing a notice of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance by the permittee does not stay any permit condition. FinnDitty, LLC must furnish to the executive director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information necessary for the executive director to determine whether cause exists for revoking, suspending, or terminating authorization under the Permit. Additionally, FinnDitty, LLC must provide to the executive director, upon request, copies of all records that the permittee is required to maintain as a condition of the General Permit.
3. It is not a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the Permit conditions.
4. Inspection and entry shall be allowed under Texas Water Code Chapters 26-28, Texas Health and Safety Code §361.032-361.033 and 361.037, and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.41(i). The statement in Texas Water Code §26.014 that commission entry of a facility shall occur according to an establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the facility or site, but merely describes the commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.
5. The discharger is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under Texas Water Code §26.136, 26.212, and 26.213 for violations including but not limited to the following:
 - a. negligently or knowingly violating the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), §301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under CWA, §402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA, §402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8);
 - b. knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under a permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance.
6. All reports and other information requested by the executive director must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC §305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

7. Authorization under this general permit does not convey property or water rights of any sort and does not grant any exclusive privilege.

SPILL PREVENTION: MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spill or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to stormwater runoff:

Good Housekeeping

- An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.
- Materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on site.

Hazardous Products

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable.
- Original labels and materials safety data sheets will be retained; they contain important product information.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

Petroleum Products:

On site vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers excluding fuel tankers. Tanks will be clearly labeled.

Spill Control Practices:

- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be made available and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on site. Equipment and materials may include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, sorbent booms, sorbent pads and plastic/metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.

Spill Response Action

FinnDitty, LLC has developed the following Spill Response Actions Plan which details the steps to be taken to prevent spills, among many other subjects regarding spill prevention, employee training and response to spills or leaks. Hydrocarbons will be delivered to the site by mobile trailers. Sediment, fuels and lubricants from vehicles and equipment, and trash/debris items will be the pollutants controlled by the permanent controls.

Among the actions to be taken in the event of a spill or leak are the following:

- Determine the cause of the spill or leak and stop it if possible.
- Initiate spill containment action with the required and appropriate manpower, equipment and materials.
- Identify and downgrade fire, explosion, and vapor hazards.
- Ensure that there is no smoking in the spill area.
- In the event of the likelihood of a fire or explosion hazard, notify the fire department, evacuate all personnel to a safe location and secure the area.
- Visually inspect all spills or exposed areas and prevent further migration of the spill.
- Alert neighbors if personal danger is possible or if any part of the discharge is going to leave the property or premises.
- Initiate cleanup and removal operations in accordance with state and federal guidelines.
- Remedy all hazards posed by the contaminated soils and the excavated area.

“Reportable spills” must be reported to the Texas Commission on Environmental Compliance (TCEQ) as soon as is practical. A reportable spill is one that meets any of the following criteria:

- 25 gallons of oil, fuel, and other hydrocarbon onto the ground or waters of the United States;
- Any amount of hydrocarbon that leaves the property;
- Any amount of hydrocarbon that causes a visible sheen on water of the United States, including, but not limited to, stormwater runoff.

In the event of a reportable spill, the following Emergency Response Agencies can be contacted for assistance. Always inform your supervisor of a reportable spill immediately. Follow company policy when responding to an emergency.

State Emergency Response Commission	(512) 463-7727
National Response Center*	(800) 424-8802
US EPA Region 6, Dallas, 24-hr Number	(866) 372-7745
National Weather Service	(281) 337-5074
TCEQ 24-hr*	(800) 832-8224
TCEQ Region 11 Austin*	(512) 339-2929

* TCEQ in Austin and at the Region office, and the National Response Center (EPA) **MUST** be contacted.

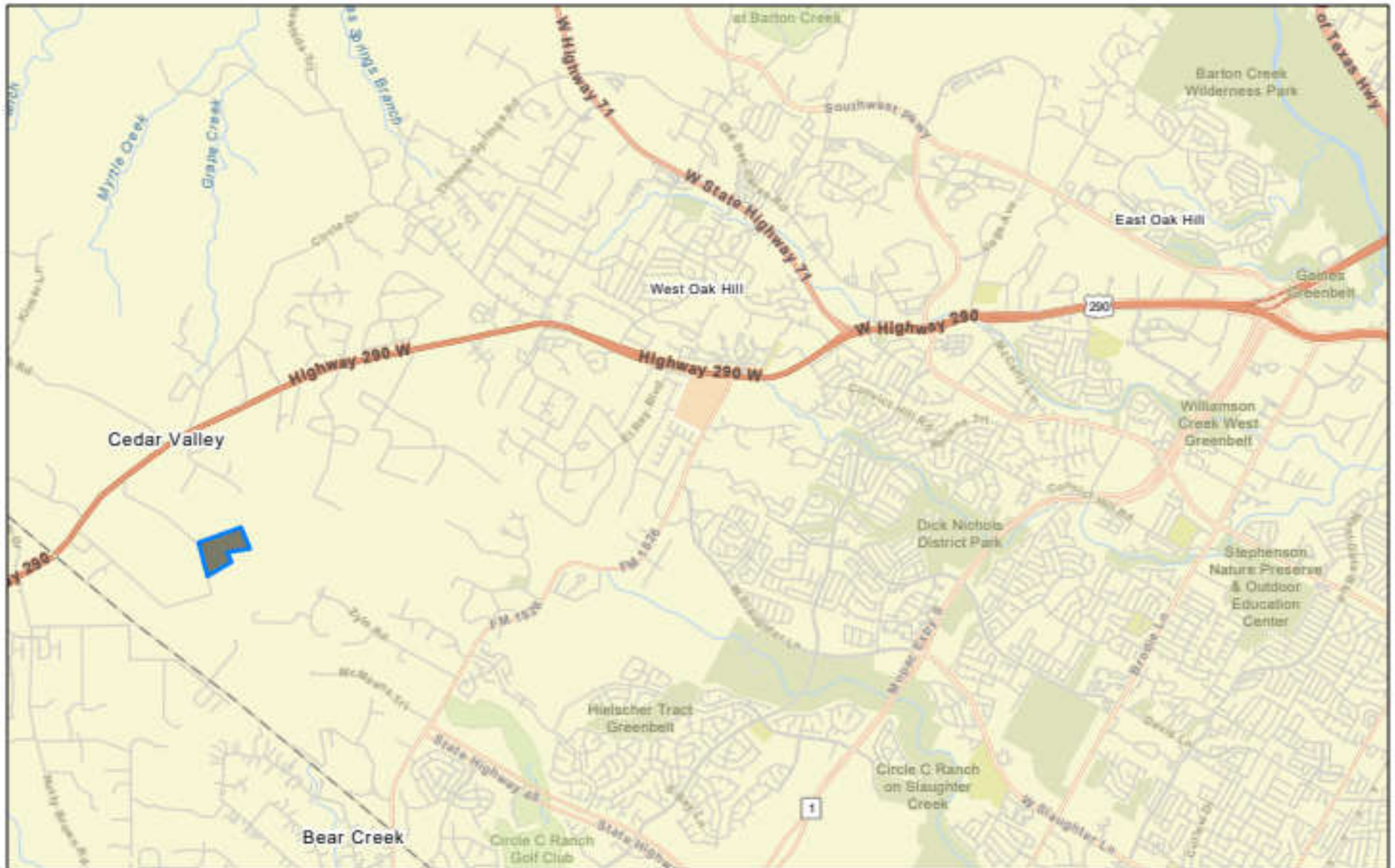
Appendices:

1. Location Map
2. Detailed Site Map
3. TPDES General Permit TXR150000
4. Notice of Intent (NOI) and Acknowledgement Letter / Delegation of Signatory Form
5. SWP3 Inspection Form / Dewatering Inspection Form
6. Grading, Construction Activities, and Stabilization Log
7. Materials List
8. Project Site Notice(s)
9. Best Management Practice (BMP) Matrix
10. Annotated List of Rare Species

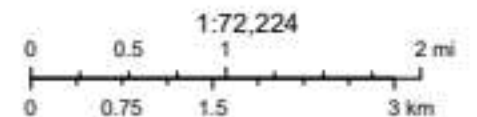
Appendix 1
Location Map

Rim Rock Condos

Location Map



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City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METINASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA,

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

TCEQ | City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METINASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, USFWS |

Rim Rock Condos

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Appendix 2
Detailed Site Map

1. IF AN ADDITIONAL CONCRETE WASHOUT IS NEEDED, THE LOCATION WILL BE DETERMINED ONCE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEGUN AND WILL BE PROPERLY NOTATED ON THE ESC PLAN SHEET AND SWP3 AT THAT TIME.
2. ALL REQUIRED NOTICES AND PERMITS MUST BE PLACED IN A HIGHLY VISIBLE LOCATION ONSITE BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.
3. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS (ESC) MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY DISTURBANCE TO THE PROJECT SITE.
4. INSTALL SILT FENCE ACCORDINGLY FOR RUN-ON DIVERSION OR OFFSITE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEPENDING ON UP OR DOWN SLOPE, FACING POST SIDE ON THE DOWN GRADIENT SIDE.
5. ALL ESC USED ONSITE MUST BE REGULARLY MONITORED AND MAINTAINED AS NEEDED.
6. MUD AND OR DIRT TRACKED INTO THE ROADWAY MUST BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED UPON DISCOVERY.
7. EXCESS MATERIALS THAT WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO AN OFFSITE LOCATION MUST HAVE THAT LOCATION CLEARED BY COUNTY INSPECTOR.
8. LOOSE TRASH AND DEBRIS MUST BE DISPOSED OF PROPERLY ONSITE.
9. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AND UTILIZE DUST CONTROL FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
10. THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT PREVENTS TRACKING ONTO THE PUBLIC ROADWAY ON AN ONGOING/REGULAR BASIS.
11. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON INLET INSTALLATION.
12. INITIATE TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WHEN CONSTRUCTION CEASES IN A DISTURBED AREA FOR 14 DAYS.
13. INITIATE PERMANENT STABILIZATION IMMEDIATELY ONCE WORK HAS CEASED AND FINAL GRADE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.
14. ALL DISTURBED/BARE AREAS WILL REQUIRE PERMANENT STABILIZATION BEFORE FINAL ACCEPTANCE CAN BE ACHIEVED. AVOID DISTURBING AREAS OF THE PROJECT THAT ARE NOT NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION.
15. COUNTY INSPECTOR MAY REQUEST ADDITIONAL CONTROLS BE INSTALLED ONSITE AS NEEDED.
16. TEMPORARY ESC MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS UNTIL ADEQUATE STABILIZATION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.
17. CONTRACTOR MUST REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM ALL STORM SEWER INLET BOXES, LINES, PIPES AND CULVERTS BEFORE CONDITIONAL/FINAL ACCEPTANCE CAN OBTAINED.
18. TRAVIS COUNTY REQUIRES CERTIFIED SWP3 INSPECTORS TO CONDUCT SWP3 INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING ON ALL PROJECTS WITH ONE ACRE OF DISTURBANCE AND LARGER.
19. PERMITTEE SHALL INSPECT ALL INLET PROTECTION DEVICES AS PART OF THE WEEKLY SWP3 REPORT, UPON RECEIVING A FORECAST CALLING FOR A RAIN EVENT FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD. MODIFICATION OF INLET PROTECTION SHOULD BE MADE TO PREVENT FLOODING OR PONDING OF WATER IF TRAFFIC OR PROPERTY CONCERNS ARISE.

FLOODPLAIN CONSTRUCTION NOTE:
ALL WORK BENEATH AND WITHIN THE FLOODPLAIN
MUST BE RETURNED TO EXISTING CONDITIONS.

DEWATERING PLAN:
IF DEWATERING OF THE PROPOSED DETENTION POND IS
REQUIRED VIA A PUMP, WATER SHALL BE RELEASED IN A
MANNER THAT MINIMIZES EROSION AND THE TRANSPORT OF
SEDIMENT FROM THE SITE. THE PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE
SHALL BE LOCATED UPGRADIENT OF A SILT FENCE AND/OR
ROCK BERM AND THE HOSE SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH A
SEDIMENT FILTER BAG AS SHOWN ON THE ESC DETAIL SHEET
(OR APPROVED EQUAL AS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER).

TREE CLEARING MULCH NOTE:
ANY MULCH THAT IS GENERATED ONSITE DURING TREE
CLEARING ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE RETAINED AND STOCKPILED
ONSITE TO BE USED AS A TEMPORARY/TRANSITIONAL
STABILIZATION MEASURE AS NEEDED/REQUIRED.

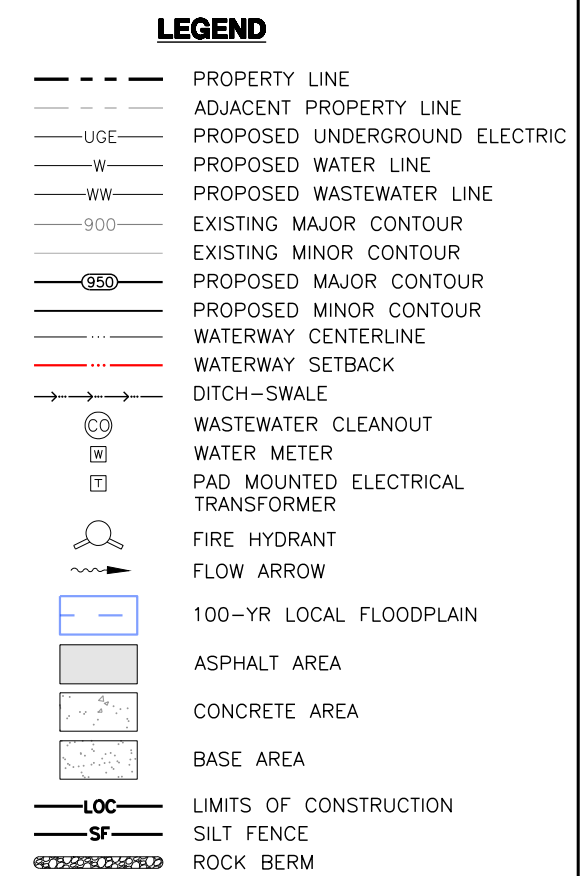


IMAGE: N/A	
ISSUE DATE:	5/23/2024
DRAWN BY:	VKH
CHECKED BY:	CLH
SCALE: 1" =	50'
JOB NO.:	11269-003

OF 22

 **WESTWARD**
Environmental, Engineering, Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 2205 Boerne, Texas 78006
(830) 249-9284 Fax: (830) 249-0221
TBE REG. NO.: F-4524
TPRG REG. NO.: 50112

[illegible]

A circular professional engineer seal for the State of Texas. The outer ring contains the text "STATE OF TEXAS" at the top and "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" at the bottom, separated by two stars on each side. The inner circle features a five-pointed star at the top, followed by the name "VANCE HOUY", the license number "107401", and the word "LICENSED" at the bottom.

EROSION / SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN
RIM ROCK CONDOS
FINNDITTY, LLC
11501 RIM ROCK TRAIL

Rim Rock Condos

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Appendix 3
TPDES General Permit

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087



GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

This permit supersedes and replaces
TPDES General Permit No. TXR150000,
effective March 5, 2018, and amended January 28, 2022

Construction sites that discharge stormwater associated with construction activity located in the state of Texas may discharge to surface water in the state only according to monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this general permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ or Commission), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the Commission of the TCEQ. The issuance of this general permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges along the discharge route. This includes property belonging to but not limited to any individual, partnership, corporation or other entity. Neither does this general permit authorize any invasion of personal rights nor any violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. It is the responsibility of the permittee to acquire property rights as may be necessary to use the discharge route.

This general permit and the authorization contained herein shall expire at midnight, on March 5, 2028.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 2023

ISSUED DATE: February 27, 2023



For the Commission

TPDES GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER TXR150000
RELATING TO STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Table of Contents

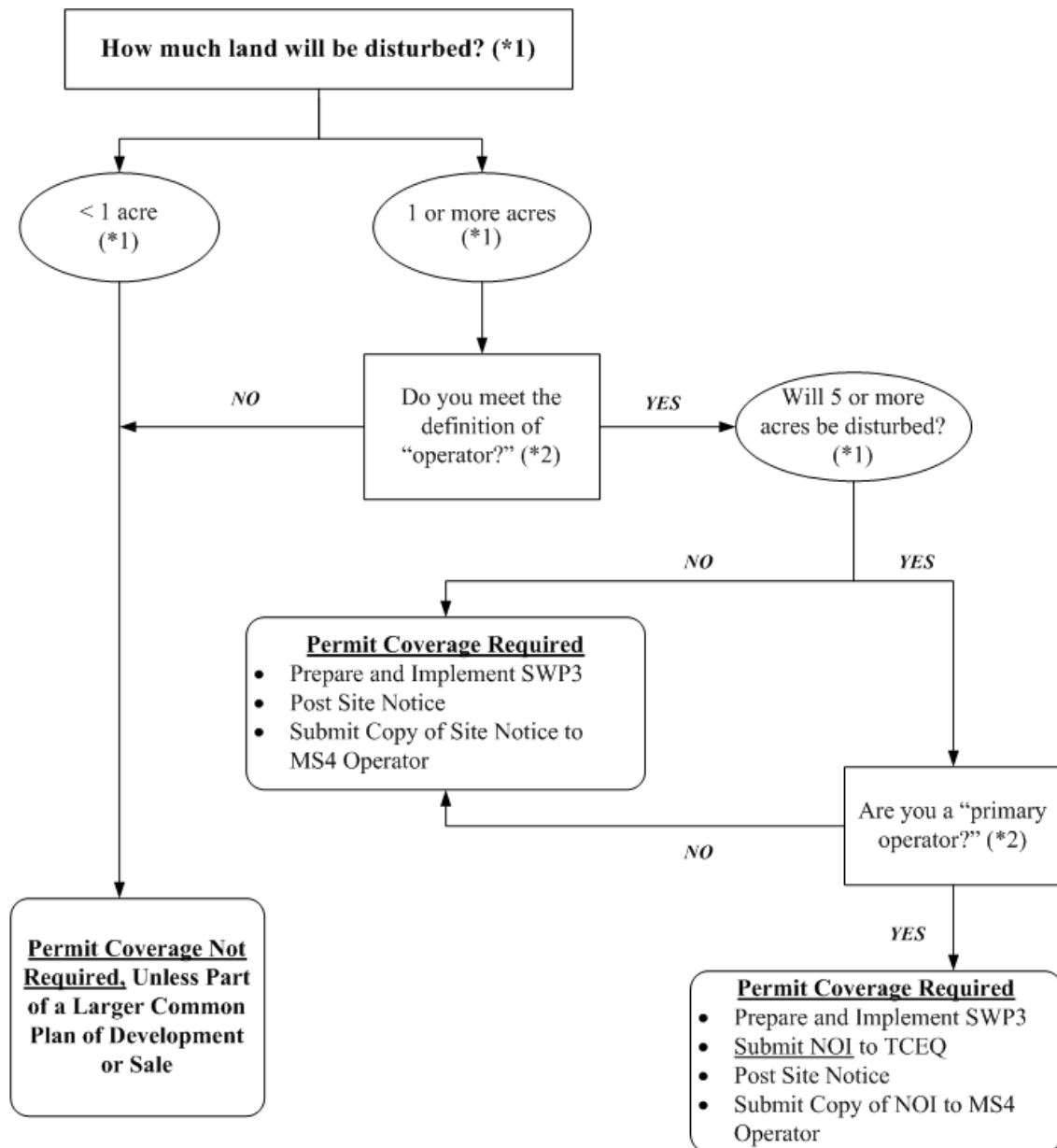
Part I. Flow Chart and Definitions	5
Section A. Flow Chart to Determine Whether Coverage is Required	5
Section B. Definitions.....	6
Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage	12
Section A. Discharges Eligible for Authorization	12
1. Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity	12
2. Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activities	12
3. Non-Stormwater Discharges	12
4. Other Permitted Discharges	13
Section B. Concrete Truck Wash Out	13
Section C. Limitations on Permit Coverage	13
1. Post Construction Discharges	13
2. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges	13
3. Compliance with Water Quality Standards	14
4. Impaired Receiving Waters and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements	14
5. Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge or Contributing Zone	14
6. Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas	15
7. Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Other Governmental Entities.....	15
8. Indian Country Lands	15
9. Exempt Oil and Gas Activities	15
10. Stormwater Discharges from Agricultural Activities.....	16
11. Endangered Species Act.....	16
12. Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste	16
13. Other	17
Section D. Deadlines for Obtaining Authorization to Discharge	17
1. Large Construction Activities	17
2. Small Construction Activities	17
Section E. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge	17
1. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities with Low Potential for Erosion.....	17
2. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities.....	18

3. Authorization for Large Construction Activities	19
4. Waivers for Small Construction Activities:.....	21
5. Effective Date of Coverage	21
6. Contents of the NOI	22
7. Notice of Change (NOC)	22
8. Signatory Requirement for NOI Forms, NOT Forms, NOC Forms, and Construction Site Notices	23
Section F. Terminating Coverage.....	24
1. Notice of Termination (NOT) Required	24
2. Minimum Contents of the NOT	24
3. Termination of Coverage for Small Construction Sites and for Secondary Operators at Large Construction Sites.....	25
4. Transfer of Day-to-Day Operational Control.....	25
Section G. Waivers from Coverage	26
1. Waiver Applicability and Coverage.....	26
2. Steps to Obtaining a Waiver	27
3. Effective Date of an LREW	27
4. Activities Extending Beyond the LREW Period.....	28
Section H. Alternative TPDES Permit Coverage.....	28
1. Individual Permit Alternative	28
2. General Permit Alternative	28
3. Individual Permit Required	28
Section I. Permit Expiration.....	29
Part III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWP3)	29
Section A. Shared SWP3 Development	30
Section B. Responsibilities of Operators	30
1. Secondary Operators and Primary Operators with Control Over Construction Plans and Specifications	30
2. Primary Operators with Day-to-Day Operational Control	31
Section C. Deadlines for SWP3 Preparation, Implementation, and Compliance	31
Section D. Plan Review and Making Plans Available	31
Section E. Revisions and Updates to SWP3s	32
Section F. Contents of SWP3	32
Part IV. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements Applicable to All Sites.....	43
Section A. Erosion and Sediment Controls	43
Section B. Soil Stabilization	44
Section C. Dewatering	44

Section D. Pollution Prevention Measures	44
Section E. Prohibited Discharges	45
Section F. Surface Outlets	45
Part V. Stormwater Runoff from Concrete Batch Plants	45
Section A. Benchmark Sampling Requirements	46
Section B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and SWP3 Requirements	47
Section C. Prohibition of Wastewater Discharges.....	50
Part VI. Concrete Truck Wash Out Requirements	50
Part VII. Retention of Records.....	50
Part VIII. Standard Permit Conditions.....	51
Part IX. Fees.....	52
Appendix A: Automatic Authorization	53
Appendix B: Storm Erosivity (EI) Zones in Texas.....	55
Appendix C: Isoerodent Map.....	56
Appendix D: Erosivity Indices for EI Zones in Texas	57

Part I. Flow Chart and Definitions**Section A. Flow Chart to Determine Whether Coverage is Required**

When calculating the acreage of land area disturbed, include the disturbed land-area of all construction and construction support activities.



- (*1) To determine the size of the construction project, use the size of the entire area to be disturbed, and include the size of the larger common plan of development or sale, if the project is part of a larger project (refer to Part I.B., "Definitions," for an explanation of "common plan of development or sale").
- (*2) Refer to the definitions for "operator," "primary operator," and "secondary operator" in Part I., Section B. of this permit.

Section B. Definitions

Arid Areas – Areas with an average annual rainfall of zero (0) to ten (10) inches.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, structural controls, local ordinances, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control construction site runoff, spills or leaks, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Commencement of Construction – The initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavation activities, as well as other construction-related activities (e.g., demolition; grubbing; stockpiling of fill material; placement of raw materials at the site).

Common Plan of Development – A construction activity that is completed in separate stages, separate phases, or in combination with other construction activities. A common plan of development (also known as a “common plan of development or sale”) is identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project, and may include plats, blueprints, marketing plans, contracts, building permits, a public notice or hearing, zoning requests, or other similar documentation and activities. A common plan of development does not necessarily include all construction projects within the jurisdiction of a public entity (e.g., a city or university). Construction of roads or buildings in different parts of the jurisdiction would be considered separate “common plans,” with only the interconnected parts of a project being considered part of a “common plan” (e.g., a building and its associated parking lot and driveways, airport runway and associated taxiways, a building complex, etc.). Where discrete construction projects occur within a larger common plan of development or sale but are located one quarter (1/4) mile or more apart, and the area between the projects is not being disturbed, each individual project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale, provided that any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same “common plan” is not included in the area to be disturbed.

Construction Activity – Includes soil disturbance activities, including clearing, grading, excavating, construction-related activity (e.g., stockpiling of fill material, demolition), and construction support activity. This does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (e.g., the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing rights-of-way, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

Construction Support Activity – A construction-related activity that specifically supports construction activity, which can involve earth disturbance or pollutant-generating activities of its own, and can include, but are not limited to, activities associated with concrete or asphalt batch plants, rock crushers, equipment staging or storage areas, chemical storage areas, material storage areas, material borrow areas, and excavated material disposal areas. Construction support activity must only directly support the construction activity authorized under this general permit.

Dewatering – The act of draining accumulated stormwater or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, trenches, and other similar points of accumulation.

Discharge – For the purposes of this permit, the drainage, release, or disposal of pollutants in stormwater and certain non-stormwater from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling of fill material, and demolition), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck wash out, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located.

Drought-Stricken Area – For the purposes of this permit, an area in which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates for the period during which the construction will occur that any of the following conditions are likely: (1) “Drought to persist or intensify”, (2) “Drought ongoing, some improvement”, (3) “Drought likely to improve, impacts ease”, or (4) “Drought development likely”. See http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/seasonal_drought.html.

Edwards Aquifer – As defined under Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 213.3 of this title (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), that portion of an arcuate belt of porous, water-bearing, predominantly carbonate rocks known as the Edwards and Associated Limestones in the Balcones Fault Zone trending from west to east to northeast in Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties; and composed of the Salmon Peak Limestone, McKnight Formation, West Nueces Formation, Devil’s River Limestone, Person Formation, Kainer Formation, Edwards Formation, and Georgetown Formation. The permeable aquifer units generally overlie the less-permeable Glen Rose Formation to the south, overlie the less-permeable Comanche Peak and Walnut Formations north of the Colorado River, and underlie the less-permeable Del Rio Clay regionally.

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone – Generally, that area where the stratigraphic units constituting the Edwards Aquifer crop out, including the outcrops of other geologic formations in proximity to the Edwards Aquifer, where caves, sinkholes, faults, fractures, or other permeable features would create a potential for recharge of surface waters into the Edwards Aquifer. The recharge zone is identified as that area designated as such on official maps located in the offices of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the appropriate regional office. The Edwards Aquifer Map Viewer, located at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/edwards-viewer.html>

Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone – The area or watershed where runoff from precipitation flows downgradient to the recharge zone of the Edwards Aquifer. The contributing zone is located upstream (upgradient) and generally north and northwest of the recharge zone for the following counties: all areas within Kinney County, except the area within the watershed draining to Segment No. 2304 of the Rio Grande Basin; all areas within Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, and Comal Counties; all areas within Hays and Travis Counties, except the area within the watersheds draining to the Colorado River above a point 1.3 miles upstream from Tom Miller Dam, Lake Austin at the confluence of Barrow Brook Cove, Segment No. 1403 of the Colorado River Basin; and all areas within Williamson County, except the area within the watersheds draining to the Lampasas River above the dam at Stillhouse Hollow reservoir, Segment No. 1216 of the Brazos River Basin. The contributing zone is illustrated on the Edwards Aquifer map viewer at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/edwards-viewer.html>

Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) – Defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under § 304(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

Facility or Activity – For the purpose of this permit, referring to a construction site, the location of construction activity, or a construction support activity that is regulated under this general permit, including all contiguous land and fixtures (for example, ponds and materials stockpiles), structures, or appurtenances used at a construction site or industrial site.

Final Stabilization – A construction site status where any of the following conditions are met:

- (a) All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform (that is, evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, or gabions) have been employed.
- (b) For individual lots in a residential construction site by either:
 - (1) the homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified in condition (a) above; or
 - (2) the homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization for an individual lot prior to the time of transfer of the ownership of the home to the buyer and after informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization. If temporary stabilization is not feasible, then the homebuilder may fulfill this requirement by retaining perimeter controls or BMPs, and informing the homeowner of the need for removal of temporary controls and the establishment of final stabilization. Fulfillment of this requirement must be documented in the homebuilder's stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3).
- (c) For construction activities on land used for agricultural purposes (such as pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to surface water and areas that are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization conditions of condition (a) above.
- (d) In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:
 - (1) temporary erosion control measures (for example, degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by the operator, and
 - (2) the temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70% of the native background vegetative coverage within three years.

High-Level Radioactive Waste – Meaning as assigned by 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 10101 (12) and includes spent nuclear fuel as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 10101 (23).

Hyperchlorination of Waterlines – Treatment of potable water lines or tanks with chlorine for disinfection purposes, typically following repair or partial replacement of the waterline or tank, and subsequently flushing the contents.

Impaired Water – A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest approved CWA § 303(d) List or waters with an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL) that are found on the latest EPA approved *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*, which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

Indian Country Land – (1) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (2) all dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (3) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Indian Tribe – Any Indian Tribe, band, group, or community recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and exercising governmental authority over a Federal Indian Reservation (40 CFR § 122.2).

Infeasible – Not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. (40 CFR § 450.11(b)).

Large Construction Activity – Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (for example, the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities).

Linear Project – Includes the construction of roads, bridges, conduits, substructures, pipelines, sewer lines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment and associated ancillary facilities in a long, narrow area.

Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (LREW) – A written submission to the executive director from an operator of a construction site that is considered as small construction activity under the permit, which qualifies for a waiver from the requirements for small construction activities, only during the period of time when the calculated rainfall erosivity factor is less than five (5).

Minimize – To reduce or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater controls that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – A separate storm sewer system owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, that discharges to surface water in the state.

Notice of Change (NOC) – Written notification to the executive director from a discharger authorized under this permit, providing changes to information that was previously provided to the agency in a notice of intent form.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – A written submission to the executive director from an applicant requesting coverage under this general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) – A written submission to the executive director from a discharger authorized under this general permit requesting termination of coverage.

Operator – The person or persons associated with a large or small construction activity that is either a primary or secondary operator as defined below:

Primary Operator – The person or persons associated with construction activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

- (a) the person or persons have on-site operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or

- (b) the person or persons have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for the site or other permit conditions (for example, they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).

Secondary Operator – The person or entity, often the property owner, whose operational control is limited to:

- (a) the employment of other operators, such as a general contractor, to perform or supervise construction activities; or
- (b) the ability to approve or disapprove changes to construction plans and specifications, but who does not have day-to-day on-site operational control over construction activities at the site.

Secondary operators must either prepare their own SWP3 or participate in a shared SWP3 that covers the areas of the construction site, where they have control over the construction plans and specifications.

If there is not a primary operator at the construction site, then the secondary operator is defined as the primary operator and must comply with the requirements for primary operators.

Outfall – For the purpose of this permit, a point source at the point where stormwater runoff associated with construction activity discharges to surface water in the state and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other water of the U.S. and are used to convey waters of the U.S.

Permittee – An operator authorized under this general permit. The authorization may be gained through submission of a notice of intent, by waiver, or by meeting the requirements for automatic coverage to discharge stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from construction activity.

Point Source – 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 return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff (40 CFR § 122.2).

Pollutant – Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, filter backwash, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into any surface water in the state. The term "pollutant" does not include tail water or runoff water from irrigation or rainwater runoff from cultivated or uncultivated rangeland, pastureland, and farmland. For the purpose of this permit, the term "pollutant" includes sediment.

Pollution – The alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any surface water in the state that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose (Texas Water Code (TWC) § 26.001(14)).

Rainfall Erosivity Factor (R factor) – The total annual erosive potential that is due to climatic effects, and is part of the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE).

Receiving Water – A “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 or a surface water in the state into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

Semi-arid Areas – Areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches.

Separate Storm Sewer System – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains), designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; that is not a combined sewer, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Small Construction Activity – Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (for example, the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities).

Steep Slopes – Where a state, Tribe, local government, or industry technical manual (e.g., stormwater BMP manual) has defined what is to be considered a “steep slope”, this permit’s definition automatically adopts that definition. Where no such definition exists, steep slopes are automatically defined as those that are 15 percent or greater in grade.

Stormwater (or Stormwater Runoff) – Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity – Stormwater runoff, as defined above, from a construction activity.

Structural Control (or Practice) – A pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to reduce or prevent pollution in stormwater runoff. Structural controls and practices may include but are not limited to: silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins.

Surface Water in the State – Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state (from the mean high water mark (MHW) out 10.36 miles into the Gulf), and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or non-navigable, and including the beds and banks of all water-courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems which are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and which are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Temporary Stabilization – A condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided a protective cover or other structural control to prevent the migration of pollutants. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either permanent stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place.

Thawing Conditions – For the purposes of this permit, thawing conditions are expected based on the historical likelihood of two (2) or more days with daytime temperatures greater than 32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). This date can be determined by looking at historical weather data.

NOTE: The estimation of thawing conditions is for planning purposes only. During construction, the permittee will be required to conduct site inspections based upon actual conditions (i.e., if thawing conditions occur sooner than expected, the permittee will be required to conduct inspections at the regular frequency).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – The total amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate and still meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.

Turbidity – A condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material.

Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means the term as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2.

Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage

Section A. Discharges Eligible for Authorization

1. Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity

Discharges of stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from small and large construction activities may be authorized under this general permit, except as described in Part II.C. of this permit.

2. Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activities

Discharges of stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from construction support activities as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit may be authorized, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the construction support activities are located within one (1) mile from the boundary of the construction site where the construction activity authorized under the permit is being conducted that requires the support of these activities;
- (b) an SWP3 is developed and implemented for the permitted construction site according to the provisions in Part III.F. of this general permit, including appropriate controls and measures to reduce erosion and the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff according to the provisions in Part IV. of this general permit;
- (c) the activities are directly related to the construction site;
- (d) the activities are not a commercial operation, nor serve other unrelated construction projects; and
- (e) the activities do not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports.

Construction support activities that operate outside the terms provided in (a) through (e) above must obtain authorization under a separate Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit, which may include the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), TXR050000 (related to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity), an alternative general permit (if available), or an individual water quality permit.

3. Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges from sites authorized under this general permit are also eligible for authorization under this general permit:

- (a) discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities (emergency fire-fighting activities do not include washing of trucks, run-off water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems, or similar activities);
 - (b) uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life), which include flushings from systems that utilize potable water, surface water, or groundwater that does not contain additional pollutants (uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings do not include systems utilizing reclaimed wastewater as a source water);
 - (c) water from the routine external washing of vehicles, the external portion of buildings or structures, and pavement, where solvents, detergents, and soaps are not used, where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless spilled materials have been removed; and if local state, or federal regulations are applicable, the materials are removed according to those regulations), and where the purpose is to remove mud, dirt, or dust;
 - (d) uncontaminated water used to control dust;
 - (e) potable water sources, including waterline flushings, but excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life;
 - (f) uncontaminated air conditioning condensate;
 - (g) uncontaminated ground water or spring water, including foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with industrial materials such as solvents; and
 - (h) lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage.
4. Other Permitted Discharges

Any discharge authorized under a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), TPDES, or TCEQ permit may be combined with discharges authorized by this general permit, provided those discharges comply with the associated permit.

Section B. Concrete Truck Wash Out

The wash out of concrete trucks at regulated construction sites must be performed in accordance with the requirements of Part VI of this general permit.

Section C. Limitations on Permit Coverage

1. Post Construction Discharges

Discharges that occur after construction activities have been completed, and after the construction site and any supporting activity site have undergone final stabilization, are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. Discharges originating from the sites are not authorized under this general permit following the submission of the Notice of Termination (NOT) or removal of the appropriate TCEQ site notice, as applicable, for the regulated construction activity.

2. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

Except as otherwise provided in Part II.A. of this general permit, only discharges that are composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity may be authorized under this general permit.

3. Compliance with Water Quality Standards

Discharges to surface water in the state that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or that would fail to protect and maintain existing designated uses of surface water in the state are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. The executive director may require an application for an individual permit or alternative general permit (see Parts II.H.2. and 3.) to authorize discharges to surface water in the state if the executive director determines that any activity will cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or is found to cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, the impairment of a designated use. The executive director may also require an application for an individual permit considering factors described in Part II.H.3. of this general permit.

4. Impaired Receiving Waters and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

The permittee shall determine whether the authorized discharge is to an impaired water body on the latest EPA-approved CWA § 303(d) List or waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL that are found on the latest EPA-approved *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*, which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

New sources or new discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired waters are not authorized by this permit unless otherwise allowable under 30 TAC Chapter 305 and applicable state law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standard(s) and are listed as category 4 or 5 in the current version of the *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*, and waterbodies listed on the CWA § 303(d) List. Pollutants of concern are those for which the water body is listed as impaired.

Discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is a TMDL are not eligible for coverage under this general permit unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL. Permittees must incorporate the conditions and requirements applicable to their discharges into their SWP3, in order to be eligible for coverage under this general permit. For consistency with the construction stormwater-related items in an approved TMDL, the SWP3 must be consistent with any applicable condition, goal, or requirement in the TMDL, TMDL Implementation Plan (I-Plan), or as otherwise directed by the executive director.

5. Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge or Contributing Zone

Discharges cannot be authorized by this general permit where prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 213 (relating to Edwards Aquifer). In addition, commencement of construction (see definition for commencement of construction in Part I.B. above)) at a site regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213, may not begin until the appropriate Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan (EAPP) has been approved by the TCEQ's Edwards Aquifer Protection Program.

- (a) For new discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or within that area upstream from the recharge zone and defined as the Contributing Zone (CZ), operators must meet all applicable requirements of, and operate according to, 30 TAC Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule) in addition to the provisions and requirements of this general permit.

- (b) For existing discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, the requirements of the agency-approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) under the Edwards Aquifer Rule are in addition to the requirements of this general permit. BMPs and maintenance schedules for structural stormwater controls, for example, may be required as a provision of the rule. All applicable requirements of the Edwards Aquifer Rule for reductions of suspended solids in stormwater runoff are in addition to the requirements in this general permit for this pollutant.
- (c) For discharges located within ten (10) stream miles upstream of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone, applicants shall also submit a copy of the NOI to the appropriate TCEQ regional office.

Counties: Comal, Bexar, Medina, Uvalde, and Kinney

Contact: TCEQ Water Program Manager
San Antonio Regional Office
14250 Judson Road
San Antonio, Texas 78233-4480
(210) 490-3096

Counties: Williamson, Travis, and Hays

Contact: TCEQ Water Program Manager
Austin Regional Office
12100 Park 35 Circle
Room 179, Building A
Austin, Texas 78753
(512) 339-2929

6. Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas

Discharges otherwise eligible for coverage cannot be authorized by this general permit where prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 311 (relating to Watershed Protection) for water quality areas and watersheds.

7. Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Other Governmental Entities

This general permit does not limit the authority or ability of federal, other state, or local governmental entities from placing additional or more stringent requirements on construction activities or discharges from construction activities.

8. Indian Country Lands

Stormwater runoff from construction activities occurring on Indian Country lands are not under the authority of the TCEQ and are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. If discharges of stormwater require authorization under federal NPDES regulations, authority for these discharges must be obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

9. Exempt Oil and Gas Activities

The CWA § 402(l)(2) provides that stormwater discharges from construction activities related to oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment, or transmission facilities are exempt from regulation under this permit. The term “oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities” is defined in 33 U.S.C. Annotated § 1362 (24).

The exemption in CWA § 402(l)(2) *includes* stormwater discharges from construction activities regardless of the amount of disturbed acreage, which are necessary to prepare a site for drilling and the movement and placement of drilling equipment, drilling waste management pits, in field treatment plants, and in field transportation infrastructure (e.g., crude oil pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, and both natural gas transmission pipeline compressor and crude oil pumping stations) necessary for the operation of most producing oil and gas fields. Construction activities are defined in 33 U.S. Code § 1362(24) and interpreted by EPA in the final rule. *See* June 12, 2006 Amendments to the NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Oil and Gas Exploration, Production, Processing, or Treatment Operations or Transmission Facilities (71 FR 33628, Part V. Terminology).

The exemption *does not include* stormwater discharges from the construction of administrative buildings, parking lots, and roads servicing an administrative building at an oil and gas site, as these are considered traditional construction activities.

As described in 40 CFR § 122.26(c)(1)(iii) [*regulations prior to 2006*], discharges from oil and gas construction activities are waived from CWA § 402(l)(2) permit coverage *unless* the construction activity (or construction support activity) has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous substances or the discharge contributes to a violation of water quality standards.

Exempt oil and gas activities which have lost their exemption as a result of one of the above discharges, must obtain permit coverage under this general permit, an alternative general permit, or a TPDES individual permit prior to the next discharge.

10. Stormwater Discharges from Agricultural Activities

Stormwater discharges from agricultural activities that are not point source discharges of stormwater are not subject to TPDES permit requirements. These activities may include clearing and cultivating ground for crops, construction of fences to contain livestock, construction of stock ponds, and other similar agricultural activities. Discharges of stormwater runoff associated with the construction of facilities that are subject to TPDES regulations, such as the construction of concentrated animal feeding operations, would be point sources regulated under this general permit.

11. Endangered Species Act

Discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened aquatic or aquatic-dependent species or its critical habitat are not authorized by this permit, unless the requirements of the Endangered Species Act are satisfied. Federal requirements related to endangered species apply to all TPDES permitted discharges and site-specific controls may be required to ensure that protection of endangered or threatened species is achieved. If a permittee has concerns over potential impacts to listed species, the permittee may contact TCEQ for additional information.

12. Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste

Discharges of stormwater from construction activities associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72 are not authorized by this general permit. Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) § 401.0525 prohibits TCEQ from issuing any TPDES authorizations for the construction or operation of these facilities.

Discharges of stormwater from the construction activities associated with the construction of a facility located at the site of currently or formerly operating nuclear power reactors and currently or formerly operating nuclear research and test reactors operated by a university are not prohibited under THSC § 401.0525 and continue to be regulated under this general permit.

13. Other

Nothing in Part II. of the general permit is intended to negate any person's ability to assert *force majeure* (act of God, war, strike, riot, or other catastrophe) defenses found in 30 TAC § 70.7

Section D. Deadlines for Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Large Construction Activities

- (a) New Construction – Discharges from sites where the commencement of construction activity occurs on or after the effective date of this general permit must be authorized, either under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, prior to the commencement of those construction activities.
- (b) Ongoing Construction – Operators of large construction activities continuing to operate after the effective date of this permit, and authorized under the TPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) TXR150000 (effective on March 5, 2018, and amended on January 28, 2022), must submit an NOI to renew authorization or an NOT to terminate coverage under this general permit within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. During this interim or grace period, as a requirement of this TPDES permit, the operator must continue to meet the conditions and requirements of the issued and amended 2018 TPDES CGP.

2. Small Construction Activities

- (a) New Construction – Discharges from sites where the commencement of construction activity occurs on or after the effective date of this general permit must be authorized, either under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, prior to the commencement of those construction activities.
- (b) Ongoing Construction – Discharges from ongoing small construction activities that commenced prior to the effective date of this general permit, and that do not meet the conditions to qualify for termination of this permit as described in Part II.F. of this general permit, must meet the requirements to be authorized, either under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. During this interim period, as a requirement of this TPDES permit, the operator must continue to meet the conditions and requirements of the issued and amended 2018 TPDES CGP.

Section E. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities with Low Potential for Erosion

Operators of small construction activity, as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit, shall not submit an NOI for coverage, unless otherwise required by the executive director.

Operators of small construction activities, which occur in certain counties and during periods of low potential for erosion that do not meet the conditions of the waiver described in Part II.G. of this general permit, may be automatically authorized under this general permit if all the following conditions are met prior to the commencement of construction.

- (a) The construction activity occurs in a county and during the corresponding date range(s) listed in Appendix A;

- (b) The construction activity is initiated and completed, including either final or temporary stabilization of all disturbed areas, within the time frame identified in Appendix A for the location of the construction site;
- (c) All temporary stabilization is adequately maintained to effectively reduce or prohibit erosion, permanent stabilization activities have been initiated, and a condition of final stabilization is completed no later than 30 days following the end date of the time frame identified in Appendix A for the location of the construction site; the permittee signs a completed TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice for low potential for erosion (Form TCEQ-20964), including the certification statement;
- (d) A signed and certified copy of the TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice for low potential for erosion is posted at the construction site in a location where it is readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities prior to commencing construction activities, and maintained in that location until final stabilization has been achieved;

NOTE: Posted TCEQ site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified TCEQ site notice, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by any applicable regulatory authority.

- (e) A copy of the signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice for low potential for erosion is provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to commencement of construction activities;
- (f) Discharges of stormwater runoff or other non-stormwater discharges from any supporting concrete batch plant or asphalt batch plant is separately authorized under an individual TPDES permit, another TPDES general permit, or under an individual TCEQ permit where stormwater and non-stormwater is disposed of by evaporation or irrigation (discharges are adjacent to water in the state); and
- (g) Any non-stormwater discharges are either authorized under a separate permit or authorization, are not considered by TCEQ to be a wastewater, or are captured and routed for disposal at a publicly operated treatment works or licensed waste disposal facility.

If all of the conditions in (a) – (h) above are met, then the operator(s) of small construction activities with low potential for erosion are not required to develop a SWP3.

If an operator is conducting small construction activities and any of the above conditions (a) – (h) are not met, the operator cannot declare coverage under the automatic authorization for small construction activities with low potential for erosion and must meet the requirements for automatic authorization (all other) small construction activities, described below in Part II.E.2.

For small construction activities that occur during a period with a low potential for erosion, where automatic authorization under this section is not available, an operator may apply for and obtain a waiver from permitting (Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver – LREW), as described in Part II.G. of this general permit. Waivers from coverage under the LREW do not allow for any discharges of non-stormwater and the operator must ensure that discharges on non-stormwater are either authorized under a separate permit or authorization.

2. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities

Operators of small construction activities as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit shall not submit an NOI for coverage, unless otherwise required by the executive director.

Operators of small construction activities, as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit or as defined but who do not meet in the conditions and requirements located in Part II.E.1 above, may be automatically authorized for small construction activities, provided that they meet all of the following conditions:

- (a) develop a SWP3 according to the provisions of this general permit, that covers either the entire site or all portions of the site for which the applicant is the operator, and implement the SWP3 prior to commencing construction activities;
- (b) all operators of regulated small construction activities must post a copy of a signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice (Form TCEQ-20963), the notice must be posted at the construction site in a location where it is safely and readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities, at least two (2) days prior to commencing construction activity, and maintain the notice in that location until completion of the construction activity (for linear construction activities, e.g. pipeline or highway, the TCEQ site notice must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway; notice for these linear sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project, and the notice must be safely and readily available for viewing by the general public; local, state, and federal authorities);
- (c) operators must maintain a posted TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice on the approved TCEQ form at the construction site until final stabilization has been achieved; and

NOTE: Posted TCEQ site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by an applicable regulatory authority.

- (d) provide a copy of the signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice to the operator of any municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to commencement of construction activities.
- (e) if signatory authority is delegated by an authorized representative, then a Delegation of Signatory form must be submitted as required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports). Operators for small construction activities must submit this form via mail following the instructions on the approved TCEQ paper form. A new Delegation of Signatory form must be submitted if the delegation changes to another individual or position.

As described in Part I.B of this general permit, large construction activities include those that will disturb less than five (5) acres of land, but that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb five (5) or more acres of land and must meet the requirements of Part II.E.3. below.

3. Authorization for Large Construction Activities

Operators of large construction activities that qualify for coverage under this general permit must meet all of the following conditions:

- (a) develop a SWP3 according to the provisions of this general permit that covers either the entire site or all portions of the site where the applicant is the operator. The SWP3 must be developed and implemented prior to obtaining coverage and prior to commencing construction activities;
- (b) primary operators of large construction activities must submit an NOI prior to commencing construction activity at a construction site. A completed NOI must be submitted to TCEQ electronically using the online ePermits system on TCEQ's website.

Operators with an electronic reporting waiver must submit a completed paper NOI to TCEQ at least seven (7) days prior to commencing construction activity to obtain provisional coverage 48-hours from the postmark date for delivery to the TCEQ. An authorization is no longer provisional when the executive director finds the NOI is administratively complete, and an authorization number is issued to the permittee for the construction site indicated on the NOI.

If an additional primary operator is added after the initial NOI is submitted, the additional primary operator must meet the same requirements for existing primary operator(s), as indicated above.

If the primary operator changes due to responsibility at the site being transferred from one primary operator to another after the initial NOI is submitted, the new primary operator must submit an electronic NOI, unless they request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting, at least ten (10) days prior to assuming operational control of a construction site and commencing construction activity.

- (c) all operators of large construction activities must post a TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice on the approved TCEQ form (Form TCEQ-20961) in accordance with Part III.D.2. of this permit. The TCEQ site notice must be located where it is safely and readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities prior to commencing construction activities, and must be maintained in that location until final stabilization has been achieved. For linear construction activities, e.g., pipeline or highway, the TCEQ site notice must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway; notice for these linear sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project, and the notice must be safely and readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities;
- (d) two days prior to commencing construction activities, all primary operators must:
 - i. provide a copy of the signed NOI to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to any secondary construction operator, and
 - ii. list in the SWP3 the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy;
- (e) if signatory authority is delegated by an authorized representative, then a Delegation of Signatories form must be submitted as required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports). Primary operators must submit this form electronically using the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS), TCEQ's online permitting system, or by paper if the permittee requested and obtained an electronic reporting waiver. A new Delegation of Signatories form must be submitted, if the delegation changes to another individual or position;
- (f) all persons meeting the definition of "secondary operator" in Part I of this permit are hereby notified that they are regulated under this general permit, but are not required to submit an NOI, provided that a primary operator at the site has submitted an NOI, or prior to commencement of construction activities, a primary operator is required to submit an NOI and the secondary operator has provided notification to the operator(s) of the need to obtain coverage (with records of notification available upon request). Any secondary operator notified under this provision may alternatively submit an NOI under this general permit, may seek coverage under an alternative TPDES individual permit, or may seek coverage under an alternative TPDES general permit if available; and

- (g) all secondary operators of large construction activities must post a copy of the signed and certified TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice for Secondary Operators on the approved TCEQ form (Form TCEQ-20962) and provide a copy of the signed and certified TCEQ site notice to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to the commencement construction activities.

NOTE: Posted TCEQ site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice for Secondary Operators, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by an applicable regulatory authority.

Applicants must submit an NOI using the online ePermits system (accessed using STEERS) available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge.

4. Waivers for Small Construction Activities:

Operators of certain small construction activities may obtain a waiver from coverage under this general permit, if applicable. The requirements are outlined in Part II.G. below.

5. Effective Date of Coverage

- (a) Operators of small construction activities as described in either Part II.E.1. or II.E.2. above are authorized immediately following compliance with the applicable conditions of Part II.E.1. or II.E.2. Secondary operators of large construction activities as described in Part II.E.3. above are authorized immediately following compliance with the applicable conditions in Part II.E.3. For activities located in areas regulated by 30 TAC Chapter 213, related to the Edwards Aquifer, this authorization to discharge is separate from the requirements of the operator's responsibilities under that rule. Construction may not commence for sites regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213 until all applicable requirements of that rule are met.
- (b) Primary operators of large construction activities as described in Part II.E.3. above that electronically submit an NOI are authorized immediately following confirmation of receipt of the electronic form by the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified by the executive director.

Operators with an electronic reporting waiver are provisionally authorized 48-hours from the date that a completed paper NOI is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified by the executive director. An authorization is no longer provisional when the executive director finds the NOI is administratively complete and an authorization number is issued to the permittee for the construction site indicated on the NOI.

For construction activities located in areas regulated by 30 TAC Chapter 213, related to the Edwards Aquifer, this authorization to discharge is separate from the requirements of the operator's responsibilities under that rule. Construction activities may not commence for sites regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213 until all applicable requirements of that rule are met.

- (c) Operators are not prohibited from submitting late NOIs or posting late site notices to obtain authorization under this general permit. The TCEQ reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted activities that may have occurred between the time construction commenced and authorization under this general permit was obtained.

- (d) If operators that submitted NOIs have active authorizations for construction activities that are ongoing when this general permit expires on March 5, 2028, and a new general permit is issued, a 90-day interim (grace) period is granted to provide coverage that is administratively continued until operators with active authorizations can obtain coverage under the newly issued CGP. The 90-day grace period starts on the effective date of the newly issued CGP.

6. Contents of the NOI

The NOI form shall require, at a minimum, the following information:

- (a) the TPDES CGP authorization number for existing authorizations under this general permit, where the operator submits an NOI to renew coverage within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit;
- (b) the name, address, and telephone number of the operator filing the NOI for permit coverage;
- (c) the name (or other identifier), address, county, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
- (d) the number of acres that will be disturbed by the applicant;
- (e) the estimated construction project start date and end date;
- (f) confirmation that the project or site will not be located on Indian Country lands;
- (g) confirmation if the construction activity is associated with an oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment, or transmission facility (see Part II.C.9.);
- (h) confirmation that the construction activities are not associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72 (see Part II.C.12.);
- (i) confirmation that a SWP3 has been developed in accordance with all conditions of this general permit, that it will be implemented prior to commencement of construction activities, and that it is compliant with any applicable local sediment and erosion control plans; for multiple operators who prepare a shared SWP3, the confirmation for an operator may be limited to its obligations under the SWP3 provided all obligations are confirmed by at least one operator;
- (j) name of the receiving water(s);
- (k) the classified segment number for each classified segment that receives discharges from the regulated construction activity (if the discharge is not directly to a classified segment, then the classified segment number of the first classified segment that those discharges reach); and
- (l) the name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the regulated construction activity that are on the latest EPA-approved CWA § 303(d) List of impaired waters or *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)* as not meeting applicable state water quality standards.

7. Notice of Change (NOC)

- (a) If relevant information provided in the NOI changes, the operator that has submitted the NOI must submit an NOC to TCEQ at least fourteen (14) days before the change occurs. Where a 14-day advance notice is not possible, the operator must submit an NOC to TCEQ within fourteen (14) days of discovery of the change. If the operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted

incorrect information in an NOI, the correct information must be submitted to TCEQ in an NOC within fourteen (14) days after discovery.

- (b) Information on an NOC may include, but is not limited to, the following:
- i. a change in the description of the construction project;
 - ii. an increase in the number of acres disturbed (for increases of one (1) or more acres);
 - iii. or the name of the operator (where the name of the operator has changed).
- (c) Electronic NOC.

Applicants must submit an NOC using the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. All waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable. Electronic reporting waivers expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge, except for temporary waivers that expire one (1) year from issuance. A copy of the NOC form or letter must also be placed in the SWP3 and provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge. Operators are authorized immediately following confirmation of receipt of the electronic form by the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified by the executive director.

- (d) Paper NOC.

Applicants who request and obtain an electronic reporting waiver shall submit the NOC on a paper form provided by the executive director, or by letter if an NOC form is not available.

- (e) A copy of the NOC form or letter must also be placed in the SWP3 and provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge. A list that includes the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy of the NOC (or NOC letter) must be included in the SWP3. Information that may not be included on an NOC includes but is not limited to the following:
- i. transfer of operational control from one operator to another, including a transfer of the ownership of a company. A transfer of ownership of a company includes changes to the structure of a company, such as changing from a partnership to a corporation or changing corporation types, so that the filing or charter number that is on record with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) must be changed.
 - ii. coverage under this general permit is not transferable from one operator to another. Instead, the new operator will need to submit an NOI or LREW, as applicable, and the previous operator will need to submit an NOT.
 - iii. a decrease in the number of acres disturbed. This information must be included in the SWP3 and retained on site.

8. Signatory Requirement for NOI Forms, NOT Forms, NOC Forms, and Construction Site Notices

NOI forms, NOT forms, NOC forms, and Construction Site Notices that require a signature must be signed according to 30 TAC § 305.44 (relating to Signatories for Applications).

Section F. Terminating Coverage**1. Notice of Termination (NOT) Required**

Each operator that has submitted an NOI for authorization of large construction activities under this general permit must apply to terminate that authorization following the conditions described in this section of the general permit.

Authorization of large construction must be terminated by submitting an NOT electronically via the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or on a paper NOT form to TCEQ supplied by the executive director with an approved waiver from electronic reporting. Authorization to discharge under this general permit terminates at midnight on the day a paper NOT is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ or immediately following confirmation of the receipt of the NOT submitted electronically by the TCEQ.

Applicants must submit an NOT using the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge, except for temporary waivers that expire one (1) year from issuance.

The NOT must be submitted to TCEQ, and a copy of the NOT provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge (with a list in the SWP3 of the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy), within 30 days after any of the following conditions are met:

- (a) final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the operator;
- (b) a transfer of operational control has occurred (See Section II.F.4. below); or
- (c) the operator has obtained alternative authorization under an individual TPDES permit or alternative TPDES general permit.

Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit is required until the NOT is submitted and approved by TCEQ.

2. Minimum Contents of the NOT

The NOT form shall require, at a minimum, the following information:

- (a) if authorization for construction activity was granted following submission of an NOI, the permittee's site-specific TPDES authorization number for a specific construction site;
- (b) an indication of whether final stabilization has been achieved at the site and a NOT has been submitted or if the permittee is simply no longer an operator at the site;
- (c) the name, address, and telephone number of the permittee submitting the NOT;
- (d) the name (or other identifier), address, county, and location (latitude/longitude) of the construction project or site; and
- (e) a signed certification that either all stormwater discharges requiring authorization under this general permit will no longer occur, or that the applicant is no longer the operator of the facility or construction site, and that all temporary structural erosion controls have either been removed, will be removed on a schedule defined in the SWP3, or have been transferred to a new operator if the new operator has applied for permit coverage. Erosion controls that are designed to remain in place for an indefinite period, such as mulches and fiber mats, are not required to be removed or scheduled for removal.

3. Termination of Coverage for Small Construction Sites and for Secondary Operators at Large Construction Sites

- (a) Each operator that has obtained automatic authorization for small construction or is a secondary operator for large construction must perform the following when terminating coverage under the permit:
 - i. remove the TCEQ site notice;
 - ii. complete the applicable portion of the TCEQ site notice related to removal of the TCEQ site notice; and
 - iii. submit a copy of the completed TCEQ site notice to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge (or provide alternative notification as allowed by the MS4 operator, with documentation of such notification included in the SWP3).
- (b) The activities described in Part II.F.3.(a) above must be completed by the operator within 30 days of meeting any of the following conditions:
 - i. final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the operator;
 - ii. a transfer of day-to-day operational control over activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions has occurred (See Section II.F.4. below); or
 - iii. the operator has obtained alternative authorization under an individual or general TPDES permit.

For Small Construction Sites and Secondary Operators at Large Construction Sites, authorization to discharge under this general permit terminates immediately upon removal of the applicable TCEQ construction site notice. Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit is required until the TCEQ construction site notice is removed. The construction site notice cannot be removed until final stabilization has been achieved.

4. Transfer of Day-to-Day Operational Control

- (a) When the primary operator of a large construction activity changes or operational control over activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions is transferred to another primary operator, the original operator must do the following:
 - i. submit an NOT within ten (10) days prior to the date that responsibility for operations terminates, and the new operator must submit an NOI at least ten (10) days prior to the transfer of operational control, in accordance with condition (c) below; and
 - ii. submit a copy of the NOT from the primary operator terminating its coverage under the permit and its operational control of the construction site and submit a copy of the NOI from the new primary operator to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge in accordance with Part II.F.1. above.
- (b) For transfer of operational control, operators of small construction activities and secondary operators of large construction activities who are not required to submit an NOI must do the following:
 - i. the existing operator must remove the original TCEQ construction site notice, and the new operator must post the required TCEQ construction site notice prior to the transfer of operational control, in accordance with the conditions in Part II.F.4.(c) i or ii below; and

- ii. a copy of the TCEQ construction site notice, which must be completed and provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge, in accordance with Part II.F.3. above.
- (c) Each operator is responsible for determining its role as an operator as defined in Part I.B. and obtaining authorization under the permit, as described above in Part II.E. 1. - 3. Where authorization has been obtained by submitting an NOI for coverage under this general permit, permit coverage is not transferable from one operator to another. A transfer of operational control can include changes to the structure of a company, such as changing from a partnership to a corporation, or changing to a different corporation type such that a different filing (or charter) number is established with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS). A transfer of operational control can also occur when one of the following criteria is met, as applicable:
 - i. another operator has assumed control over all areas of the site that do not meet the definition for final stabilization;
 - ii. all silt fences and other temporary erosion controls have either been removed, scheduled for removal as defined in the SWP3, or transferred to a new operator, provided that the original permitted operator has attempted to notify the new operator in writing of the requirement to obtain permit coverage. Records of this notification (or attempt at notification) shall be retained by the operator transferring operational control to another operator in accordance with Part VI of this permit. Erosion controls that are designed to remain in place for an indefinite period, such as mulches and fiber mats, are not required to be removed or scheduled for removal; or
 - iii. a homebuilder has purchased one (1) or more lots from an operator who obtained coverage under this general permit for a common plan of development or sale. The homebuilder is considered a new operator and shall comply with the requirements of this permit. Under these circumstances, the homebuilder is only responsible for compliance with the general permit requirements as they apply to the lot(s) it has operational control over in a larger common plan of development, and the original operator remains responsible for common controls or discharges, and must amend its SWP3 to remove the lot(s) transferred to the homebuilder.

Section G. Waivers from Coverage

The executive director may waive the otherwise applicable requirements of this general permit for stormwater discharges from small construction activities under the terms and conditions described in this section.

1. Waiver Applicability and Coverage

Operators of small construction activities may apply for and receive a waiver from the requirements to obtain authorization under this general permit, when the calculated rainfall erosivity (R) factor for the entire period of the construction project is less than five (5).

The operator must submit a Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (LREW) certification form to the TCEQ electronically via the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website. The LREW form is a certification by the operator that the small construction activity will commence and be completed within a period when the value of the calculated R factor is less than five (5).

Applicants who request and obtain an electronic reporting waiver shall submit the LREW on a paper form provided by the executive director at least seven (7) days prior to commencing construction activity to obtain provisional coverage 48-hours from the postmark date for delivery to the TCEQ. An authorization is no longer provisional when the executive director finds the LREW is administratively complete, and an authorization number is issued to the permittee for the construction site indicated on the LREW. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge, except for temporary waivers that expire one (1) year from issuance.

This LREW from coverage does not apply to any non-stormwater discharges, including what is allowed under this permit. The operator must ensure that all non-stormwater discharges are either authorized under a separate permit or authorization or are captured and routed to an authorized treatment facility for disposal.

2. Steps to Obtaining a Waiver

The construction site operator may calculate the R factor to request a waiver using the following steps:

- (a) estimate the construction start date and the construction end date. The construction end date is the date that final stabilization will be achieved.
- (b) find the appropriate Erosivity Index (EI) zone in Appendix B of this permit.
- (c) find the EI percentage for the project period by adding the results for each period of the project using the table provided in Appendix D of this permit, in EPA Fact Sheet 2.1, or in USDA Handbook 703, by subtracting the start value from the end value to find the percent EI for the site.
- (d) refer to the Isoerodent Map (Appendix C of this permit) and interpolate the annual isoerodent value for the proposed construction location.
- (e) multiply the percent value obtained in Step (c) above by the annual isoerodent value obtained in Step (d). This is the R factor for the proposed project. If the value is less than five (5), then a waiver may be obtained. If the value is five (5) or more, then a waiver may not be obtained, and the operator must obtain coverage under Part II.E.2. of this permit.

Alternatively, the operator may calculate a site-specific R factor utilizing the following online calculator: <https://lew.epa.gov/>, or using another available resource.

A copy of the LREW certification form is not required to be posted at the small construction site.

3. Effective Date of an LREW

Unless otherwise notified by the executive director, operators of small construction activities seeking coverage under an LREW are provisionally waived from the otherwise applicable requirements of this general permit 48-hours from the date that a completed paper LREW certification form is postmarked for delivery to TCEQ, or immediately upon receiving confirmation of approval of an electronic submittal, made via the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website.

Applicants seeking coverage under an LREW must submit an application for an LREW using the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge.

4. Activities Extending Beyond the LREW Period

If a construction activity extends beyond the approved waiver period due to circumstances beyond the control of the operator, the operator must either:

- (a) recalculate the R factor using the original start date and a new projected ending date, and if the R factor is still under five (5), submit a new LREW form at least two (2) days before the end of the original waiver period; or
- (b) obtain authorization under this general permit according to the requirements for automatic authorization for small construction activities in Part II.E.2. of this permit, prior to the end of the approved LREW period.

Section H. Alternative TPDES Permit Coverage

1. Individual Permit Alternative

Any discharge eligible for coverage under this general permit may alternatively be authorized under an individual TPDES permit according to 30 TAC Chapter 305 (relating to Consolidated Permits). Applications for individual permit coverage must be submitted at least 330 days prior to commencement of construction activities to ensure timely authorization. Existing coverage under this general permit should not be terminated until an individual permit is issued and in effect.

2. General Permit Alternative

Any discharges eligible for authorization under this general permit may alternatively be authorized under a separate general permit according to 30 TAC Chapter 205 (relating to General Permits for Waste Discharges), as applicable.

3. Individual Permit Required

The executive director may require an operator of a construction site, otherwise eligible for authorization under this general permit, to apply for an individual TPDES permit in the following circumstances:

- (a) the conditions of an approved TMDL or TMDL I-Plan on the receiving water;
- (b) the activity being determined to cause, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or being found to cause, or contribute to, the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state; and
- (c) any other consideration defined in 30 TAC Chapter 205 (relating to General Permits for Waste Discharges) including 30 TAC § 205.4(c)(3)(D), which allows the commission to deny authorization under the general permit and require an individual permit if a discharger has been determined by the executive director to have been out of compliance with any rule, order, or permit of the commission, including non-payment of fees assessed by the executive director.

A discharger with a TCEQ compliance history rating of “unsatisfactory” is ineligible for coverage under this general permit. In that case, 30 TAC § 60.3 requires the executive director to deny or suspend an authorization to discharge under a general permit. However, per TWC § 26.040(h), a discharger is entitled to a hearing before the commission prior to having an authorization denied or suspended for having an “unsatisfactory” compliance history.

Denial of authorization to discharge under this general permit or suspension of a permittee’s authorization under this general permit for reasons other than compliance history shall be done according to commission rules in 30 TAC Chapter 205 (relating to General Permits for Waste Discharges).

Section I. Permit Expiration

1. This general permit is effective for a term not to exceed five (5) years. All active discharge authorizations expire on the date provided on page one (1) of this permit. Following public notice and comment, as provided by 30 TAC § 205.3 (relating to Public Notice, Public Meetings, and Public Comment), the commission may amend, revoke, cancel, or renew this general permit. All authorizations that are active at the time the permit term expires will be administratively continued as indicated in Part II.I.2. below and in Part II.D.1.(b) and D.2.(b) of this permit.
2. If the executive director publishes a notice of the intent to renew or amend this general permit before the expiration date, the permit will remain in effect for existing, authorized discharges until the commission takes final action on the permit. Upon issuance of a renewed or amended permit, permittees may be required to submit an NOI within 90 days following the effective date of the renewed or amended permit, unless that permit provides for an alternative method for obtaining authorization.
3. If the commission does not propose to reissue this general permit within 90 days before the expiration date, permittees shall apply for authorization under an individual permit or an alternative general permit. If the application for an individual permit is submitted before the expiration date, authorization under this expiring general permit remains in effect until the issuance or denial of an individual permit. No new NOIs will be accepted nor new authorizations honored under the general permit after the expiration date.

Part III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWP3)

All regulated construction site operators shall prepare an SWP3, prior to submittal of an NOI, to address discharges authorized under Parts II.E.2. and II.E.3. of this general permit that will reach waters of the U.S. This includes discharges to MS4s and privately owned separate storm sewer systems that drain into surface water in the state or waters of the U.S.

Individual operators at a site may develop separate SWP3s that cover only their portion of the project, provided reference is made to the other operators at the site. Where there is more than one (1) SWP3 for a site, operators must coordinate to ensure that BMPs and controls are consistent and do not negate or impair the effectiveness of each other.

Regardless of whether a single comprehensive SWP3 is developed or separate SWP3s are developed for each operator, it is the responsibility of each operator to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit in the areas of the construction site where that operator has control over construction plans and specifications or day-to-day operations.

An SWP3 must describe the implementation of practices that will be used to minimize to the extent practicable the discharge of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity and non-stormwater discharges described in Part II.A.3., in compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

An SWP3 must also identify any potential sources of pollution that have been determined to cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or have been found to cause or contribute to the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state from discharges of stormwater from construction activities and construction support activities. Where potential sources of these pollutants are present at a construction site, the SWP3 must also contain a description of the management practices that will be used to prevent these pollutants from being discharged into surface water in the state or waters of the U.S.

NOTE: Construction support activities can also include vehicle repair areas, fueling areas, etc. that are present at a construction site solely for the support construction activities and are only used by operators at the construction site.

The SWP3 is intended to serve as a road map for how the construction operator will comply with the effluent limits and other conditions of this permit. Additional portions of the effluent limits are established in Part IV. of the permit.

Section A. Shared SWP3 Development

For more effective coordination of BMPs and opportunities for cost sharing, a cooperative effort by the different operators at a site is encouraged. Operators of small and large construction activities must independently obtain authorization under this permit but may work together with other regulated operators at the construction site to prepare and implement a single, comprehensive SWP3, which can be shared by some or all operators, for the construction activities that each of the operators are performing at the entire construction site.

1. The SWP3 must include the following:
 - (a) for small construction activities – the name of each operator that participates in the shared SWP3;
 - (b) for large construction activities – the name of each operator that participates in the shared SWP3, the general permit authorization numbers of each operator (or the date that the NOI was submitted to TCEQ by each operator that has not received an authorization number for coverage under this permit); and
 - (c) for large and small construction activities – the signature of each operator participating in the shared SWP3.
2. The SWP3 must clearly indicate which operator is responsible for satisfying each shared requirement of the SWP3. If the responsibility for satisfying a requirement is not described in the plan, then each permittee is entirely responsible for meeting the requirement within the boundaries of the construction site where they perform construction activities. The SWP3 must clearly describe responsibilities for meeting each requirement in shared or common areas.
3. The SWP3 may provide that one operator is responsible for preparation of a SWP3 in compliance with the CGP, and another operator is responsible for implementation of the SWP3 at the project site.

Section B. Responsibilities of Operators

1. Secondary Operators and Primary Operators with Control Over Construction Plans and Specifications

All secondary operators and primary operators with control over construction plans and specifications shall:

- (a) ensure the project specifications allow or provide that adequate BMPs are developed to meet the requirements of Part III of this general permit;
- (b) ensure that the SWP3 indicates the areas of the project where they have control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications;
- (c) ensure that all other operators affected by modifications in project specifications are notified in a timely manner so that those operators may modify their BMP s as necessary to remain compliant with the conditions of this general permit; and

- (d) ensure that the SWP3 for portions of the project where each operator has control indicates the name and site-specific TPDES authorization number(s) for operators with the day-to-day operational control over those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions. If a primary operator has not been authorized or has abandoned the site, the secondary operator is considered to be the responsible party and must obtain authorization as a primary operator under the permit, until the authority for day-to-day operational control is transferred to another primary operator. The new primary operator must update or develop a new SWP3 that will reflect the transfer of operational control and include any additional updates to the SWP3 to meet requirements of the permit.

2. Primary Operators with Day-to-Day Operational Control

Primary operators with day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with an SWP3 and other permit conditions must ensure that the SWP3 accomplishes the following requirements:

- (a) meets the requirements of this general permit for those portions of the project where they are operators;
- (b) identifies the parties responsible for implementation of BMPs described in the SWP3;
- (c) indicates areas of the project where they have operational control over day-to-day activities; and
- (d) the name and site-specific TPDES authorization number of the parties with control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications for areas where they have operational control over day-to-day activities.

Section C. Deadlines for SWP3 Preparation, Implementation, and Compliance

The SWP3 must be prepared prior to obtaining authorization under this general permit, and implemented prior to commencing construction activities that result in soil disturbance. The SWP3 must be prepared so that it provides for compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

Section D. Plan Review and Making Plans Available

1. The SWP3 must be retained on-site at the construction site or, if the site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan, a notice must be posted describing the location of the SWP3. The SWP3 must be made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection to: the executive director; a federal, state, or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; and the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. If the SWP3 is retained off-site, then it shall be made available as soon as reasonably possible. In most instances, it is reasonable that the SWP3 shall be made available within 24 hours of the request.

NOTE: The SWP3 may be prepared and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally valid with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

2. Operators with authorization for construction activity under this general permit must post a TCEQ site notice at the construction site at a place readily available for viewing by the general public, and local, state, and federal authorities.

- (a) Primary and secondary operators of large construction activities must each post a TCEQ construction site notice, respective to their role as an operator at the construction site, as required above and according to requirements in Part II.E.3. of this general permit.
 - (b) Primary and secondary operators of small construction activities must post the TCEQ site notice as required in Part III.D.2.(a) above and for the specific type of small construction described in Part II.E.1. and 2. of the permit.
 - (c) If the construction project is a linear construction project, such as a pipeline or highway, the notices must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway. TCEQ construction site notices for small and large construction activities at these linear construction sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project, but must still be readily available for viewing by the general public; local, state, and federal authorities; and contain the following information:
 - i. the site-specific TPDES authorization number for the project if assigned;
 - ii. the operator name, contact name, and contact phone number;
 - iii. a brief description of the project; and
 - iv. the location of the SWP3.
3. This permit does not provide the general public with any right to trespass on a construction site for any reason, including inspection of a site; nor does this permit require that permittees allow members of the general public access to a construction site.

Section E. Revisions and Updates to SWP3s

The permittee must revise or update the SWP3, including the site map, within seven (7) days of when any of the following occurs:

1. a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants and that has not been previously addressed in the SWP3;
2. changing site conditions based on updated plans and specifications, new operators, new areas of responsibility, and changes in BMPs; or
3. results of inspections or investigations by construction site personnel authorized by the permittee, operators of a municipal separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, authorized TCEQ personnel, or a federal, state or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans indicate the SWP3 is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in discharges authorized under this general permit.

Section F. Contents of SWP3

The SWP3 must be developed and implemented by primary operators of small and large construction activities and include, at a minimum, the information described in this section and must comply with the construction and development effluent guidelines in Part IV. of the general permit.

1. A site or project description, which includes the following information:
 - (a) a description of the nature of the construction activity;
 - (b) a list of potential pollutants and their sources;
 - (c) a description of the intended schedule or sequence of activities that will disturb soils for major portions of the site, including estimated start dates and duration of activities;

- (d) the total number of acres of the entire property and the total number of acres where construction activities will occur, including areas where construction support activities (defined in Part I.B. of this general permit) occur;
- (e) data describing the soil or the quality of any discharge from the site;
- (f) a map showing the general location of the site (e.g., a portion of a city or county map);
- (g) a detailed site map (or maps) indicating the following:
 - i. property boundary(ies);
 - ii. drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated before and after major grading activities;
 - iii. areas where soil disturbance will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;
 - iv. locations of all controls and buffers, either planned or in place;
 - v. locations where temporary or permanent stabilization practices are expected to be used;
 - vi. locations of construction support activities, including those located off-site;
 - vii. surface waters (including wetlands) either at, adjacent, or in close proximity to the site, and also indicate whether those waters are impaired;

NOTE: Surface waters adjacent to or in close proximity to the site means any receiving waters within the site and all receiving waters within one mile downstream of the site's discharge point(s).
 - viii. locations where stormwater discharges from the site directly to a surface water body or a municipal separate storm sewer system;
 - ix. vehicle wash areas; and
 - x. designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads (for instance, this applies to construction transition from unstable dirt areas to exterior paved roads).

Where the amount of information required to be included on the map would result in a single map being difficult to read and interpret, the operator shall develop a series of maps that collectively include the required information.

- (h) the location and description of support activities authorized under the permittee's NOI, including asphalt plants, concrete plants, and other activities providing support to the construction site that is authorized under this general permit;
- (i) the name of receiving waters at or near the site that may be disturbed or that may receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project;
- (j) a copy of this TPDES general permit (an electronic copy of this TPDES general permit or a current link to this TPDES general permit on the TCEQ webpage is acceptable);
- (k) the NOI and the acknowledgement of provisional and non-provisional authorization for primary operators of large construction sites, and the TCEQ site notice for small construction sites and for secondary operators of large construction sites;
- (l) if signatory authority is delegated by an authorized representative, then a copy of the formal notification to TCEQ, as required by 30 TAC 305.128 relating to Signatories to Reports must be filed in the SWP3 and made available for review upon request by TCEQ or local MS4 Operator. For primary operators of large construction activities, the formal notification to TCEQ must be submitted either electronically through

STEERS, TCEQ's electronic reporting system, or, if qualifying for an electronic reporting waiver, by paper on a Delegation of Signatories form. For operators or small construction activities, the formal notification to TCEQ must be submitted by paper on a Delegation of Signatories form.

- (m) stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge locations, including storm drain inlets on site and in the immediate vicinity of the construction site where construction support activities will occur; and
- (n) locations of all pollutant-generating activities at the construction site and where construction support activities will occur, such as the following: Paving operations; concrete, paint and stucco washout and water disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering operations.

2. A description of the BMPs that will be used to minimize pollution in runoff.

The description must identify the general timing or sequence for installation and implementation. At a minimum, the description must include the following components:

(a) General Requirements

- i. Erosion and sediment controls must be designed to retain sediment on-site to the extent practicable with consideration for local topography, soil type, and rainfall.
- ii. Control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained according to good engineering practices, and the manufacturer's or designer's specifications.
- iii. Controls must be developed to minimize the offsite transport of litter, construction debris, construction materials, and other pollutants required of Part IV.D.

(b) Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices

The SWP3 must include a description of temporary and permanent erosion control and stabilization practices for the construction site, where small or large construction activity will occur. The erosion control and stabilization practices selected by the permittee must be compliant with the requirements for sediment and erosion control, located in Part IV. of this permit. The description of the SWP3 must also include a schedule of when the practices will be implemented. Site plans must ensure that existing vegetation at the construction site is preserved where it is possible.

- i. Erosion control and stabilization practices may include but are not limited to: establishment of temporary or permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of existing trees and vegetation, slope texturing, temporary velocity dissipation devices, flow diversion mechanisms, and other similar measures.
- ii. The following records must be maintained and either attached to or referenced in the SWP3, and made readily available upon request to the parties listed in Part III.D.1 of this general permit:
 - (A) the dates when major grading activities occur;
 - (B) the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and
 - (C) the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- iii. Erosion control and stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. Stabilization

measures that provide a protective cover must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased. The term “immediately” is used to define the deadline for initiating stabilization measures. In the context of this requirement, “immediately” means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Except as provided in (A) through (D) below, these measures must be completed as soon as practicable, but no more than fourteen (14) calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures:

- (A) where the immediate initiation of vegetative stabilization measures after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased due to frozen conditions, non-vegetative controls must be implemented until thawing conditions (as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit) are present, and vegetative stabilization measures can be initiated as soon as practicable.
 - (B) in arid areas, semi-arid areas, or drought-stricken areas, as they are defined in Part I.B. of this general permit, where the immediate initiation of vegetative stabilization measures after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased or is precluded by arid conditions, other types of erosion control and stabilization measures must be initiated at the site as soon as practicable. Where vegetative controls are infeasible due to arid conditions, and within fourteen (14) calendar days of a temporary or permanent cessation of construction activity in any portion of the site, the operator shall immediately install non-vegetative erosion controls in areas of the construction site where construction activity is complete or has ceased. If non-vegetative controls are infeasible, the operator shall install temporary sediment controls as required in Part III.F.2.(b)iii.(C) below.
 - (C) in areas where non-vegetative controls are infeasible, the operator may alternatively utilize temporary perimeter controls. The operator must document in the SWP3 the reason why stabilization measures are not feasible, and must demonstrate that the perimeter controls will retain sediment on site to the extent practicable. The operator must continue to inspect the BMPs at the frequencies established in Part III.F.8.(c) for unstabilized sites.
 - (D) the requirement for permittees to initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as it is known with reasonable certainty that construction activity at the site or in certain areas of the site will be stopped for 14 or more additional calendar days. If the initiation or completion of vegetative stabilization is prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee, the permittee must employ and implement alternative stabilization measures immediately. When conditions at the site changes that would allow for vegetative stabilization, then the permittee must initiate or complete vegetative stabilization as soon as practicable.
- iv. Final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.
 - v. TCEQ does not expect that temporary or permanent stabilization measures to be applied to areas that are intended to be left un-vegetated or un-stabilized following construction (e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, or materials).

(c) Sediment Control Practices

The SWP3 must include a description of any sediment control practices used to remove eroded soils from stormwater runoff, including the general timing or sequence for implementation of controls. Controls selected by the permittee must be compliant with the requirements in Part IV. of this permit.

i. Sites With Drainage Areas of Ten (10) or More Acres

(A) Sedimentation Basin(s) or Impoundments

- (1) A sedimentation basin or similar impoundment is required, where feasible, for a common drainage location that serves an area with ten (10) or more acres disturbed at one time. A sedimentation basin or impoundment may be temporary or permanent, and must provide sufficient storage to contain a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm from each disturbed acre drained. When calculating the volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm event, it is not required to include the flows from offsite areas and flow from onsite areas that are either undisturbed or have already undergone permanent stabilization, if these flows are diverted around both the disturbed areas of the site and the sediment basin or similar impoundment. Capacity calculations shall be included in the SWP3. Sedimentation basins must be designed for and appropriate for controlling runoff at the site and existing detention or retention ponds at the site may not be appropriate.
- (2) Where rainfall data is not available, or a calculation cannot be performed, the sedimentation basin must provide at least 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained until final stabilization of the site.
- (3) If a sedimentation basin or impoundment is not feasible, then the permittee shall provide equivalent control measures until final stabilization of the site. In determining whether installing a sediment basin or impoundment is feasible, the permittee may consider factors such as site soils, slope, available area, public safety, precipitation patterns, site geometry, site vegetation, infiltration capacity, geotechnical factors, depth to groundwater, and other similar considerations. The permittee shall document the reason that the sediment basins or impoundments are not feasible, and shall utilize equivalent control measures, which may include a series of smaller sediment basins or impoundments.
- (4) Unless infeasible, when discharging from sedimentation basins and impoundments, the permittee shall utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface.

- (B) Perimeter Controls: At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries of the construction area, and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions.

ii. Controls for Sites with Drainage Areas Less than Ten (10) Acres:

- (A) Sediment traps and sediment basins may be used to control solids in stormwater runoff for drainage locations serving less than ten (10) acres. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries of the construction area, and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions.

- (B) Alternatively, a sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm from each disturbed acre drained may be utilized. Where rainfall data is not available or a calculation cannot be performed, a temporary or permanent sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained may be provided. If a calculation is performed, then the calculation shall be included in the SWP3.
- (C) If sedimentation basins or impoundments are used, the permittee shall comply with the requirements in Part IV.F. of this general permit.

3. Description of Permanent Stormwater Controls

A description of any stormwater control measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that may occur after construction operations have been completed must be included in the SWP3. Permittees are responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater management measures, as follows:

- (a) permittees authorized under the permit for small construction activities are responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures prior to final stabilization of the site; or
- (b) permittees authorized under the permit for large construction activities are responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures prior to final stabilization of the site and prior to submission of an NOT.

4. Other Required Controls and BMPs

- (a) Permittees shall minimize, to the extent practicable, the off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and dust. The SWP3 shall include a description of controls utilized to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater from the site.
- (b) The SWP3 must include a description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on-site and a description of controls to minimize pollutants from these materials.
- (c) The SWP3 must include a description of potential pollutant sources in discharges of stormwater from all areas of the construction site where construction activity, including construction support activities, will be located, and a description of controls and measures that will be implemented at those sites to minimize pollutant discharges.
- (d) Permittees shall place velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel (i.e., runoff conveyance) to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course, so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.
- (e) Permittees shall design and utilize appropriate controls in accordance with Part IV. of this permit to minimize the offsite transport of suspended sediments and other pollutants if it is necessary to pump or channel standing water from the site.
- (f) Permittees shall ensure that all other required controls and BMPs comply with all of the requirements of Part IV. of this general permit.
- (g) For demolition of any structure with at least 10,000 square feet of floor space that was built or renovated before January 1, 1980, and the receiving waterbody is impaired for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs):
 - i. implement controls to minimize the exposure of PCB-containing building materials, including paint, caulk, and pre-1980 fluorescent lighting fixtures to precipitation and to stormwater; and

- ii. ensure that disposal of such materials is performed in compliance with applicable state, federal, and local laws.
5. Documentation of Compliance with Approved State and Local Plans
- (a) Permittees must ensure that the SWP3 is consistent with requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater management site plans or site permits approved by federal, state, or local officials.
 - (b) SWP3s must be updated as necessary to remain consistent with any changes applicable to protecting surface water resources in sediment erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater management site plans or site permits approved by state or local official for which the permittee receives written notice.
 - (c) If the permittee is required to prepare a separate management plan, including but not limited to a WPAP or Contributing Zone Plan in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 213 (related to the Edwards Aquifer), then a copy of that plan must be either included in the SWP3 or made readily available upon request to authorized personnel of the TCEQ. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the approval letter for the plan in its SWP3.
6. Maintenance Requirements
- (a) All protective measures identified in the SWP3 must be maintained in effective operating condition. If, through inspections or other means, as soon as the permittee determines that BMPs are not operating effectively, then the permittee shall perform maintenance as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls, and prior to the next rain event if feasible. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, the reason shall be documented in the SWP3 and maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. Erosion and sediment controls that have been intentionally disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately upon discovery.
 - (b) If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used incorrectly, is performing inadequately, or is damaged, then the operator shall replace or modify the control as soon as practicable after making the discovery.
 - (c) Sediment must be removed from sediment traps and sedimentation ponds no later than the time that design capacity has been reduced by 50%. For perimeter controls such as silt fences, berms, etc., the trapped sediment must be removed before it reaches 50% of the above-ground height.
 - (d) If sediment escapes the site, accumulations must be removed at a frequency that minimizes off-site impacts, and prior to the next rain event, if feasible. If the permittee does not own or operate the off-site conveyance, then the permittee shall work with the owner or operator of the property to remove the sediment.
7. Observation and Evaluation of Dewatering Controls Pursuant to Part IV.C. of this General Permit
- (a) Personnel provided by the permittee must observe and evaluate dewatering controls at a minimum of once per day on the days where dewatering discharges from the construction site occur. Personnel conducting these evaluations must be knowledgeable of this general permit, the construction activities at the site, and the SWP3 for the site. Personnel conducting these evaluations are not required to have signatory authority for reports under 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

(b) Requirements for Observations and Evaluations

- i. A report summarizing the scope of any observation and evaluation must be completed within 24-hours following the evaluation. The report must also include, at a minimum, the following:
 - (A) date of the observations and evaluation;
 - (B) name(s) and title(s) of personnel making the observations and evaluation;
 - (C) approximate times that the dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of evaluation, or if the dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous (this information can be reported by personnel initiating the dewatering discharge);
 - (D) estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of evaluation;
 - (E) whether or not any indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge (e.g., foam, oil sheen, noticeable odor, floating solids, suspended sediments, or other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution); and
 - (F) major observations, including: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.
- ii. Actions taken as a result of evaluations, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).
- iii. The names and qualifications of personnel making the evaluations for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.

8. Inspections of All Controls

- (a) Personnel provided by the permittee must inspect disturbed areas (cleared, graded, or excavated) of the construction site that do not meet the requirements of final stabilization in this general permit, all locations where stabilization measures have been implemented, areas of construction support activity covered under this permit, stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls) for evidence of, or the potential for, the discharge of pollutants, areas where stormwater typically flows within the construction site, and points of discharge from the construction site.
 - i. Personnel conducting these inspections must be knowledgeable of this general permit, the construction activities at the site, and the SWP3 for the site.
 - ii. Personnel conducting these inspections are not required to have signatory authority for inspection reports under 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

(b) Requirements for Inspections

- i. Inspect all stormwater controls (including sediment and erosion control measures identified in the SWP3) to ensure that they are installed properly, appear to be operational, and minimizing pollutants in discharges, as intended.
- ii. Identify locations on the construction site where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary.
- iii. Check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation that can be attributed to the points of discharge where discharges leave the construction site or discharge into any surface water in the state flowing within or adjacent to the construction site.
- iv. Identify any incidents of noncompliance observed during the inspection.
- v. Inspect locations where vehicles enter or exit the site for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.
- vi. If an inspection is performed when discharges from the construction site are occurring: identify all discharge points at the site, and observe and document the visual quality of the discharge (i.e., color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other such indicators of pollutants in stormwater).
- vii. Complete any necessary maintenance needed, based on the results of the inspection and in accordance with the requirements listed in Part III.F.6. above.

(c) Inspection frequencies:

- i. Inspections of construction sites must be conducted at least once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater, unless as otherwise provided below in Part III.F.8.(c)ii. – v. below.
 - (A) If a storm event produces 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.5 inches but together produce 0.5 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.5 inches of rain or more has fallen. When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.
 - (B) If a storm event produces 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.5 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.5 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two (2) inspections would be required for such a storm event). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.
- ii. Inspection frequencies must be conducted at least once every month in areas of the construction site that meet final stabilization or have been temporarily stabilized.
- iii. Inspection frequencies for construction sites, where runoff is unlikely due to the occurrence of frozen conditions at the site, must be conducted at least once every month until thawing conditions begin to occur (see definitions for thawing conditions in Part I.B.). The SWP3 must also contain a record of the approximate beginning and ending dates of when frozen conditions occurred at the site, which resulted in inspections being conducted monthly, while those

conditions persisted, instead of at the interval of once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.

- iv. In arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, inspections must be conducted at least once every month and within 24 hours after the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. The SWP3 must also contain a record of the total rainfall measured, as well as the approximate beginning and ending dates of when drought conditions occurred at the site, which resulted in inspections being conducted monthly, while those conditions persisted, instead of at the interval of once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.
 - v. As an alternative to the inspection schedule in Part III.F.8.(c)i. above, the SWP3 may be developed to require that these inspections will occur at least once every seven (7) calendar days. If this alternative schedule is developed, then the inspection must occur regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection.
 - vi. The inspection procedures described in Part III.F.8.(c)i. – v above can be performed at the frequencies and under the applicable conditions indicated for each schedule option, provided that the SWP3 reflects the current schedule and that any changes to the schedule are made in accordance with the following provisions: the inspection frequency schedule can only be changed a maximum of once per calendar month and implemented within the first five (5) business days of a calendar month; and the reason for the schedule change documented in the SWP3 (e.g., end of “dry” season and beginning of “wet” season).
- (d) Utility line installation, pipeline construction, and other examples of long, narrow, linear construction activities may provide inspection personnel with limited access to the areas described in Part III.F.8.(a) above.
- i. Inspection of linear construction sites could require the use of vehicles that could compromise areas of temporary or permanent stabilization, cause additional disturbance of soils, and result in the increase the potential for erosion. In these circumstances, controls must be inspected at least once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater, but representative inspections may be performed.
 - ii. For representative inspections, personnel must inspect controls along the construction site for 0.25 mile above and below each access point where a roadway, undisturbed right-of-way, or other similar feature intersects the construction site and allows access to the areas described in Part III.F.8.(a) above. The conditions of the controls along each inspected 0.25-mile portion may be considered as representative of the condition of controls along that reach extending from the end of the 0.25-mile portion to either the end of the next 0.25-mile inspected portion, or to the end of the project, whichever occurs first.

As an alternative to the inspection schedule described in Part III.F.8.(c)i. above, the SWP3 may be developed to require that these inspections will occur at least once every seven (7) calendar days. If this alternative schedule is developed, the inspection must occur regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection.

- iii. the SWP3 for a linear construction site must reflect the current inspection schedule. Any changes to the inspection schedule must be made in accordance with the following provisions:
 - (A) the schedule may be changed a maximum of one time each month;

- (B) the schedule change must be implemented at the beginning of a calendar month, and
 - (C) the reason for the schedule change must be documented in the SWP3 (e.g., end of “dry” season and beginning of “wet” season).
- (e) Adverse Conditions.
- Requirements for inspections may be temporarily suspended for adverse conditions. Adverse conditions are conditions that are either dangerous to personnel (e.g., high wind, excessive lightning) or conditions that prohibit access to the site (e.g., flooding, freezing conditions). Adverse conditions that result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to inspect must be documented and included as part of the SWP3. Documentation must include:
- i. the date and time of the adverse condition,
 - ii. names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and
 - iii. a narrative for the nature of the adverse condition.
- (f) In the event of flooding or other adverse conditions which prohibit access to the inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable.
- Inspection Reports.
- i. A report summarizing the scope of any inspection must be completed within 24-hours following the inspection. The report must also include the date(s) of the inspection and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3. Major observations in the report must include: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.
 - ii. Actions taken as a result of inspections, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).
 - iii. The names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.
- (g) The SWP3 must be modified based on the results of inspections, as necessary, to better control pollutants in runoff. Revisions to the SWP3 must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs are modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, an implementation schedule must be described in the SWP3 and wherever possible those changes implemented before the next storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, these changes must be implemented as soon as practicable. If necessary, modify your site map to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.
9. The SWP3 must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for all eligible non-stormwater components of the discharge, as listed in Part II.A.3. of this permit.
10. The SWP3 must include the information required in Part III.B. of this general permit.

11. The SWP3 must include pollution prevention procedures that comply with Part IV.D. of this general permit.

Part IV. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements Applicable to All Sites

Except as provided in 40 CFR §§ 125.30-125.32, any discharge regulated under this general permit, with the exception of sites that obtained waivers based on low rainfall erosivity, must achieve, at a minimum, the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). The BPT are also required by and must satisfy the Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) permitting requirement for application of 40 CFR § 450.24 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR § 450.22 Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and 40 CFR § 450.23 Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT).

Section A. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls 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 in order to minimize pollutant discharges;
2. control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge point(s);
3. minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
4. minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
5. minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
6. provide and maintain appropriate natural buffers around surface water in the state. Direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infeasible. If providing buffers is infeasible, the permittee shall document the reason that natural buffers are infeasible and shall implement additional erosion and sediment controls to reduce sediment load;
7. preserve native topsoil at the site, unless the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed, or it is infeasible; and
8. minimize soil compaction. In areas of the construction site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, either:
 - (a) restrict vehicle and equipment use to avoid soil compaction; or
 - (b) prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetative growth, if necessary and feasible.

Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted.

9. TCEQ does not consider stormwater control features (e.g., stormwater conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins) to constitute "surface water" for the purposes of triggering the buffer requirement in Part IV.A.(6) above.

Section B. Soil Stabilization

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. In the context of this requirement, “immediately” means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next workday, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than fourteen (14) calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures, and final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative non-vegetative stabilization measures must be employed as soon as practicable. Refer to Part III.F.2.(b) for complete erosion control and stabilization practice requirements. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed.

Section C. Dewatering

Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by appropriate controls to address sediment and prevent erosion. Operators must observe and evaluate the dewatering controls once per day while the dewatering discharge occurs as described in Part III.F.7. of this general permit.

Section D. Pollution Prevention Measures

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;
3. minimize the exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the workday and during storm events. For waste containers that do not have lids, where the container itself is not sufficiently secure enough to prevent the discharge of pollutants absent a cover and could leak, the permittee must provide either a cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, stormwater, and wind, or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment). Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use);
4. minimize exposure of wastes by implementing good housekeeping measures. Wastes must be cleaned up and disposed of in designated waste containers on days of operation at the site. Wastes must be cleaned up immediately if containers overflow;

5. minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. You must also, within seven (7) calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release; and
6. minimize exposure of sanitary waste by positioning portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and so that they are located away from surface water in the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances.

Section E. Prohibited Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

1. wastewater from wash out of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
2. wastewater from wash out 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;
4. soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
5. toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Section F. Surface Outlets

When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible. If infeasible, the permittee must provide documentation in the SWP3 to support the determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

Part V. Stormwater Runoff from Concrete Batch Plants

Discharges of stormwater runoff from concrete batch plants present at regulated construction sites and operated as a construction support activity may be authorized under the provisions of this general permit, provided that the following requirements are met for concrete batch plant(s) authorized under this permit. Only the discharges of stormwater runoff and non-stormwater from concrete batch plants that meet the requirements of a construction support activity can be authorized under this permit (see the requirements for “Non-Stormwater Discharges” in Part II.A.3. and “Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activity” in Part II.A.2.).

If discharges of stormwater runoff or non-stormwater from concrete batch plants are not authorized under this general permit, then discharges must be authorized under an alternative general permit or individual permit [see the requirement in Part II.A.2.(c)].

This permit does not authorize the discharge or land disposal of any wastewater from concrete batch plants at regulated construction sites. Authorization for these wastes must be obtained under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.

Section A. Benchmark Sampling Requirements

- Operators of concrete batch plants authorized under this general permit shall sample the stormwater runoff from the concrete batch plants according to the requirements of this section of this general permit, and must conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the SWP3 based on the following benchmark monitoring values:

Table 1. Benchmark Parameters

Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease (*1)	15 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
Total Suspended Solids (*1)	50 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
pH	6.0 – 9.0 Standard Units	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
Total Iron (*1)	1.3 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)

- (*1) All analytical results for these parameters must be obtained from a laboratory that is accredited based on rules located in 30 TAC § 25.4 (a) or through the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). Analysis must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods for analysis that comply with the rules located in 40 CFR §§ 136.1(c) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).
- (*2) When discharge occurs. Sampling is required within the first 30 minutes of discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample, or to complete the sampling, within the first 30 minutes, sampling must be completed within the first hour of discharge. If sampling is not completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.
- (*3) Sampling must be conducted at least once during each of the following periods. The first sample must be collected during the first full quarter that a stormwater discharge occurs from a concrete batch plant authorized under this general permit.
- January through March
April through June
July through September
October through December
- For projects lasting less than one full quarter, a minimum of one sample shall be collected, provided that a stormwater discharge occurred at least once following submission of the NOI or following the date that automatic authorization was obtained under Part II.E.2., and prior to terminating coverage.
- (*4) A grab sample shall be collected from the stormwater discharge resulting from a storm event that is at least 0.1 inches of measured precipitation that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. The sample shall be collected downstream of the concrete batch plant, and where the discharge exits any BMPs utilized to handle the runoff from the batch plant, prior to commingling with any other water authorized under this general permit.

2. The permittee must compare the results of sample analyses to the benchmark values above, and must include this comparison in the overall assessment of the SWP3's effectiveness. Analytical results that exceed a benchmark value are not a violation of this permit, as these values are not numeric effluent limitations. Results of analyses are indicators that modifications of the SWP3 should be assessed and may be necessary to protect water quality. The operator must investigate the cause for each exceedance and must document the results of this investigation in the SWP3 by the end of the quarter following the sampling event.

The operator's investigation must identify the following:

- (a) any additional potential sources of pollution, such as spills that might have occurred;
- (b) necessary revisions to good housekeeping measures that are part of the SWP3;
- (c) additional BMPs, including a schedule to install or implement the BMPs; and
- (d) other parts of the SWP3 that may require revisions in order to meet the goal of the benchmark values.

Background concentrations of specific pollutants may also be considered during the investigation. If the operator is able to relate the cause of the exceedance to background concentrations, then subsequent exceedances of benchmark values for that pollutant may be resolved by referencing earlier findings in the SWP3. Background concentrations may be identified by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-on to the permitted facility, by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-off from adjacent non-industrial areas, or by identifying the pollutant is a naturally occurring material in soils at the site.

Section B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and SWP3 Requirements

Minimum SWP3 Requirements – The following are required in addition to other SWP3 requirements listed in this general permit, which include, but are not limited to the applicable requirements located in Part III.F.8. of this general permit, as follows:

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources – The SWP3 must provide a description of potential sources (activities and materials) that can cause, have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or have been found to cause, or contribute to, the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state in stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants authorized under this permit. The SWP3 must describe the implementation of practices that will be used to minimize to the extent practicable the discharge of pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and non-stormwater discharges (described in Part II.A.3. of this general permit), in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including the protection of water quality, and must ensure the implementation of these practices.

The following must be developed, at a minimum, in support of developing this description:

- (a) Drainage – The site map must include the following information:
 - i. the location of all outfalls for stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants that are authorized under this permit;
 - ii. a depiction of the drainage area and the direction of flow to the outfall(s);
 - iii. structural controls used within the drainage area(s);

- iv. the locations of the following areas associated with concrete batch plants that are exposed to precipitation: vehicle and equipment maintenance activities (including fueling, repair, and storage areas for vehicles and equipment scheduled for maintenance); areas used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; material processing and storage areas; and loading and unloading areas; and
 - v. the locations of the following: any bag house or other dust control device(s); recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of facility wastewater (including the areas that drain to the treatment device); areas with significant materials; and areas where major spills or leaks have occurred.
- (b) Inventory of Exposed Materials – A list of materials handled at the concrete batch plant that may be exposed to stormwater and precipitation and that have a potential to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants that are authorized under this general permit.
- (c) Spills and Leaks – A list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas exposed to stormwater and precipitation and that drain to stormwater outfalls associated with concrete batch plants authorized under this general permit must be developed, maintained, and updated as needed.
- (d) Sampling Data – A summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data must be maintained, if available.
2. Measures and Controls – The SWP3 must include a description of management controls to regulate pollutants identified in the SWP3’s “Description of Potential Pollutant Sources” from Part V.B.1. of this permit, and a schedule for implementation of the measures and controls. This must include, at a minimum:
- (a) Good Housekeeping – Good housekeeping measures must be developed and implemented in the area(s) associated with concrete batch plants.
 - i. Operators must prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), settled dust, or other significant materials from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping or other equivalent practices. These practices must be conducted at a frequency that is determined based on consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, and shall occur at least once per week when cement or aggregate is being handled or otherwise processed in the area.
 - ii. Operators must prevent the exposure of fine granular solids, such as cement, to stormwater. Where practicable, these materials must be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered areas, or under covering.
 - (b) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff and precipitation, and the drainage areas from these locations, must be identified in the SWP3. Where appropriate, the SWP3 must specify material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment. Procedures for cleaning up spills must be identified in the SWP3 and made available to the appropriate personnel.
 - (c) Inspections – Qualified facility personnel (i.e., a person or persons with knowledge of this general permit, the concrete batch plant, and the SWP3 related to the concrete batch plant(s) for the site) must be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility specified in the SWP3. Personnel conducting these inspections are not required to have signatory authority for inspection reports under 30 TAC § 305.128. Inspections of facilities in operation must be performed

once every seven (7) days. Inspections of facilities that are not in operation must be performed at a minimum of once per month. The current inspection frequency being implemented at the facility must be recorded in the SWP3. The inspection must take place while the facility is in operation and must, at a minimum, include all areas that are exposed to stormwater at the site, including material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections must be maintained and be made readily available for inspection upon request.

- (d) Employee Training – An employee training program must be developed to educate personnel responsible for implementing any component of the SWP3, or personnel otherwise responsible for stormwater pollution prevention, with the provisions of the SWP3. The frequency of training must be documented in the SWP3, and at a minimum, must consist of one (1) training prior to the initiation of operation of the concrete batch plant.
 - (e) Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures – A description of spills and similar incidents, plus additional information that is obtained regarding the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges, must be included in the SWP3. Inspection and maintenance activities must be documented and records of those inspection and maintenance activities must be incorporated in the SWP3.
 - (f) Management of Runoff – The SWP3 shall contain a narrative consideration for reducing the volume of runoff from concrete batch plants by diverting runoff or otherwise managing runoff, including use of infiltration, detention ponds, retention ponds, or reusing of runoff.
3. Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation – At least once per year, one or more qualified personnel (i.e., a person or persons with knowledge of this general permit, the concrete batch plant, and the SWP3 related to the concrete batch plant(s) for the site) shall conduct a compliance evaluation of the plant. The evaluation must include the following:
- (a) visual examination of all areas draining stormwater associated with regulated concrete batch plants for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. These include, but are not limited to: cleaning areas, material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, and truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Measures implemented to reduce pollutants in runoff (including structural controls and implementation of management practices) must be evaluated to determine if they are effective and if they are implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit and with the permittee's SWP3. The operator shall conduct a visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWP3, such as spill response equipment.
 - (b) based on the results of the evaluation, the following must be revised as appropriate within two (2) weeks of the evaluation: the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part V.B.1., "Description of Potential Pollutant Sources"); and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part V.B.2., "Measures and Controls"). The revisions may include a schedule for implementing the necessary changes.
 - (c) the permittee shall prepare and include in the SWP3 a report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, the personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3, and actions taken in response to the findings of the evaluation. The report must identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where the report does not identify incidences of noncompliance, the report must contain a statement that the evaluation did not identify any

incidence(s), and the report must be signed according to 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

- (d) the Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation may substitute for one of the required inspections delineated in Part V.B.2.(c) of this general permit.

Section C. Prohibition of Wastewater Discharges

Wastewater discharges associated with concrete production including wastewater disposal by land application are not authorized under this general permit. These wastewater discharges must be authorized under an alternative TCEQ water quality permit or otherwise disposed of in an authorized manner. Discharges of concrete truck wash out at construction sites may be authorized if conducted in accordance with the requirements of Part VI of this general permit.

Part VI. Concrete Truck Wash Out Requirements

This general permit authorizes the land disposal of wash out from concrete trucks at construction sites regulated under this general permit, provided the following requirements are met. Any discharge of concrete production wastewater to surface water in the state must be authorized under a separate TCEQ general permit or individual permit.

- A.** Discharge of concrete truck wash out water to surface water in the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited by this general permit.
- B.** Concrete truck wash out water shall be disposed in areas at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent discharge to surface water in the state, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash out water to prevent discharge to surface water in the state. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measures to prevent runoff from the construction site.
- C.** Wash out of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized. The discharge of concrete truck wash out water is prohibited at all times, and the operator shall insure that its BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck wash out as the result of rainfall or stormwater runoff.
- D.** The disposal of wash out water from concrete trucks, made under authorization of this general permit must not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.
- E.** If a SWP3 is required to be implemented, the SWP3 shall include concrete wash out areas on the associated site map.

Part VII. Retention of Records

The permittee must retain the following records for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that a NOT is submitted as required in Part II.F.1. and 2. of this permit. For activities in which an NOT is not required, records shall be retained for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that the operator terminates coverage under Section II.F.3. of this permit. Records include:

- A.** a copy of the SWP3;
- B.** all reports and actions required by this permit, including a copy of the TCEQ construction site notice;
- C.** all data used to complete the NOI, if an NOI is required for coverage under this general permit; and
- D.** all records of submittal of forms submitted to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to the secondary operator of a large construction site, if applicable.

Part VIII. Standard Permit Conditions

- A.** The permittee has a duty to comply with all permit conditions. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of the permit and statutes under which it was issued (CWA and TWC), and is grounds for enforcement action, for terminating, revoking and reissuance, or modification, or denying coverage under this general permit, or for requiring a discharger to apply for and obtain an individual TPDES permit, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41 (a).
- B.** Authorization under this general permit may be modified, suspended, revoked and reissued, terminated or otherwise suspended for cause, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41(f). Filing a notice of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance by the permittee does not stay any permit condition. The permittee must furnish to the executive director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information necessary for the executive director to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating or, otherwise suspending authorization under this permit, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41 (h). Additionally, the permittee must provide to the executive director, upon request, copies of all records that the permittee is required to maintain as a condition of this general permit.
- C.** It is not a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the permit conditions.
- D.** Inspection and entry shall be allowed under TWC Chapters 26-28, Texas Health and Safety Code §§ 361.032-361.033 and 361.037, and 40 CFR § 122.41(i). The statement in TWC § 26.014 that commission entry of a facility shall occur according to an establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the facility or site, but merely describes the commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.
- E.** The discharger is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC Chapter 7 for violations including but not limited to the following:
 - 1. negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8);
 - 2. knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under a permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance; and
 - 3. knowingly violating CWA §303 and placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.
- F.** All reports and other information requested by the executive director must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).
- G.** Authorization under this general permit does not convey property or water rights of any sort and does not grant any exclusive privilege.
- H.** 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.

- I.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- J.** The permittee shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements in 40 CFR § 122.41(j) and (l), as applicable.
- K.** Analysis must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods for analysis that comply with the rules located in 40 CFR §§ 136.1(c) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

Part IX. Fees

- A.** A fee of must be submitted along with the NOI:
 - 1. \$225 if submitting an NOI electronically, or
 - 2. \$325 if submitting a paper NOI.
- B.** Fees are due upon submission of the NOI. An NOI will not be declared administratively complete unless the associated fee has been paid in full.
- C.** No separate annual fees will be assessed for this general permit. The Water Quality Annual Fee has been incorporated into the NOI fees as described above.

Appendix A: Automatic Authorization

Periods of Low Erosion Potential by County – Eligible Date Ranges

Andrews: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Foard: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Archer: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Gaines: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Armstrong: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Garza: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Bailey: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14	Glasscock: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Baylor: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Hale: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Borden: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Hall: Feb. 1 - Mar. 30
Brewster: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Hansford: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Briscoe: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Hardeman: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Brown: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Hartley: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Callahan: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Haskell: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Carson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Hockley: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Castro: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Howard: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Childress: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Hudspeth: Nov. 1 - May 14
Cochran: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14	Hutchinson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Coke: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Irion: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Coleman: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Jeff Davis: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30 or Nov. 15 - May 14
Collingsworth: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28	Jones: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Concho: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Kent: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14 or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30
Cottle: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Kerr: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Crane: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Kimble: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Crockett: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30	King: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Crosby: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Kinney: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Culberson: Nov. 1 - May 14	Knox: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Dallam: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Lamb: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Dawson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Loving: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Deaf Smith: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Lubbock: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Dickens: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30	Lynn: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Dimmit: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Martin: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Donley: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28	Mason: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Eastland: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Maverick: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Ector: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	McCulloch: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Edwards: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Menard: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
El Paso: Jan. 1 - Jul. 14, or May 15 - Jul. 31, or Jun. 1 - Aug. 14, or Jun. 15 - Sept. 14, or Jul. 1 - Oct. 14, or Jul. 15 - Oct. 31, or Aug. 1 - Apr. 30, or Aug. 15 - May 14, or Sept. 1 - May 30, or Oct. 1 - Jun. 14, or Nov. 1 - Jun. 30, or Nov. 15 - Jul. 14	Midland: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Fisher: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14	Mitchell: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Floyd: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30	Moore: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
	Motley: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30
	Nolan: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
	Oldham: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Construction General Permit

Parmer: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Pecos: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Potter: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Presidio: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Randall: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Reagan: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Real: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Reeves: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Runnels: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Schleicher: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Scurry: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Shackelford: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sherman: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Stephens: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sterling: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Stonewall: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sutton: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

TPDES General Permit No. TXR150000 Appendix A

Swisher: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Taylor: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Terrell: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Terry: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Throckmorton: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Tom Green: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Upton: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Uvalde: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Val Verde: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30
Ward: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Wichita: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Wilbarger: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Winkler: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Yoakum: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Young: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Wheeler: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28
Zavala: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Appendix B: Storm Erosivity (EI) Zones in Texas

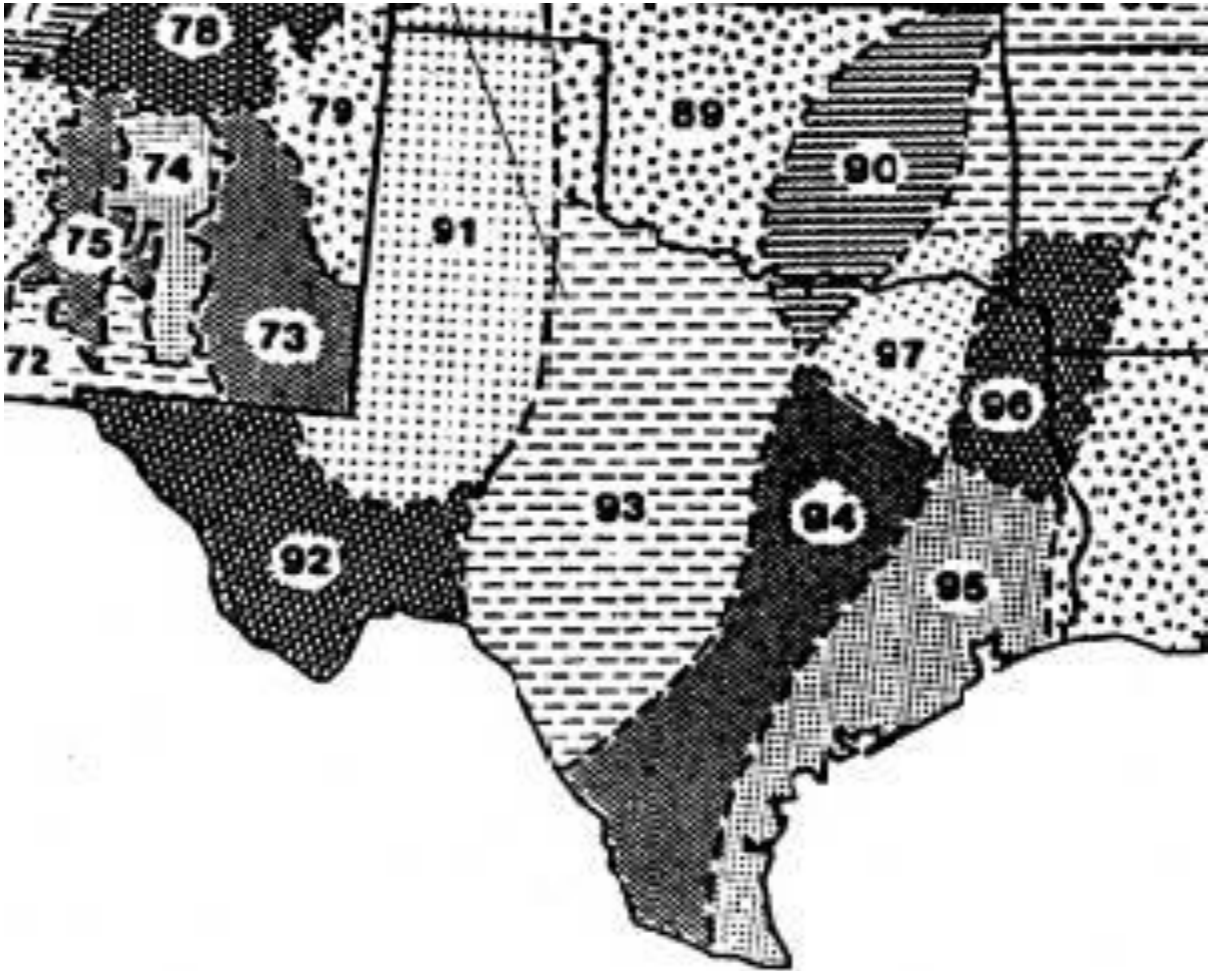


Figure B. EI Distribution Zones

Adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

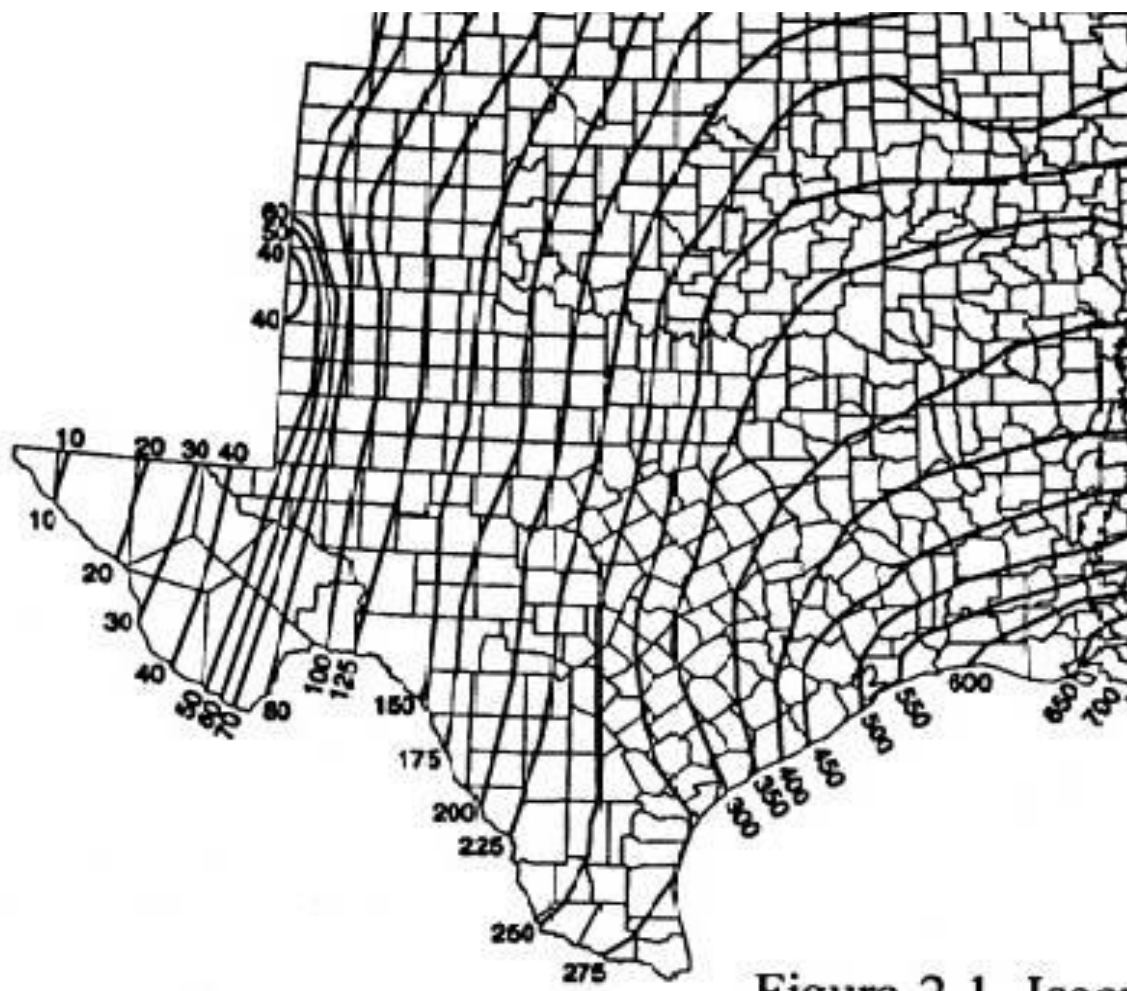
Appendix C: Isoerodent Map

Figure C. Isoerodent Map of Texas. Units are hundreds $\text{ft} \cdot \text{tonf} \cdot \text{in} (\text{ac} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{yr})^{-1}$

Adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Appendix D: Erosivity Indices for EI Zones in Texas**Table D.** EI as percentage of average annual computed selected geographic areas (EI number) by date period (month/day).

Date Periods* (Month/Day)																									
EI #	1/1	1/16	1/31	2/15	3/1	3/16	3/31	4/15	4/30	5/15	5/30	6/14	6/29	7/14	7/29	8/13	8/28	9/12	9/27	10/12	10/27	11/11	11/26	12/11	12/31
89	0	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	8	27	38	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	94	97	98	99	100	100	100
90	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	13	21	29	37	46	54	60	65	69	74	81	87	92	95	97	98	99	100
91	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	16	29	39	46	53	60	67	74	81	88	95	99	99	100	100	100
92	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	16	29	39	46	53	60	67	74	81	88	95	99	99	100	100	100
93	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	13	25	40	49	56	62	67	72	76	80	85	91	97	98	99	99	100
94	0	1	2	4	6	8	10	15	21	29	38	47	53	57	61	65	70	76	83	88	91	94	96	98	100
95	0	1	3	5	7	9	11	14	18	27	35	41	46	51	57	62	68	73	79	84	89	93	96	98	100
96	0	2	4	6	9	12	17	23	30	37	43	49	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	97	100
97	0	1	3	5	7	10	14	20	28	37	48	56	61	64	68	72	77	81	86	89	92	95	98	99	100
106	0	3	6	9	13	17	21	27	33	38	44	49	55	61	67	71	75	78	81	84	86	90	94	97	100

*Each period begins on the date listed in the table above and lasts until the day before the following period. The final period begins on December 11 and ends on December 31.

Table adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

Appendix 4

**Notice of Intent (NOI) and Acknowledgement Letter
Delegation of Signatory Form**

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Construction Notice of Intent

Site Information (Regulated Entity)

What is the name of the site to be authorized?	Rim Rock Condos
Does the site have a physical address?	Yes

Physical Address

Number and Street	11501 RIM ROCK TRL
City	AUSTIN
State	TX
ZIP	78737
County	TRAVIS
Latitude (N) (##.#####)	30.211305
Longitude (W) (-###.#####)	-97.951742
Primary SIC Code	
Secondary SIC Code	
Primary NAICS Code	
Secondary NAICS Code	

Regulated Entity Site Information

What is the Regulated Entity's Number (RN)?	
What is the name of the Regulated Entity (RE)?	Rim Rock Condos
Does the RE site have a physical address?	Yes

Physical Address

Number and Street	11501 RIM ROCK TRL
City	AUSTIN
State	TX
ZIP	78737
County	TRAVIS
Latitude (N) (##.#####)	30.211305
Longitude (W) (-###.#####)	-97.951742
Facility NAICS Code	
What is the primary business of this entity?	

Customer (Applicant) Information

How is this applicant associated with this site?	Operator
What is the applicant's Customer Number (CN)?	
Type of Customer	Corporation

Full legal name of the applicant:

Legal Name	FinnDitty LLC
------------	---------------

Texas SOS Filing Number	0803972344
Federal Tax ID	
State Franchise Tax ID	32078222315
State Sales Tax ID	
Local Tax ID	
DUNS Number	
Number of Employees	
Independently Owned and Operated?	

I certify that the full legal name of the entity applying for this permit has been provided and is legally authorized to do business in Texas.	Yes
--	-----

Responsible Authority Contact

Organization Name	FinnDitty LLC
Prefix	
First	John
Middle	
Last	Taylor
Suffix	
Credentials	
Title	Manager

Responsible Authority Mailing Address

Enter new address or copy one from list:	
Address Type	Domestic
Mailing Address (include Suite or Bldg. here, if applicable)	1317 ROSEWOOD AVE
Routing (such as Mail Code, Dept., or Attn:)	
City	AUSTIN
State	TX
ZIP	78702
Phone (###-###-####)	5129201340
Extension	
Alternate Phone (###-###-####)	
Fax (###-###-####)	
E-mail	john.taylor@taylorcoughlin.com

Application Contact

Person TCEQ should contact for questions about this application:

Same as another contact?	
Organization Name	Westward Environmental Inc
Prefix	
First	Landon

Middle

Last

Hood

Suffix

Credentials

Title

Environmental Specialist

Enter new address or copy one from list:

Mailing Address

Address Type

Domestic

Mailing Address (include Suite or Bldg. here, if applicable)

PO BOX 2205

Routing (such as Mail Code, Dept., or Attn:)

City

BOERNE

State

TX

ZIP

78006

Phone (###-###-####)

8302498284

Extension

Alternate Phone (###-###-####)

Fax (###-###-####)

E-mail

lhoo@westwardenv.com

CNOI General Characteristics

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1) Is the project or site located on Indian Country Lands? | No |
| 2) Is the project or site associated to a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72? | No |
| 3) Is your construction activity associated with an oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment, or transmission facility? | No |
| 4) What is the Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code that best describes the construction activity being conducted at the site? | 1522 |
| 5) If applicable, what is the Secondary SIC Code(s)? | |
| 6) What is the total number of acres that the construction project or site will disturb under the control of the primary operator? | 8 |
| 7) What is the construction project or site type? | Multi-family residential |
| 8) Is the project part of a larger common plan of development or sale? | No |
| 9) What is the estimated start date of the project? | 07/08/2024 |
| 10) What is the estimated end date of the project? | 07/01/2025 |
| 11) Will concrete truck washout be performed at the site? | No |
| 12) What is the name of the first water body(s) to receive the stormwater runoff or potential runoff from the site? | Slaughter Creek |
| 13) What is the segment number(s) of the classified water body(s) that the discharge will eventually reach? | 1427 |

14) Is the discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?	Yes
14.1) What is the name of the MS4 Operator?	Travis County
15) Is the discharge or potential discharge within the Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone, or Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone of the Edwards Aquifer, as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 213?	Yes
15.1) I certify that the copy of the TCEQ-approved Plan required by the Edwards Aquifer Rule (30 TAC Chapter 213) that is included or referenced in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be implemented.	Yes
16) I certify that a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) has been developed, will be implemented prior to construction, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is compliant with any applicable local sediment and erosion control plans, as required in the general permit TXR150000. Note: For multiple operators who prepare a shared SWP3, the confirmation of an operator may be limited to its obligations under the SWP3 provided all obligations are confirmed by at least one operator.	Yes
17) I certify that I have obtained a copy and understand the terms and conditions of the Construction General Permit (TXR150000).	Yes
18) I understand that a Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted when this authorization is no longer needed.	Yes

Rim Rock Condos

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Appendix 5
SWP3 Inspection Form
Dewatering Inspection Form

Construction SWP3 - Inspection Report Form

TO BE COMPLETED EVERY 7 DAYS or EVERY 14 DAYS AND WITHIN 24
HOURS OF A RAINFALL EVENT OF 0.5 INCHES OR MORE

Section A

By: _____

Date: _____

Qualifications: _____

Time: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

Inspection for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

Areas of concern include:

- Exposed Materials storage areas
- Fuel storage/dispensing areas
- Disturbed areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized
- Structural controls (berms, ponds, sumps, diversion ditches, silt fences, aggregate filters, etc.)
- Maintenance areas
- Vehicle and equipment parking areas

Section B

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

DID YOU OBSERVE (check the boxes that are applicable):

Location

☐ Evidence of erosion?

☐ Discharge(s) of sediment or pollution from the site?

☐ Sediment and Erosion controls **not** operating correctly?

☐ Additional Control(s) needed?

☐ Control(s) in need of repair or maintenance?

☐ Intentionally disabled, run-over, or removed control(s)?

☐ Silt fencing - Is there evidence of washout or overtopping?

☐ Rock Rubble Dam - Is there evidence of washout or overtopping?

☐ Earth Dike - Is there evidence of washout or overtopping?

☐ Earth dike not stabilized?

☐ Sediment basin - Is there evidence of overtopping or washout?

☐ Sediment basin capacity less than 50% than original design?

☐ Evidence of off-site tracking from entrance/exit?

☐ Evidence of poor Housekeeping?

☐ (Other)

☐ Check this box if no incidents of noncompliance were noted during the inspection and refer to Section E.

WHO WAS NOTIFIED?

DATE NOTIFIED?

SIGNATURE:

Section C**CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN:**

If BMPs must be modified or additional BMPs are necessary, include implementation schedule.

Section D**MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO THE SWP3:**

Modifications/Revisions to the SWP3 must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

Section E

Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and TXR150000 Permit. The report must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

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 gathered and evaluated 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 and accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Rim Rock Condos

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Appendix 6

Grading, Construction Activities, and Stabilization Log

Appendix 7
Materials List

[illegible]

Rim Rock Condos

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Appendix 8
Project Site Notice

Appendix 9
Best Management Practice (BMP) Matrix

Best Management Practice (BMP) Matrix

Vegetation and Soil Stabilization Erosion Control Measures																						
Measure	Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
Compost blanket	A 1- to 4-inch surface application of compost/mulch or a blend to protect areas with erosive potential		X			X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X			X		
Compost filter tube	A tubular mesh sock filled with a specified blend of composted materials, used to slow flow velocity, capture and degrade chemical pollutants, and trap sediment		X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			
Dust control	A chemical applied to an exposed soil to prevent the movement of dust		X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			
Flocculents	Natural materials or a class of chemicals that cause colloidal particles (clay) to coagulate; the coagulated particles group together to form flocs that will settle out of detained stormwater					X													X			
Grass channels	A temporary drainageway to convey runoff through, along, or around an area; these can be established to serve as permanent controls				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mulching	Applying plant residue or other suitable material to protect the soil surface		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			
Rolled erosion products (RECP)	Prefabricated blankets or netting which are formed from both natural and synthetic materials		X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			
Seeding and fertilizing	Seeding grasses and legumes on disturbed soil areas Note: A ground cover of grass is the most effective method of controlling erosion		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Sodding	Bare soil covered with cut sod, usually bluegrass, to provide rapid ground cover and stabilization of the soil; often used in waterways and flumes		X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Stream channel vegetation	The use of vegetation to retard stream channel and bank erosion and maintain soil stability				X		X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Vegetative filter strip	A strip of grass planted at right angles to the flow of runoff; a 30-foot width is desirable, though as little as 10 to 15 feet can be helpful	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	
Wattles	A sediment and stormwater velocity control device, generally tubes of straw, rice straw, or coconut husk encased in ultraviolet (UV) degradable plastic netting or 100% biodegradable burlap material; wattles help stabilize slopes by breaking up the length and by slowing and spreading overland water flow		X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X			

Key

A	Perimeter Control	H	KeyPermanent Stabilizing	O	Drainage Area < 1 acre
B	Slope Protection	I	Soil – Sandy	P	Drainage Area 1-5 acres
C	Borrow and Stockpiles	J	Soil – Silty	Q	Drainage Area > 5 acres
D	Drainage Areas	K	Soil – Clay	R	Effectiveness < 6 mo
E	Sediment Trapping	L	Slope 0% - 3%	S	Effectiveness 6-12 mo
F	Streams	M	Slope 3% - 8%	T	Effectiveness > 12 mo
G	Temporary Stabilizing	N	Slope > 8%		

Example

Description: A site has been disturbed and possesses a drainage area of 4 acres. The soil consists mostly of clay with a gentle slope of 1% - 3%. The discharge of sedimentary runoff from the site has become a concern.

Solution: Based upon the site specific parameters, the selection of appropriate BMPs has been narrowed down to only those that meet E, K, L, and P. The BMPs that meet all of the listed criteria are silt fence, grass channels, and seeding along with fertilizing. At this point it is up to the operator to select and combine those approved BMPs to meet the situation specific needs.

Structural Erosion Control Measures

Measure	Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Compost filter berm	A temporary or permanent ridge of soil located so runoff water is channeled to a planned location		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check dam	A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a drainage ditch				X	X		X				X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Diversion structure	A temporary or permanent dike or compost filter berm located so water can be directed to a planned location (use in conjunction with other BMPs)	X	X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Temporary slope drain	A temporary structure, either metal or flexible pipe, used to carry runoff water from the top of a slope to the bottom	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Energy dissipater	An obstacle placed at the outlet of a drainage pipe or where a rapid flow of water needs to be reduced to prevent erosion				X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Rock chutes and flumes	A device to transport water in a structure to a lower level without erosion		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Silt fence	A temporary barrier of geotextile fabric used to intercept sediment on small drainage areas; one of the most convenient control measures to use on all projects	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Gabion pad or basket	A rectangular wire mesh box filled with rock and used in a variety of places where heavy flexible reinforcement is necessary		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Retaining wall	A constructed wall to assist in the stabilization of cut or fill slopes where permissible slopes cannot be obtained without the use of a wall	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Riprap	A permanent erosion resistant ground cover of large, graded, loose angular stone used where water erosion is a problem		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stabilized construction entrance	A crushed rock or gravel stabilized pad located at points of vehicular ingress or egress at a construction site	X						X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Sediment basin	A basin created by building a dam across a waterway or by excavation or a combination of both; a sediment basin usually consists of a dam, a pipe outlet, and an emergency spillway				X			X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Sediment trap	A depressed area in drainage areas that allows the runoff to slow and the silt to settle				X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X			X		
Subsurface drainage	A perforated pipe, tubing, or tile installed beneath the ground surface to intercept and convey ground water for suitable disposal	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Retention pond	A permanent pool of water that has the capacity to store storm water until it is released from the structure				X	X			X			X	X					X			X

Key

A	Perimeter Control	H	KeyPermanent Stabilizing	O	Drainage Area < 1 acre
B	Slope Protection	I	Soil – Sandy	P	Drainage Area 1-5 acres
C	Borrow and Stockpiles	J	Soil – Silty	Q	Drainage Area > 5 acres
D	Drainage Areas	K	Soil – Clay	R	Effectiveness < 6 mo
E	Sediment Trapping	L	Slope 0% - 3%	S	Effectiveness 6-12 mo
F	Streams	M	Slope 3% - 8%	T	Effectiveness > 12 mo
G	Temporary Stabilizing	N	Slope > 8%		

Source Documents: RG348 - Technical Guidance on Best Management Practices, Iowa Site Erosion Control Manual, and New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control

Appendix 10
Annotated List of Rare Species

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Travis County, Texas



Local office

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (512) 937-7371

1505 Ferguson Lane
Austin, TX 78754-4501

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This species only needs to be considered if the project includes wind turbine operations. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Golden-cheeked Warbler <i>Setophaga chrysoparia</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered

Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Threatened

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Wind Energy Projects

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039>

Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* Threatened

Wherever found

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Wind Energy Projects

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864>

Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758>

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Austin Blind Salamander <i>Eurycea waterlooensis</i>	Endangered
--	------------

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5737>

Barton Springs Salamander *Eurycea sosorum*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1113>

Clams

NAME

STATUS

Texas Fatmucket *Lampsilis bracteata*

Proposed Endangered

Wherever found

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9041>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Tooth Cave Ground Beetle *Rhadine persephone*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5625>

Arachnids

NAME

STATUS

Bone Cave Harvestman *Texella reyesi*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5306>

Tooth Cave Spider *Tayshaneta myopica*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2360>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Bracted Twistflower *Streptanthus bracteatus*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2856>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

There are no documented cases of eagles being present at this location. However, if you believe eagles may be using your site, please reach out to the local Fish and Wildlife Service office.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats³ should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the

general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Black-capped Vireo <i>Vireo atricapilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5716	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Meadowlark <i>Sturnella magna</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 31
Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Aug 15
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere

Painted Bunting *Passerina ciris*

Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Rufous-crowned Sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps eremoeca*

Breeds May 10 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

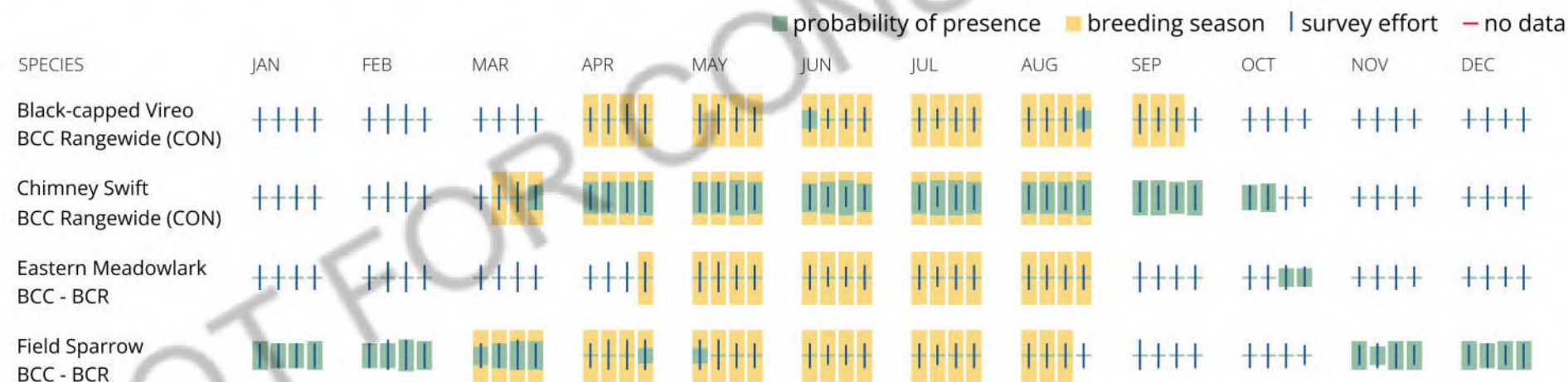
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

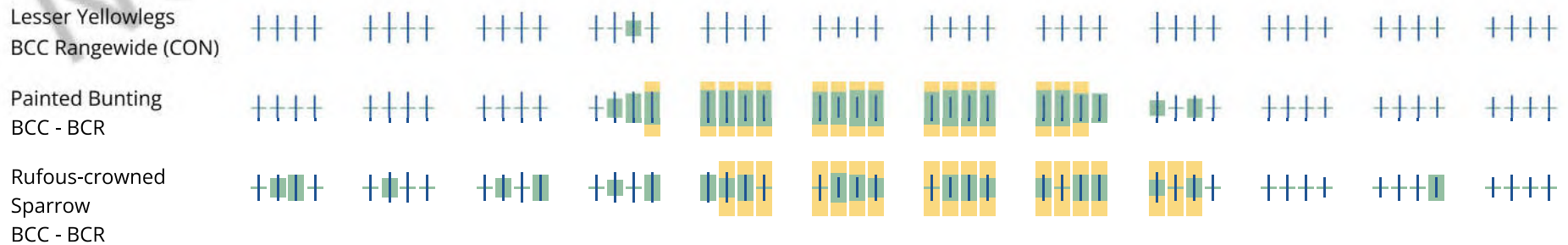
No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Agent Authorization Form
For Required Signature
Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
Relating to 30 TAC Chapter 213
Effective June 1, 1999

I John. M. Taylor,
Print Name
Registered Agent,
Title - Owner/President/Other
of FinnDitty, LLC,
Corporation/Partnership/Entity Name
have authorized Vance Houy, P.E., Curt Campbell, P.E. or Chelsy Houy, P.E.
Print Name of Agent/Engineer
of Westward Environmental, Inc.
Print Name of Firm

to represent and act on the behalf of the above named Corporation, Partnership, or Entity for the purpose of preparing and submitting this plan application to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the review and approval consideration of regulated activities.

I also understand that:

1. The applicant is responsible for compliance with 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 213 and any condition of the TCEQ's approval letter. The TCEQ is authorized to assess administrative penalties of up to \$10,000 per day per violation.
2. For those submitting an application who are not the property owner, but who have the right to control and possess the property, additional authorization is required from the owner.
3. Application fees are due and payable at the time the application is submitted. The application fee must be sent to the TCEQ cashier or to the appropriate regional office. The application will not be considered until the correct fee is received by the commission.
4. A notarized copy of the Agent Authorization Form must be provided for the person preparing the application, and this form must accompany the completed application.
5. No person shall commence any regulated activity on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone or Transition Zone until the appropriate application for the activity has been filed with and approved by the Executive Director.

SIGNATURE PAGE:


Applicant's Signature

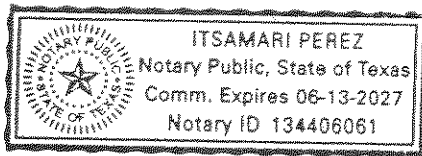
04/25/2024
Date

THE STATE OF TEXAS §

County of TRAVIS §

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared John M. Taylor known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that (s)he executed same for the purpose and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office on this 25 day of April, 2024.




NOTARY PUBLIC

Itsamari Perez
Typed or Printed Name of Notary

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 06/13/2027

Application Fee Form

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Name of Proposed Regulated Entity: Rim Rock View

Regulated Entity Location: 11501 Rim Rock Trail, Austin, Texas 78737

Name of Customer: FinnDitty, LLC

Contact Person: John M. Taylor

Phone: 512-920-1340

Customer Reference Number (if issued): CN _____

Regulated Entity Reference Number (if issued): RN _____

Austin Regional Office (3373)

☐ Hays

☒ Travis

☐ Williamson

San Antonio Regional Office (3362)

☐ Bexar

☐ Medina

☐ Uvalde

☐ Comal

☐ Kinney

Application fees must be paid by check, certified check, or money order, payable to the **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**. Your canceled check will serve as your receipt. **This form must be submitted with your fee payment.** This payment is being submitted to:

☒ Austin Regional Office

☐ San Antonio Regional Office

☐ Mailed to: TCEQ - Cashier

☐ Overnight Delivery to: TCEQ - Cashier

Revenues Section

Mail Code 214

P.O. Box 13088

Austin, TX 78711-3088

12100 Park 35 Circle

Building A, 3rd Floor

Austin, TX 78753

(512)239-0357

Site Location (Check All That Apply):

☐ Recharge Zone

☒ Contributing Zone

☐ Transition Zone

Type of Plan	Size	Fee Due
Water Pollution Abatement Plan, Contributing Zone Plan: One Single Family Residential Dwelling	Acres	\$
Water Pollution Abatement Plan, Contributing Zone Plan: Multiple Single Family Residential and Parks	Acres	\$
Water Pollution Abatement Plan, Contributing Zone Plan: Non-residential	12.937 Acres	\$ 6,500
Sewage Collection System	L.F.	\$
Lift Stations without sewer lines	Acres	\$
Underground or Aboveground Storage Tank Facility	Tanks	\$
Piping System(s)(only)	Each	\$
Exception	Each	\$
Extension of Time	Each	\$

Signature: 

Date: 04/25/2024

Application Fee Schedule

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Edwards Aquifer Protection Program 30 TAC Chapter 213 (effective 05/01/2008)

Water Pollution Abatement Plans and Modifications

Contributing Zone Plans and Modifications

<i>Project</i>	<i>Project Area in Acres</i>	<i>Fee</i>
One Single Family Residential Dwelling	< 5	\$650
Multiple Single Family Residential and Parks	< 5	\$1,500
	5 < 10	\$3,000
	10 < 40	\$4,000
	40 < 100	\$6,500
	100 < 500	\$8,000
	≥ 500	\$10,000
Non-residential (Commercial, industrial, institutional, multi-family residential, schools, and other sites where regulated activities will occur)	< 1	\$3,000
	1 < 5	\$4,000
	5 < 10	\$5,000
	10 < 40	\$6,500
	40 < 100	\$8,000
	≥ 100	\$10,000

Organized Sewage Collection Systems and Modifications

<i>Project</i>	<i>Cost per Linear Foot</i>	<i>Minimum Fee- Maximum Fee</i>
Sewage Collection Systems	\$0.50	\$650 - \$6,500

Underground and Aboveground Storage Tank System Facility Plans and Modifications

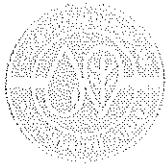
<i>Project</i>	<i>Cost per Tank or Piping System</i>	<i>Minimum Fee- Maximum Fee</i>
Underground and Aboveground Storage Tank Facility	\$650	\$650 - \$6,500

Exception Requests

<i>Project</i>	<i>Fee</i>
Exception Request	\$500

Extension of Time Requests

<i>Project</i>	<i>Fee</i>
Extension of Time Request	\$150



TCEQ Core Data Form

For detailed instructions on completing this form, please read the Core Data Form Instructions or call 512-239-5175.

SECTION I: General Information

1. Reason for Submission (If other is checked please describe in space provided.)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Permit, Registration or Authorization (Core Data Form should be submitted with the program application.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal (Core Data Form should be submitted with the renewal form)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
2. Customer Reference Number (if issued)	Follow this link to search for CN or RN numbers in Central Registry** Link	3. Regulated Entity Reference Number (if issued)
CN		RN

SECTION II: Customer Information

4. General Customer Information		5. Effective Date for Customer Information Updates (mm/dd/yyyy)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Customer		<input type="checkbox"/> Update to Customer Information	
<input type="checkbox"/> Change in Legal Name (Verifiable with the Texas Secretary of State or Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)		<input type="checkbox"/> Change in Regulated Entity Ownership	
The Customer Name submitted here may be updated automatically based on what is current and active with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) or Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA).			
6. Customer Legal Name (If an individual, print last name first: eg: Doe, John)		If new Customer, enter previous Customer below:	
FinnDitty, LLC			
7. TX SOS/CPA Filing Number	8. TX State Tax ID (11 digits)	9. Federal Tax ID (9 digits)	10. DUNS Number (if applicable)
0803972344	32078222315	86-2672073	
11. Type of Customer:		Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> Limited	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corporation		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	
Government: <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietorship	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Limited Liability Company			
12. Number of Employees		13. Independently Owned and Operated?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0-20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21-100 <input type="checkbox"/> 101-250 <input type="checkbox"/> 251-500 <input type="checkbox"/> 501 and higher		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14. Customer Role (Proposed or Actual) – as it relates to the Regulated Entity listed on this form. Please check one of the following			
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Owner & Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Licensee <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Party <input type="checkbox"/> VCP/BSA Applicant			
15. Mailing Address:			
1317 Rosewood Ave.			
City	Austin	State	TX
ZIP	78702	ZIP + 4	
16. Country Mailing Information (if outside USA)		17. E-Mail Address (if applicable)	
		john.taylor@taylorcoughlin.com	
18. Telephone Number		19. Extension or Code	
(512) 920-1340			
20. Fax Number (if applicable)			
() -			

SECTION III: Regulated Entity Information

21. General Regulated Entity Information (If "New Regulated Entity" is selected, a new permit application is also required.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Regulated Entity <input type="checkbox"/> Update to Regulated Entity Name <input type="checkbox"/> Update to Regulated Entity Information	
The Regulated Entity Name submitted may be updated, in order to meet TCEQ Core Data Standards (removal of organizational endings such as Inc, LP, or LLC).	
22. Regulated Entity Name (Enter name of the site where the regulated action is taking place.)	
Rim Rock View	

23. Street Address of the Regulated Entity: (No PO Boxes)	11501 Rim Rock Trail							
	City	Austin	State	TX	ZIP	78737	ZIP + 4	
24. County	Travis							

If no Street Address is provided, fields 25-28 are required.

25. Description to Physical Location:								
26. Nearest City					State	Nearest ZIP Code		
Latitude/Longitude are required and may be added/updated to meet TCEQ Core Data Standards. (Geocoding of the Physical Address may be used to supply coordinates where none have been provided or to gain accuracy).								
27. Latitude (N) In Decimal:	30.21128				28. Longitude (W) In Decimal:	-97.95165		
Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds			
29. Primary SIC Code (4 digits)	30. Secondary SIC Code (4 digits)		31. Primary NAICS Code (5 or 6 digits)		32. Secondary NAICS Code (5 or 6 digits)			
1531			236117					
33. What is the Primary Business of this entity? (Do not repeat the SIC or NAICS description.)								
single family condominiums								
34. Mailing Address:	1317 Rosewood Ave.							
	City	Austin	State	TX	ZIP	78702	ZIP + 4	
35. E-Mail Address:	john.taylor@taylorcoughlin.com							
36. Telephone Number	37. Extension or Code		38. Fax Number (if applicable)					
(512) 920-1340			() -					

39. TCEQ Programs and ID Numbers Check all Programs and write in the permits/registration numbers that will be affected by the updates submitted on this form. See the Core Data Form instructions for additional guidance.


<input type="checkbox"/> Dam Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Districts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Edwards Aquifer	<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions Inventory Air	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Hazardous Waste
		CZP		
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Solid Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> New Source Review Air	<input type="checkbox"/> OSSF	<input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Storage Tank	<input type="checkbox"/> PWS
<input type="checkbox"/> Sludge	<input type="checkbox"/> Storm Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Title V Air	<input type="checkbox"/> Tires	<input type="checkbox"/> Used Oil
<input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Cleanup	<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater	<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

SECTION IV: Preparer Information

40. Name:	Vance Houy, PE	41. Title:	Senior Project Engineer
42. Telephone Number	43. Ext./Code	44. Fax Number	45. E-Mail Address
(830) 249-8284		(830) 249-0221	vhoy@westwardenv.com

SECTION V: Authorized Signature

46. By my signature below, I certify, to the best of my knowledge, that the information provided in this form is true and complete, and that I have signature authority to submit this form on behalf of the entity specified in Section II, Field 6 and/or as required for the updates to the ID numbers identified in field 39.

Company:	FinnDitty, LLC	Job Title:	Registered Agent
Name (In Print):	John M. Taylor	Phone:	(512) 920- 1340
Signature:		Date:	04/25/2024