

**WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
BABA TEMPLE EVENT CENTER  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

**April 2023**

**Prepared For:  
SRI SHIRDI SAI BABA TEMPLE OF SAN ANTONIO  
12911 BABCOCK  
SAN ANTONIO, TX, 78249**

**Prepared By:  
  
LJA ENGINEERING, INC.  
TBPE Firm Registration No. F-1386  
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San Antonio, Texas 78209  
Phone (210) 503-2700  
Fax (210) 503-2749**

# Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

## Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page

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### 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.

<b>1. Regulated Entity Name: Baba Temple Event Center</b>					<b>2. Regulated Entity No.:</b>				
<b>3. Customer Name: Sri Shirdi Baba Temple of San Antonio</b>					<b>4. Customer No.:</b>				
<b>5. Project Type:</b> (Please circle/check one)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> New	<u>Modification</u>			Extension		Exception		
<b>6. Plan Type:</b> (Please circle/check one)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> WPAP	<input type="checkbox"/> CZP	<input type="checkbox"/> SCS	<input type="checkbox"/> UST	<input type="checkbox"/> AST	<input type="checkbox"/> EXP	<input type="checkbox"/> EXT	Technical Clarification	Optional Enhanced Measures
<b>7. Land Use:</b> (Please circle/check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential			<b>8. Site (acres):</b>		4.74	
<b>9. Application Fee:</b>					<b>10. Permanent BMP(s):</b>		Jellyfish		
<b>11. SCS (Linear Ft.):</b>					<b>12. AST/UST (No. Tanks):</b>				
<b>13. County:</b>	Bexar		<b>14. Watershed:</b>			Leon Creek Watershed			

# 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](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.

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

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

# General Information Form

## Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.4(b) & §213.5(b)(2)(A), (B) 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.**

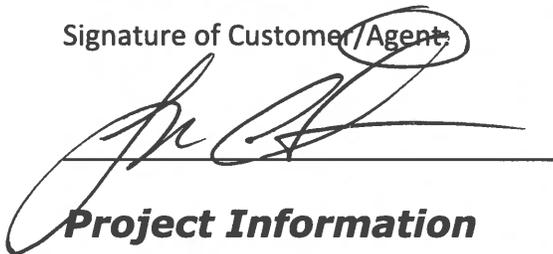
## Signature

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 **General Information Form** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review. The application was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Jose Cantu

Date: 01/09/2023

Signature of Customer/Agent:



## Project Information

1. Regulated Entity Name: Baba Temple Event Center
2. County: Bexar
3. Stream Basin: Upper Leon Creek
4. Groundwater Conservation District (If applicable): \_\_\_\_\_
5. Edwards Aquifer Zone:
  - Recharge Zone
  - Transition Zone
6. Plan Type:
  - WPAP
  - SCS
  - Modification
  - AST
  - UST
  - Exception Request

7. Customer (Applicant):

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Entity: Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Temple of San Antonio

Mailing Address: 12911 Babcock

City, State: San Antonio, TX

Zip: 78249

Telephone: 210-910-4554

FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: shirdisaitemplesa@gmail.com

8. Agent/Representative (If any):

Contact Person: Jose Cantu

Entity: LJA Engineering

Mailing Address: 9830 Colonnade Blvd Ste 300

City, State: San Antonio, TX

Zip: 78230

Telephone: 210-503-2700 Ext. 14700

FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: jcantu@lja.com

9. Project Location:

The project site is located inside the city limits of San Antonio.

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.

10.  The location of the project site is described below. The description provides sufficient detail and clarity so that the TCEQ's Regional staff can easily locate the project and site boundaries for a field investigation.

The project site is located 1000 LF north of the interserction of Bamberger Way and Babcock Rd, in San Antonio, Texas.

11.  **Attachment A – Road Map.** A road map showing directions to and the location of the project site is attached. The project location and site boundaries are clearly shown on the map.

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

Project site boundaries.

USGS Quadrangle Name(s).

Boundaries of the Recharge Zone (and Transition Zone, if applicable).

Drainage path from the project site to the boundary of the Recharge Zone.

13.  **The TCEQ must be able to inspect the project site or the application will be returned.** Sufficient survey staking is provided on the project to allow TCEQ regional staff to locate the boundaries and alignment of the regulated activities and the geologic or manmade features noted in the Geologic Assessment.

Survey staking will be completed by this date: \_\_\_\_\_

14.  **Attachment C – Project Description.** Attached at the end of this form is a detailed narrative description of the proposed project. 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

15. 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/Uncleared)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Prohibited Activities***

16.  I am aware that the following activities are prohibited on the Recharge Zone and are not proposed for this project:

- (1) Waste disposal wells regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 331 of this title (relating to Underground Injection Control);
- (2) New feedlot/concentrated animal feeding operations, as defined in 30 TAC §213.3;
- (3) Land disposal of Class I wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1;
- (4) The use of sewage holding tanks as parts of organized collection systems; and
- (5) New municipal solid waste landfill facilities required to meet and comply with Type I standards which are defined in §330.41(b), (c), and (d) of this title (relating to Types of Municipal Solid Waste Facilities).
- (6) New municipal and industrial wastewater discharges into or adjacent to water in the state that would create additional pollutant loading.

17.  I am aware that the following activities are prohibited on the Transition Zone and are not proposed for this project:

- (1) Waste disposal wells regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 331 (relating to Underground Injection Control);

- (2) Land disposal of Class I wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1; and
- (3) New municipal solid waste landfill facilities required to meet and comply with Type I standards which are defined in §330.41 (b), (c), and (d) of this title.

### ***Administrative Information***

18. The fee for the plan(s) is based on:

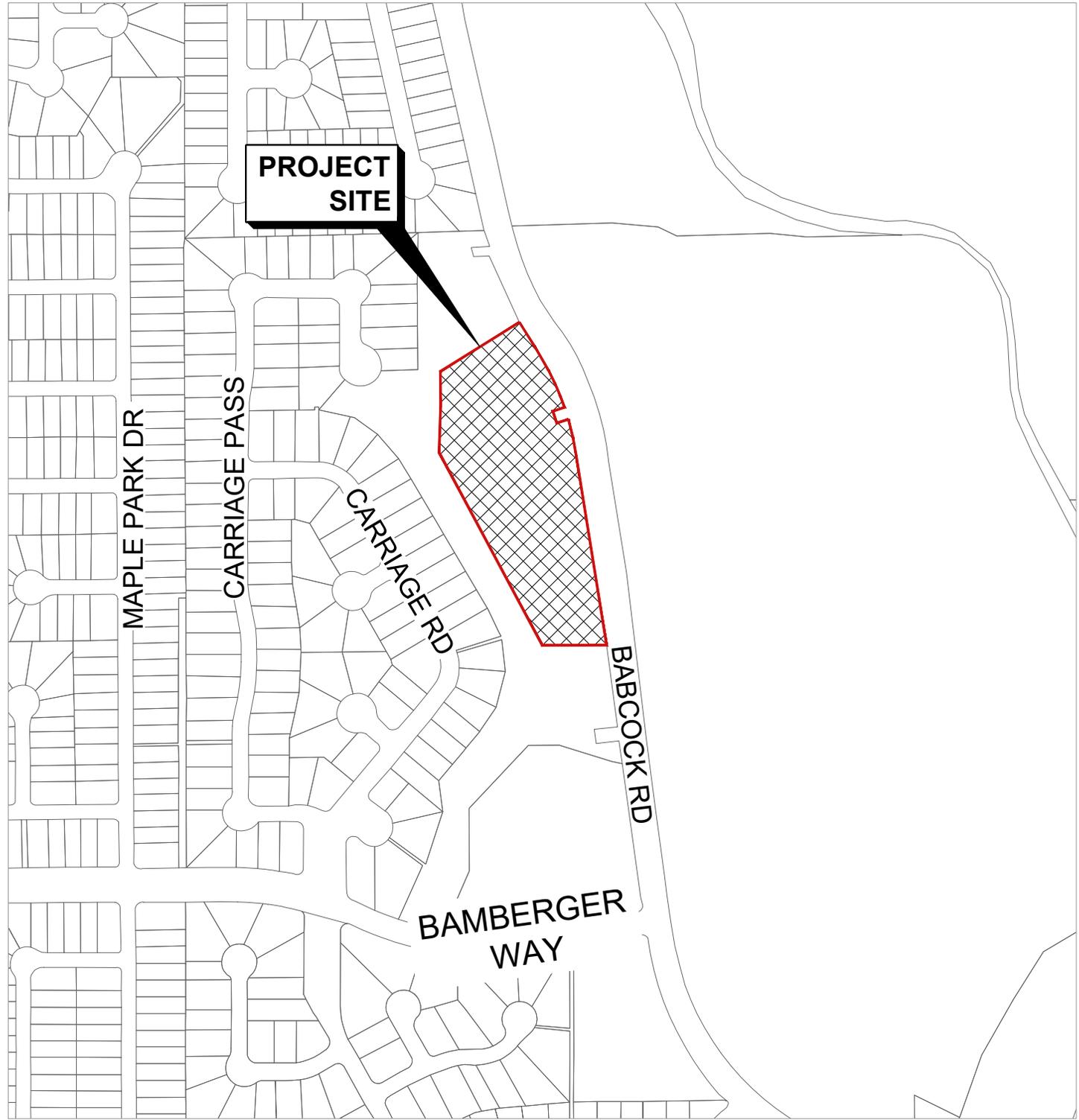
- For a Water Pollution Abatement Plan or Modification, the total acreage of the site where regulated activities will occur.
- For an Organized Sewage Collection System Plan or Modification, the total linear footage of all collection system lines.
- For a UST Facility Plan or Modification or an AST Facility Plan or Modification, the total number of tanks or piping systems.
- A request for an exception to any substantive portion of the regulations related to the protection of water quality.
- A request for an extension to a previously approved plan.

19.  Application fees are due and payable at the time the application is filed. If the correct fee is not submitted, the TCEQ is not required to consider the application until the correct fee is submitted. Both the fee and the Edwards Aquifer Fee Form have been sent to the Commission's:

- TCEQ cashier
- Austin Regional Office (for projects in Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties)
- San Antonio Regional Office (for projects in Bexar, Comal, Kinney, Medina, and Uvalde Counties)

20.  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. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.

21.  No person shall commence any regulated activity until the Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan(s) for the activity has been filed with and approved by the Executive Director.



NOT TO SCALE



**N O T F O R C O N S T R U C T I O N**

**LJA Engineering, Inc.**



1100 NE Loop 410  
Suite 850  
San Antonio, Texas 78209

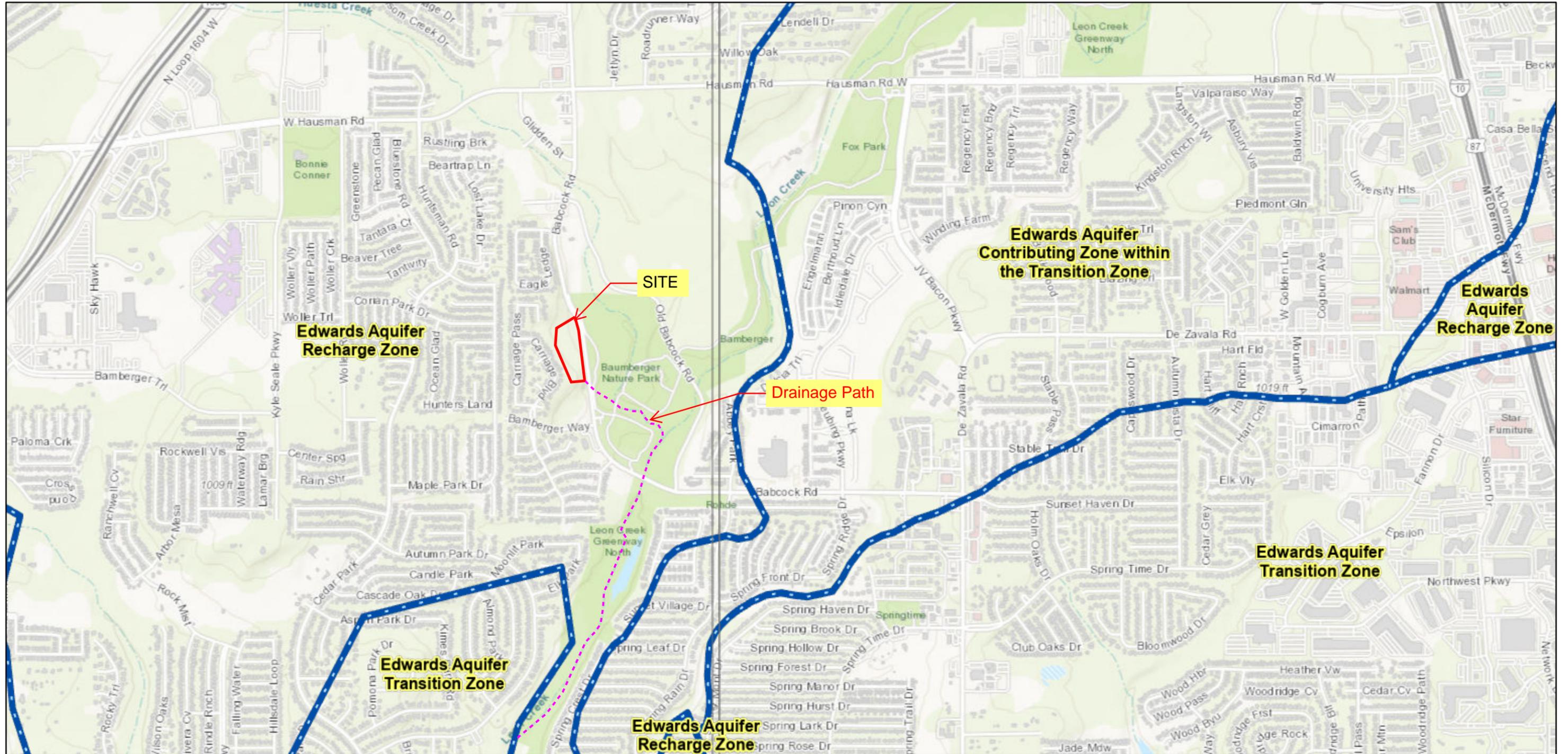
Phone 210.503.2700  
Fax 210.503.2749  
FRN - F-1386

**BABA TEMPLATE  
EVENT CENTER  
SAN ANTONIO, TX**

SHEET NAME  
**ATTACHMENT A  
ROAD MAP**

1 OF 1

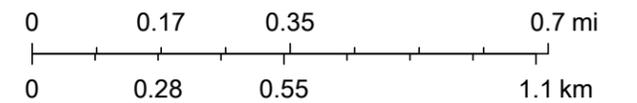
# ATTACHMENT B Edwards Aquifer Viewer Custom Print



1/9/2023, 4:51:55 PM

1:18,056

- TCEQ\_EDWARDS\_OFFICIAL\_MAPS
- Edwards Aquifer Boundary central line
- Edwards Aquifer Label
- TX Counties
- Edwards Aquifer Boundary
- 7.5 Minute Quad Grid



TCEQ, BCAD, Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

### **Attachment C – Project Narrative**

The proposed site is located 1000 LF north of the intersection of Bamberger Way and Babcock Rd, in San Antonio, Texas. The use for the development is a Temple. The site is located inside San Antonio City Limits. Baba Temple Event Center WPAP will consist of a 4.74-acre tract for buildings and parking. Of the entire property, 2.467 acres will be under impervious cover (52%). We are treating 2.467 acres of the total impervious cover. The site doesn't receive offsite drainage area. The proposed improvements addressed by this Water Pollution Abatement Plat (WPAP) are:

- (1) 2-Jellyfish
- (2) 2 Building and Parking

Jellyfish are proposed to be built on the north and south of the development as on-site permanent BMP. The Permanent Pollution Abatement Measures (BMPs) for Baba Temple Event Center development will consist of two (2) Jellyfish's designed in accordance with the TCEQ Technical Guidance Manual to remove 89% of the increased Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for the proposed improvements.

Potable water and wastewater disposal are provided San Antonio Water System (SAWS). Wastewater is disposed of by conveyance to the existing treatment center operated by Leon Creek Water Recycling Center Treatment Plant.

# Geologic Assessment

## Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Regulated Activities on The Edwards Aquifer Recharge/transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(3), 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. My signature certifies that I am qualified as a geologist as defined by 30 TAC Chapter 213.

Print Name of Geologist: Timothy J. Duduit

Telephone: 2108876676

Date:

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Representing: Timothy Jay Duduit, #5722 (Name of Company and TBPG or TBPE registration number)

Signature of Geologist:





Regulated Entity Name: Baba Temple Event Center

## Project Information

1. Date(s) Geologic Assessment was performed: April 25, 2023

2. Type of Project:

- WPAP  
 SCS

- AST  
 UST

3. Location of Project:

- Recharge Zone  
 Transition Zone  
 Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone

4.  **Attachment A - Geologic Assessment Table.** Completed Geologic Assessment Table (Form TCEQ-0585-Table) is attached.
5.  Soil cover on the project site is summarized in the table below and uses the SCS Hydrologic Soil Groups\* (Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Technical Release No. 55, Appendix A, Soil Conservation Service, 1986). If there is more than one soil type on the project site, show each soil type on the site Geologic Map or a separate soils map.

**Table 1 - Soil Units, Infiltration Characteristics and Thickness**

Soil Name	Group*	Thickness(feet)
Eckrant cobbly clay, 1 to 8 percent slopes	D	0-1
Sunev loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	D	0-1

Soil Name	Group*	Thickness(feet)

\* Soil Group Definitions (Abbreviated)

- A. Soils having a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted.
- B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted.
- C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted.
- D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wetted.

6.  **Attachment B – Stratigraphic Column.** A stratigraphic column showing formations, members, and thicknesses is attached. The outcropping unit, if present, should be at the top of the stratigraphic column. Otherwise, the uppermost unit should be at the top of the stratigraphic column.
7.  **Attachment C – Site Geology.** A narrative description of the site specific geology including any features identified in the Geologic Assessment Table, a discussion of the potential for fluid movement to the Edwards Aquifer, stratigraphy, structure(s), and karst characteristics is attached.
8.  **Attachment D – Site Geologic Map(s).** The Site Geologic Map must be the same scale as the applicant's Site Plan. The minimum scale is 1" : 400'  
 Applicant's Site Plan Scale: 1" = 40'  
 Site Geologic Map Scale: 1" = 40'  
 Site Soils Map Scale (if more than 1 soil type): 1" = 382'
9. Method of collecting positional data:
  - Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.
  - Other method(s). Please describe method of data collection: \_\_\_\_\_
10.  The project site and boundaries are clearly shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map.

11.  Surface geologic units are shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map.
12.  Geologic or manmade features were discovered on the project site during the field investigation. They are shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map and are described in the attached Geologic Assessment Table.  
 Geologic or manmade features were not discovered on the project site during the field investigation.
13.  The Recharge Zone boundary is shown and labeled, if appropriate.
14. All known wells (test holes, water, oil, unplugged, capped and/or abandoned, etc.): If applicable, the information must agree with Item No. 20 of the WPAP Application Section.  
 There are 0 (#) wells present on the project site and the locations are shown and labeled. (Check all of the following that apply.)
  - The wells are not in use and have been properly abandoned.
  - The wells are not in use and will be properly abandoned.
  - The wells are in use and comply with 16 TAC Chapter 76. There are no wells or test holes of any kind known to exist on the project site.

### ***Administrative Information***

15.  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. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.



## SITE SPECIFIC STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

System	Group	Formation	Function	Member or Informal Unit	Function	Thickness Feet	Lithology	Hydrostratigraphy
		Del Rio Clay	CB		CB	60-90	Clay and clayey marl	Not know to yield significant quantity of groundwater to wells.
Cretaceous	Edwards	Person (Edwards Aquifer)	AQ	Marine	AQ		Limestone and dolomite; honeycombed limestone interbedded with chalky porous limestone and massive, recrystallized limestone	Reefal limestone and carbonate deposits under normal open marine conditions. Zones with significant porosity and permeability are laterally extensive. Karstified unit.
				Leached and collapsed members	AQ	60 - 90	Limestone and dolomite. Recrystallized limestone occurs predominantly in the freshwater zone of the Edwards Aquifer. Dolomite occurs in the saline zone.	Tidal land supratidal deposits, conforming porous beds of collapsed breccias and burrowed biomicrites. Zones of honeycombed porosity are laterally extensive.
				Regional dense bed	CB	20 - 30	Dense argillaceous limestone.	Deep water limestone. Negligible permeability and porosity. Laterally extensive bed that is a barrier to vertical flow in the Edwards Aquifer.
Cretaceous	Edwards	Kainer (Edwards Aquifer)	AQ	Grainstone	AQ	50 - 60	Limestone, hard, millolid grainstone with associated beds of marly mudstones and wackestones.	Shallow water, lagoonal sediment deposited in a moderately high energy environment. A cavernous honeycombed layer commonly occurs near the middle of the subdivision. Interparticle porosity is locally significant.
				Dolomitic (includes Kirschberg evaporite)	AQ	150 - 200	Limestone, calcified dolomite, and dolomite. Leached, evaporitic rocks with breccias toward top. Dolomite occurs principally in the saline zone of the aquifer.	Supratidal deposits towards top. Mostly tidal to subtidal deposits below. Very porous and permeable zones formed by boxwork porosity in breccias or by burrowed zones.
				Basal Nodular Bed	CB	40 - 70	Limestone, hard, dense clayey; nodular, mottled, stylolitic.	Subtidal deposits. Negligible porosity and permeability.
	Trinity	Glen Rose	CB	Upper part of Glen Rose	CB	300 - 400	Limestone, dolomite, shale and marl. Alternating beds of carbonates and marls. Evaporites and dolomites toward top; variable bedding.	Supratidal and shoreline deposits towards top. Tidal to subtidal deposits below. Unit has little vertical permeability but has moderate lateral permeability.
				Lower part of Glen Rose	AQ	200 - 250	Massive limestone with few thin beds of marl.	Marine deposits - caprinid reef zones and porous and permeable honeycomb porosity near the base.

AQ - Aquifer

CB - Confining Bed

(Modified from U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-537, R. W. Maclay and T. A. Small, 1984)

## Site Specific Geology and Soil Characteristics

**Baba Temple Event Center Project, 12911 Babcock Road, San Antonio, Texas**

### Area Geologic Setting

The site is located in the Balcones fault zone, which separates the Edwards Plateau from the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Balcones fault zone is a series of steep angle, normal faults that generally strike northeast-southwest. Active movement in the Balcones fault zone ceased during the Miocene Epoch. The intense, close spaced faulting along the Balcones fault zone combined with the various rock types of the upper Cretaceous section exposed in central Texas makes rapid changes in rock and soil type the norm rather than the exception.

The depositional environment and lithology of the Edwards Group limestones changes from Kinney County in southwest Texas to Hays County east of San Antonio. The site is located in the San Marcos Arch depositional province.

The entire Edwards Formation is approximately 350 feet thick in the area. The rocks that comprise the Edwards Group include hard, dense calcium carbonate limestone and some magnesium carbonate limestone called dolomite. These limestones are made up of the shells of invertebrate animals that inhabited the shallow seas of the lower Cretaceous period. These shells range from large, reef forming clams to microscopic foraminifers that secrete shells of the mineral calcite or aragonite, which is composed of calcium carbonate. Aragonite shells are more soluble in water, especially the slightly acid, normal rainwater that contains a weak carbonic acid. The wide ranges of specific minerals making up the shells that compose the limestone are soluble in water in differing amounts. The preferential dissolution of fossil shells gives rise to many of the geologic features observed in rocks of the Edwards Group limestone.

The intense faulting and fracturing of the limestone rocks in the Balcones fault zone and the varying ability of minerals to be dissolved by groundwater lead to the formation of the geologic features that are mapped within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone. The combination of faulting, fracturing, rock dissolution, mineral deposition, erosion, and geologic time produce the caves, closed depressions, fractured rock outcrops, fault zones, solution cavities, and vugular rock features which are mapped during a Geologic Assessment. The characteristics and physical settings of these geologic features are described to assign a relative infiltration rate and potential recharge ranking to assist in managing the resource of the Edwards Aquifer.

### Site Geology

The project site is located in the outcrop of the Cretaceous-age Del Rio Clay, according to the USGS National Geologic Map Data Base (<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/mapview/?center=-98.631,29.563&zoom=15>). The Del Rio Clay lies atop the Edwards Group, as shown in the attached stratigraphic; one outcrop in the southwestern portion of the site confirmed this.

Geologic mapping of the project site confirmed this basic stratigraphy and aerial photographs and geologic mapping confirmed that no faults occurred on the project site. The fault shown on the northern end of the site by the Geologic Location map does not appear to be present.

The soils at the site are the *Eckrant cobbly clay, 1 to 8 percent slopes* and the *Sunev loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes* according to the USDA Web soil survey (soil map attached). The thickness of the soils is estimated from outcrops on the site.

**Site Structural Geology**

The project site appears to be unaffected by faulting, as no evidence of offset was noted over the site during the field mapping, aerial photograph review, or geologic map review.

**Geologic Features**

The occurrence of the type D soil cover, the fact that the site is located atop the Del Rio Clay; means that this site is not within the geologic definition of the Edwards Aquifer because the Del Rio Clay is the uppermost geologic formation at the site

In general, there appears to be no potential for fluid movement from the surface of the project site to the Edwards Aquifer due to the lack of karstic features, the presence of Del Rio Clay, lack of rock outcrops at the site, and the presence of Group D clay soil at the site.

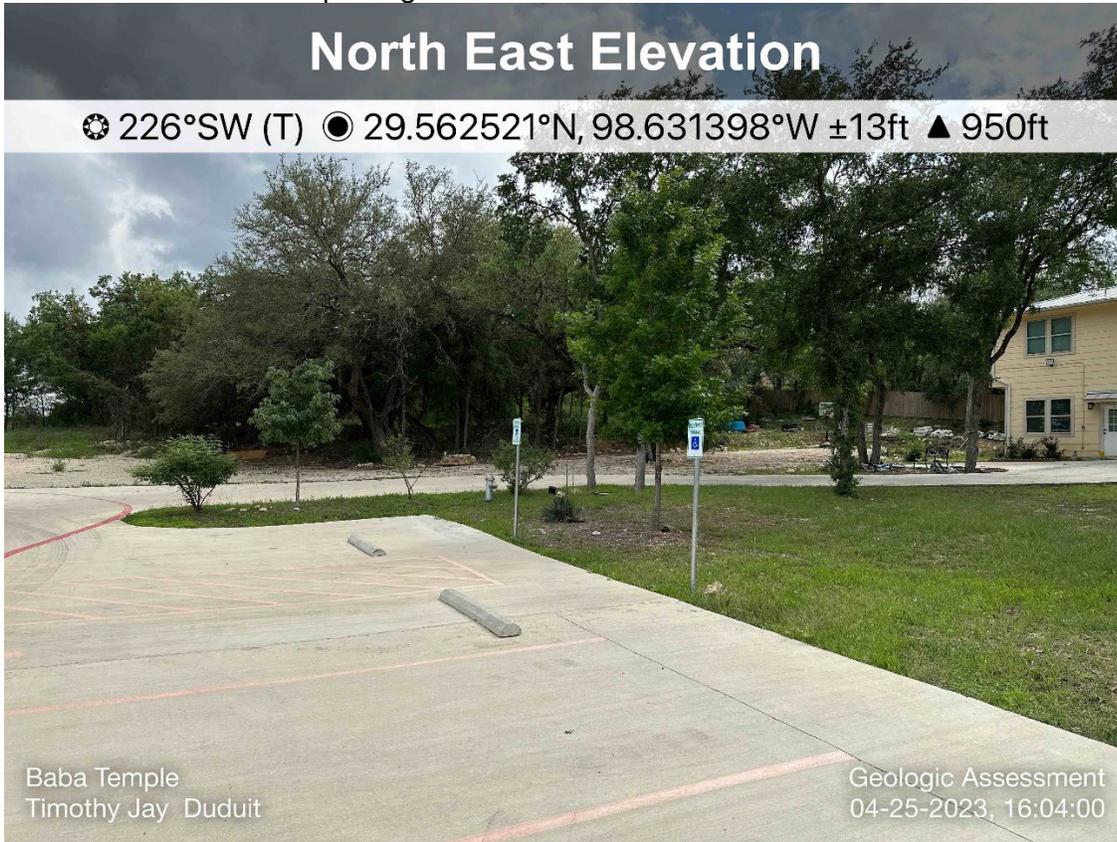
General view to the northwest of parking lot and buildings on the site.



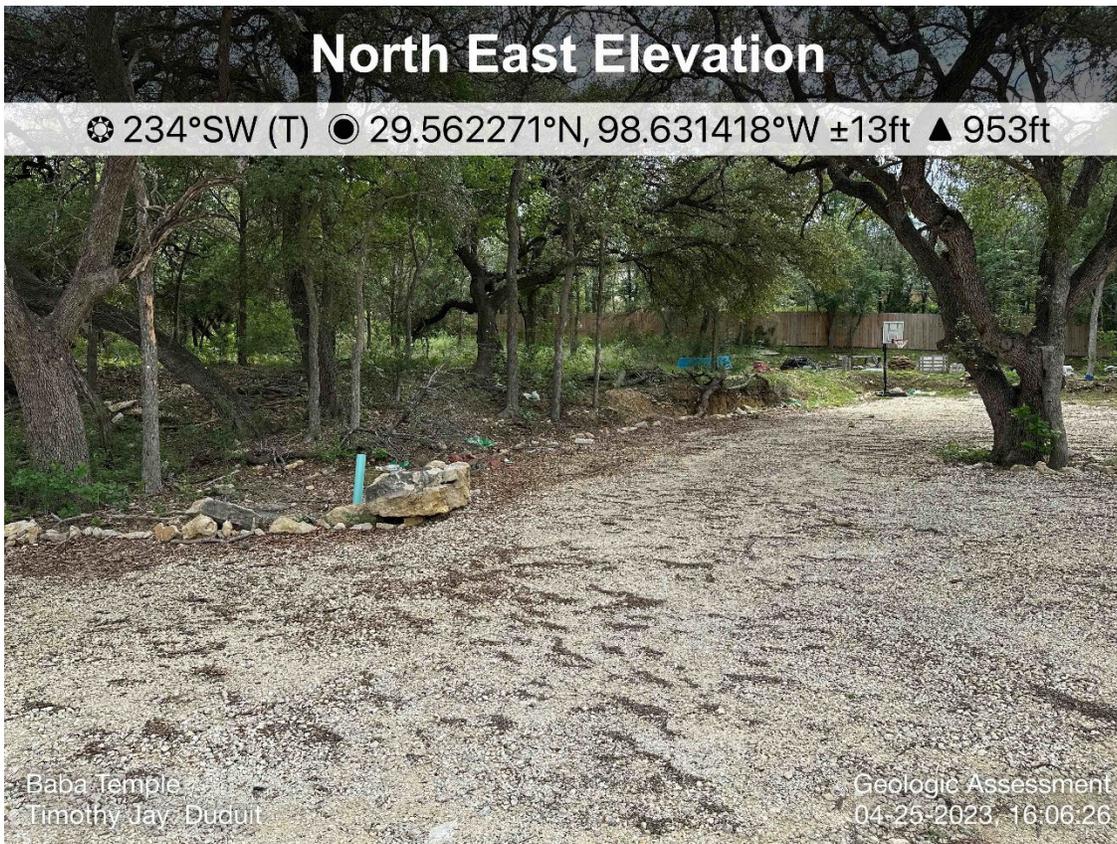
Settling basin for stormwater runoff (shallow closed depression) which is feature S-1.



View to the southwest of parking and house on the site.



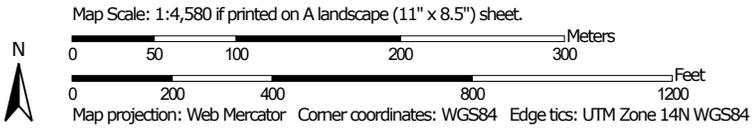
Southern end of the site.



Soil Map—Bexar County, Texas  
(Baba Temple Geologic Map)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



# BABA EVENT CENTER SOILS MAP

## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

### Background



Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bexar County, Texas

Survey Area Data: Version 26, Aug 24, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 8, 2020—Dec 14, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HtA	Branyon clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.0	0.1%
LvB	Lewisville silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	4.9	5.4%
TaB	Eckrant cobbly clay, 1 to 8 percent slopes	52.8	57.9%
Tf	Tinn and Frio soils, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	9.9	10.9%
VaB	Sunev loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	23.5	25.8%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>91.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**MapView Beta** by the NGMDB

MapView lets you explore some of our favorite geologic maps from the NGMDB (USGS/AASG). Note this interface is in beta, so feel free to send us any [comments](#), [bug reports](#), and [suggestions](#) as we continue to improve the interface.

**17 maps on screen** (Get full citation list)

Near: San Antonio, TX, 78249 (Lng: -98.632, Lat: 29.563)

**Filter Maps by the Following Scale Bin**

All 500K 250K 125K 100K 62K 48K 24K

Promote Maps by:  Selected  Bedrock  Surficial

**Selected Geologic Maps Here (NGMDB Map Catalog)**

Filter results by title or author keyword

Sync Record Table Returns with Selected Scale Bin

Title Author Agency Year Scale

Clark, A.K., Golab, J.A., and Morris, R.R., 2016, **Geologic framework and hydrostratigraphy of the Edwards and Trinity aquifers within northern Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas**, U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map SIM-3366, 1:24,000. **Bed GIS In View**

Soller, D.R., Reheis, M.C., Garrity, C.P., and Van Sistine, D.P., 2009, **Map database for surficial materials in the conterminous United States**, U.S. Geological Survey, Data Series DS-425, 1:5,000,000. **Surf GIS**

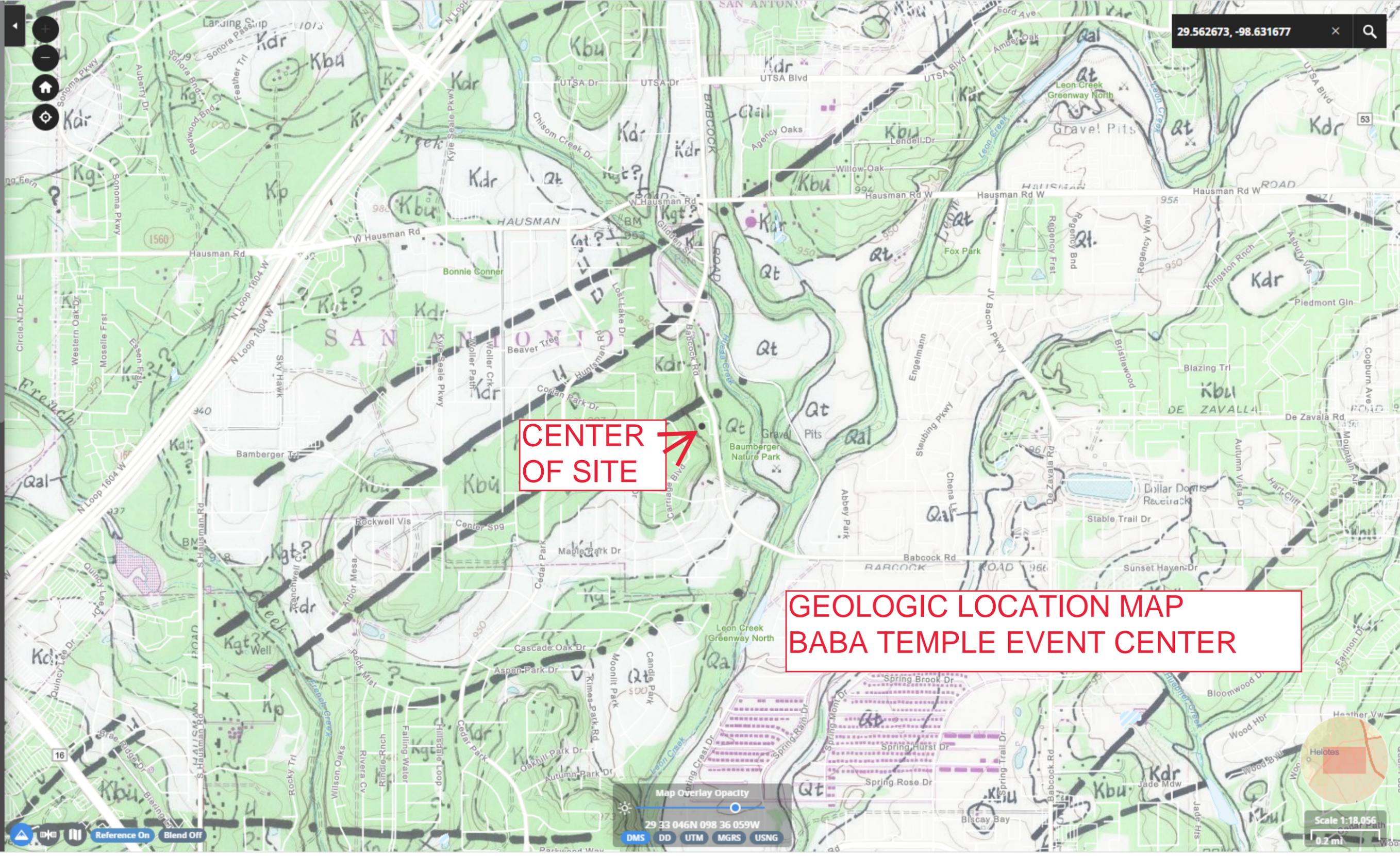
Stoeser, D.B., Shock, Nancy, Green, G.N., Dumonceaux, G.M., and Heran, W.D., 2006, **Geologic map database of Texas**, U.S. Geological Survey, Data Series DS-170, 1:500,000. **Bed GIS**

Blome, C.D., Faith, J.R., Pedraza, D.E., Ozuna, G.B., Cole, J.C., Clark, A.K., Small, T.A., and Morris, R.R., 2005, **Geologic map of the Edwards aquifer recharge zone, south-central Texas**, U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map SIM-2873, 1:200,000. **Bed In View**

Soller, D.R. and Rehels, M.C., 2004, **Surficial materials in the conterminous United States**, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report OF-2003-275, 1:5,000,000. **Surf**

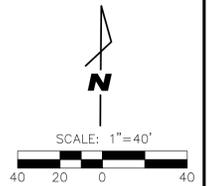
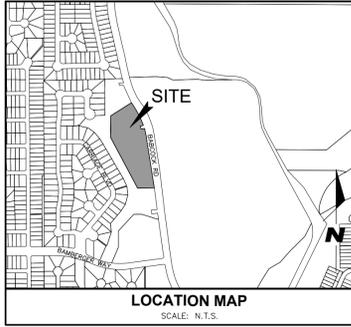
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, 2004, **Geologic atlas of Texas (GAT sheets)**, University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, series unknown, 1:250,000. **Bed**

Collins, E.W., 2000, **Geologic Map of the New Braunfels, Texas, 30x60 Minute Quadrangle**, University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, Miscellaneous Map MM-20, 1:100,000

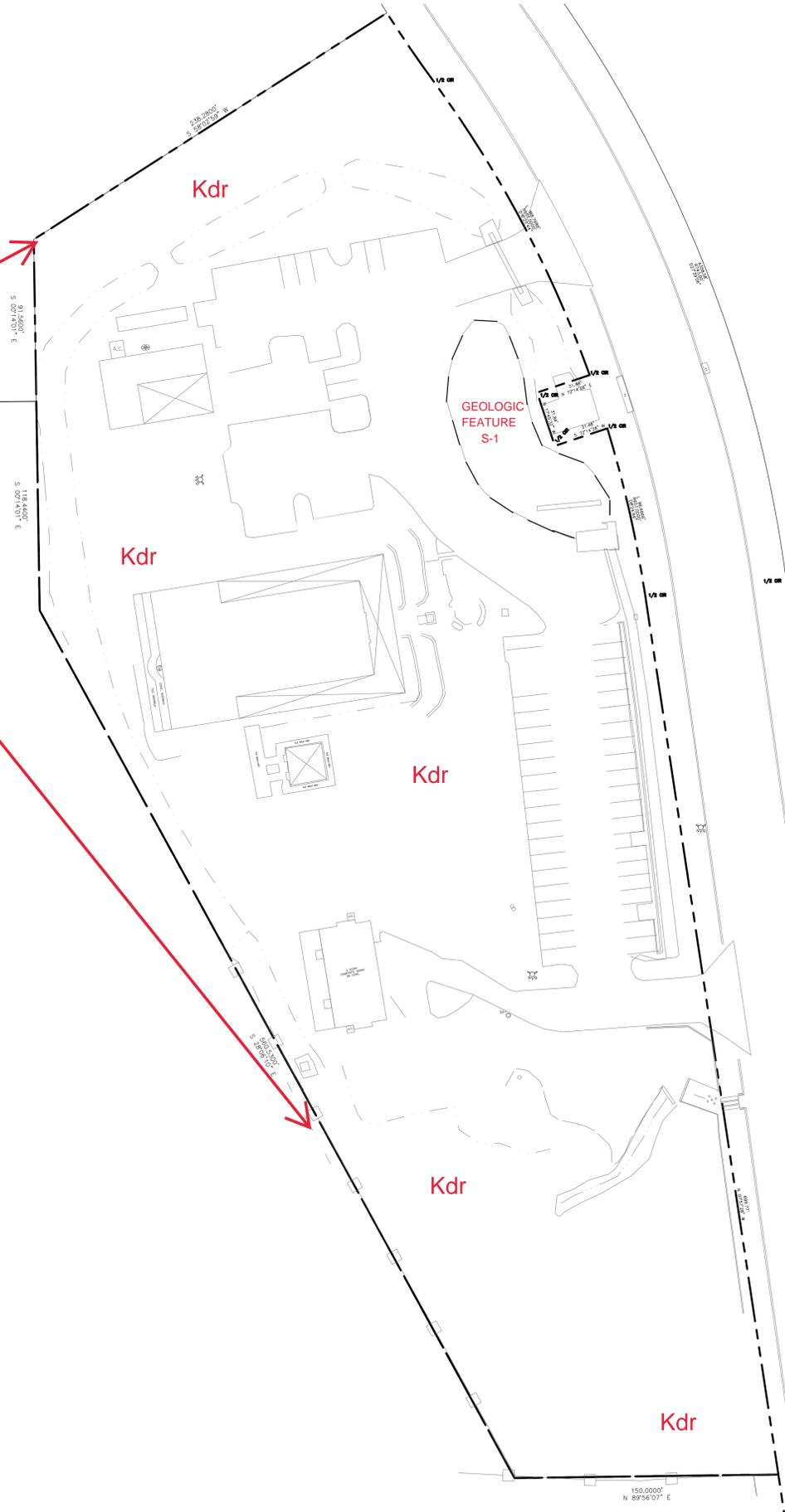


**CENTER OF SITE** →

**GEOLOGIC LOCATION MAP  
BABA TEMPLE EVENT CENTER**



**SITE BOUNDARY**



**GEOLOGIC MAP  
BABA TEMPLE EVENT CENTER  
12911 BABCOCK ROAD  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

Unit Modified: Apr. 25, 23 - 09:36  
Plot Date/Time: Apr. 25, 23 - 10:15:44

**BABA TEMPLE EVENT CENTER**  
12911 BABCOCK,  
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78249

NO.	REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

DATE: 04/11/2023  
DESIGNED BY: JC  
DRAWN BY: AS  
CHECKED BY: JC  
DRAWING NAME: GEOLOGIC PLAN



**LJA Engineering, Inc.**  
1100 NE Loop 410  
Suite 650  
San Antonio, Texas 78209  
Phone: 210.503.2700  
Fax: 210.503.2749  
TBE No. F-1386

JOB NUMBER:  
SA225-0401

SHEET NO.  
**G1.0**

# Water Pollution Abatement Plan Application

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b), 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.*

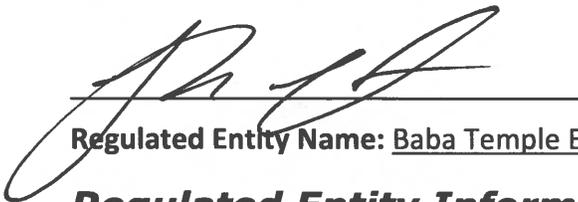
## Signature

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 **Water Pollution Abatement Plan Application Form** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and Executive Director approval. The form was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Jose Cantu, PE

Date: 1/9/2023

Signature of Customer/Agent:



Regulated Entity Name: Baba Temple Event Center

## Regulated Entity Information

1. The type of project is:

- Residential: Number of Lots: \_\_\_\_\_
- Residential: Number of Living Unit Equivalents: \_\_\_\_\_
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Other: Temple

2. Total site acreage (size of property): 4.74 AC

3. Estimated projected population: N/A

4. The amount and type of impervious cover expected after construction are shown below:

**Table 1 - Impervious Cover Table**

Impervious Cover of Proposed Project	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft./Acre	Acres
Structures/Rooftops	23,827.32	÷ 43,560 =	0.547
Parking	83,635.2	÷ 43,560 =	1.92
Other paved surfaces		÷ 43,560 =	
Total Impervious Cover	107,462.52	÷ 43,560 =	2.467 ac

**Total Impervious Cover 2.467 ÷ Total Acreage 4.74 X 100 = 52% Impervious Cover**

5.  **Attachment A - Factors Affecting Surface Water Quality.** A detailed description of all factors that could affect surface water and groundwater quality that addresses ultimate land use is attached.
6.  Only inert materials as defined by 30 TAC §330.2 will be used as fill material.

***For Road Projects Only***

**Complete questions 7 - 12 if this application is exclusively for a road project.**

7. 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.

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

- Concrete
- Asphaltic concrete pavement
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Length of Right of Way (R.O.W.): \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Width of R.O.W.: \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

L x W = \_\_\_\_\_ Ft<sup>2</sup> ÷ 43,560 Ft<sup>2</sup>/Acre = \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

10. Length of pavement area: \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Width of pavement area: \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

L x W = \_\_\_\_\_ Ft<sup>2</sup> ÷ 43,560 Ft<sup>2</sup>/Acre = \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Pavement area \_\_\_\_\_ acres ÷ R.O.W. area \_\_\_\_\_ acres x 100 = \_\_\_\_\_% impervious cover.

11.  A rest stop will be included in this project.
- A rest stop will not be included in this project.

12.  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***

13.  **Attachment B - 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 the 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***

14. The character and volume of wastewater is shown below:

<u>100%</u> Domestic	<u>N/A</u> Gallons/day
<u>      </u> % Industrial	<u>      </u> Gallons/day
<u>      </u> % Commingled	<u>      </u> Gallons/day
TOTAL gallons/day <u>      </u>	

15. Wastewater will be disposed of by:

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

**Attachment C - 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):

Private service laterals from the wastewater generating facilities will be connected to an existing SCS.

Private service laterals from the wastewater generating facilities will be connected to a proposed SCS.

The SCS was previously submitted on       .

The SCS was submitted with this application.

The SCS will be submitted at a later date. The owner is aware that the SCS may not be installed prior to Executive Director approval.

The sewage collection system will convey the wastewater to the Leon Creek Water Recycling Center (name) Treatment Plant. The treatment facility is:

Existing.

Proposed.

16.  All private service laterals will be inspected as required in 30 TAC §213.5.

## **Site Plan Requirements**

**Items 17 – 28 must be included on the Site Plan.**

17.  The Site Plan must have a minimum scale of 1" = 400'.

Site Plan Scale: 1" = 40'.

18. 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): 48029C0210G & 48029C0220G

19.  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, open space, etc. are shown on the plan.

The layout of the development is shown with existing contours at appropriate, but not greater than ten-foot intervals. Finished topographic contours will not differ from the existing topographic configuration and are not shown. Lots, recreation centers, buildings, roads, open space, etc. are shown on the site plan.

20. All known wells (oil, water, unplugged, capped and/or abandoned, test holes, etc.):

There are \_\_\_\_\_ (#) wells present on the project site and the locations are shown and labeled. (Check all of the following that apply)

The wells are not in use and have been properly abandoned.

The wells are not in use and will be properly abandoned.

The wells are in use and comply with 16 TAC §76.

There are no wells or test holes of any kind known to exist on the project site.

21. Geologic or manmade features which are on the site:

All sensitive geologic or manmade features identified in the Geologic Assessment are shown and labeled.

No sensitive geologic or manmade features were identified in the Geologic Assessment.

**Attachment D - Exception to the Required Geologic Assessment.** A request and justification for an exception to a portion of the Geologic Assessment is attached.

- 22.  The drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities.
- 23.  Areas of soil disturbance and areas which will not be disturbed.
- 24.  Locations of major structural and nonstructural controls. These are the temporary and permanent best management practices.
- 25.  Locations where soil stabilization practices are expected to occur.
- 26.  Surface waters (including wetlands).
  - N/A
- 27.  Locations where stormwater discharges to surface water or sensitive features are to occur.
  - There will be no discharges to surface water or sensitive features.
- 28.  Legal boundaries of the site are shown.

### ***Administrative Information***

- 29.  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. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.
- 30.  Any modification of this WPAP will require Executive Director approval, prior to construction, and may require submission of a revised application, with appropriate fees.

### **Attachment A – Factors Affecting Surface Water Quality**

Potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the site during construction include:

- Soil erosion due to the clearing of the site
- Oil grease, fuel and hydraulic fluid contamination from construction equipment and vehicle drippings
- Hydrocarbons from asphalt paving operations
- Miscellaneous trash and litter from construction workers and material wrappings
- Concrete truck washout
- Spills/Overflow from portable toilets

Potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the site after development include:

- Oil, grease, fuel and hydraulic fluid contamination from vehicle drippings
- Dirt and dust which may fall off vehicles
- Miscellaneous trash and litter

### **Attachment B – Volume and Character of Stormwater**

The site is currently temple building with parking, with slopes from 3%-14%. The overall runoff coefficient prior to development of the 4.74-acre lot is estimated to be 0.97 based on the existing terrain and slopes. The site sheet flows across the site and discharge at the east of the property. From there it will flow to Babcock Rd, and Finally into Huesta Creek.

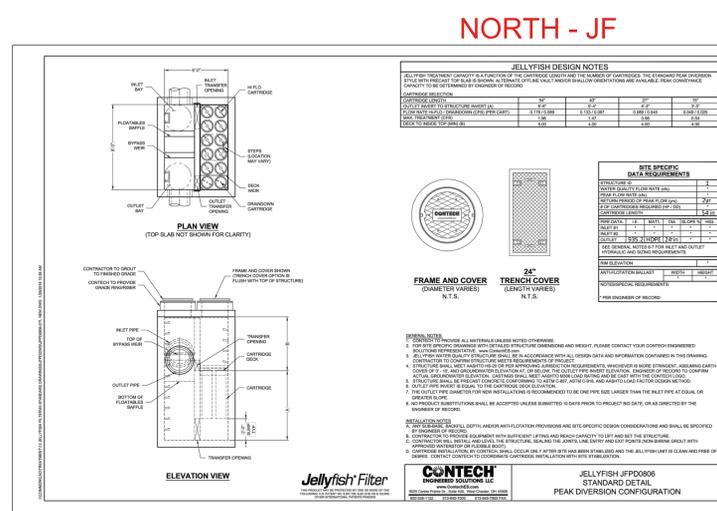
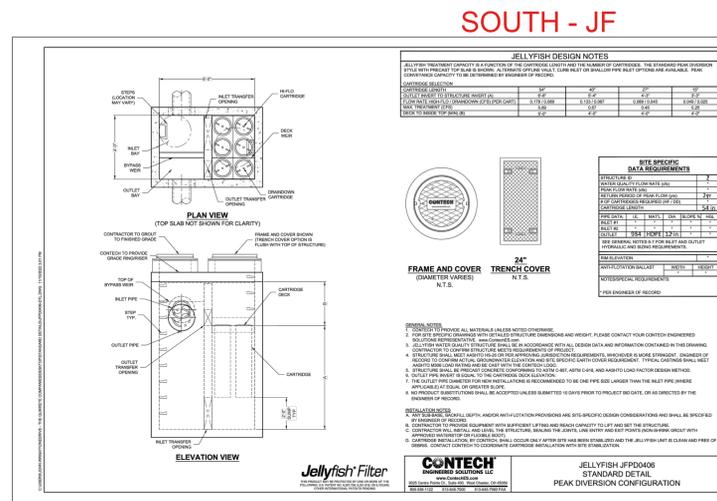
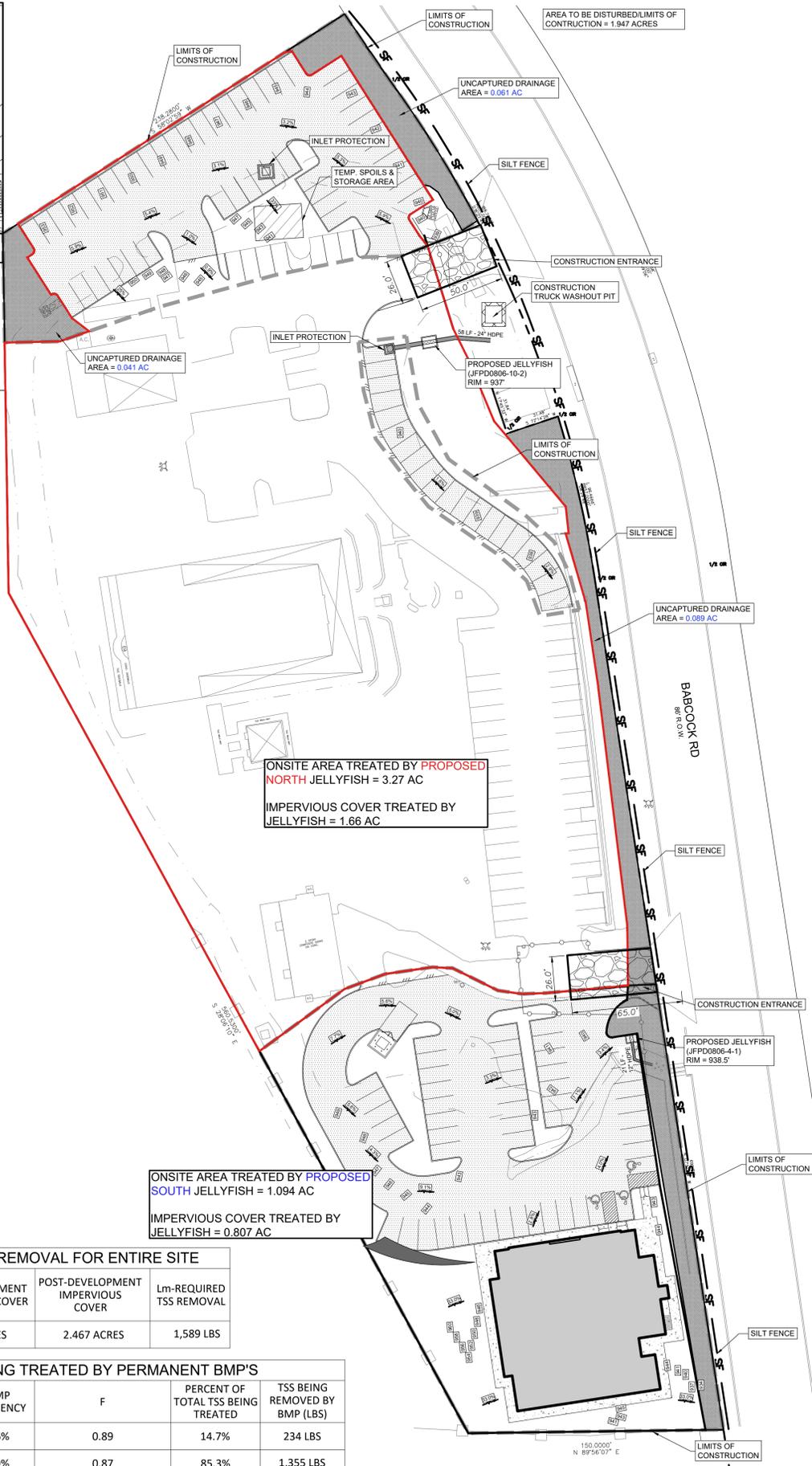
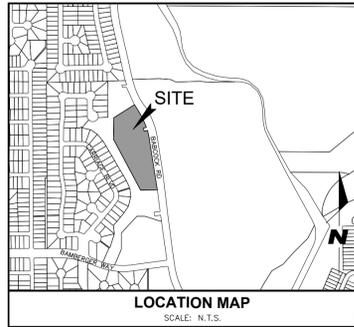
We are proposing to add more parking and one additional building, the site will be a Temple building that consist of a total acreage of 4.74 ac and 2.467 ac (52%) of impervious cover for the entire site. A proposed c-value of 0.97 was calculated based on the Table 5.5.3A of the City of San Antonio Drainage Manual.

### **Attachment C – Suitability Letter from Authorized Agent**

No OSSF will be used with this project.

### **Attachment D – Exception to the Required Geologic Assessment**

N/A – No sensitive geologic or manmade features were identified in the Geologic Assesment.



**JELLYFISH DESIGN NOTES**

1. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

2. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

3. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

4. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

5. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

**JELLYFISH DESIGN NOTES**

1. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

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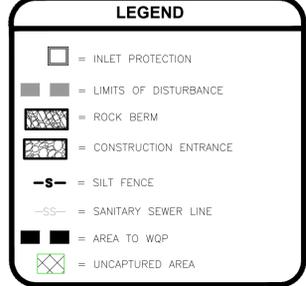
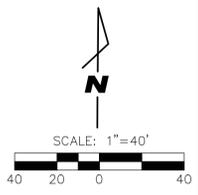
Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

4. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5

5. The Required Load Reduction for the Basin shall be as follows:

Category	Required Load Reduction (%)
Structural	10
Non-Structural	5



**REQUIRED TSS REMOVAL FOR ENTIRE SITE**

TOTAL ACREAGE	PRE-DEVELOPMENT IMPERVIOUS COVER	POST-DEVELOPMENT IMPERVIOUS COVER	Lm-REQUIRED TSS REMOVAL
4.74 ACRES	0.00 ACRES	2.467 ACRES	1,589 LBS

**BREAKDOWN OF TSS BEING TREATED BY PERMANENT BMP'S**

PROPOSED BMP	DRAINAGE AREA TO BMP	IMPERVIOUS COVER TO BMP	BMP EFFICIENCY	F	PERCENT OF TOTAL TSS BEING TREATED	TSS BEING REMOVED BY BMP (LBS)
JELLYFISH SOUTH	1.094 ACRES	0.807 ACRES	86%	0.89	14.7%	234 LBS
JELLYFISH NORTH	3.27 ACRES	1.66 ACRES	89%	0.87	85.3%	1,355 LBS

**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**  
**Water Pollution Abatement Plan**  
**General Construction Notes**

**Edwards Aquifer Protection Program Construction Notes - Legal Disclaimer**

The following "construction notes" are intended to be advisory in nature only and do not constitute an approval or conditional approval by the Executive Director (ED), nor do they constitute a comprehensive listing of rules or conditions to be followed during construction. Further actions may be required to achieve compliance with TCEQ regulations found in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapters 213 and 217, as well as local ordinances and regulations providing for the protection of water quality. Additionally, nothing contained in the following "construction notes" restricts the powers of the ED, the commission or any other governmental entity to prevent, correct, or curtail activities that result or may result in pollution of the Edwards Aquifer or hydrologically connected surface waters. The holder of any Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan containing "construction notes" is still responsible for compliance with Title 30, TAC, Chapters 213 or any other applicable TCEQ regulation, as well as all conditions of an Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan through all phases of plan implementation. Failure to comply with any condition of the ED's approval, whether or not in contradiction of any "construction notes," is a violation of TCEQ regulations and any violation is subject to administrative rules, orders, and penalties as provided under Title 30, TAC § 213.10 (relating to Enforcement). Such violations may also be subject to civil penalties and injunction. The following "construction notes" in no way represent an approved exception by the ED to any part of Title 30 TAC, Chapters 213 and 217, or any other TCEQ applicable regulation.

- A written notice of construction must be submitted to the TCEQ regional office at least 48 hours prior to the start of any regulated activities. This notice must include:
  - the name of the approved project;
  - the activity start date; and
  - the contact information of the prime contractor.
- All contractors conducting regulated activities associated with this project must be provided with complete copies of the approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) and the TCEQ letter indicating the specific conditions of its approval. During the course of these regulated activities, the contractors are required to keep on-site copies of the approved plan and approval letter.
- If any sensitive feature(s) (caves, solution cavity, sink hole, etc.) is discovered during construction, all regulated activities near the sensitive feature must be suspended immediately. The appropriate TCEQ regional office must be immediately notified of any sensitive features encountered during construction. Construction activities may not be resumed until the TCEQ has reviewed and approved the appropriate protective measures in order to protect any sensitive feature and the Edwards Aquifer from potentially adverse impacts to water quality.
- No temporary or permanent hazardous substance storage tank shall be installed within 150 feet of a water supply source, distribution system, well, or sensitive feature.
- Prior to beginning any construction activity, all temporary erosion and sedimentation (E&S) control measures must be properly installed and maintained in accordance with the approved plans and manufacturers specifications. If inspections indicate a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the applicant must replace or modify the control for site situations. These controls must remain in place until the disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.
- Any sediment that escapes the construction site must be collected and properly disposed of before the next rain event to ensure it is not washed into surface streams, sensitive features, etc.
- Sediment must be removed from the sediment traps or sedimentation basins not later than TCEQ-0592 (Rev. July 15, 2015)

when it occupies 50% of the basin's design capacity.

- Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from being discharged offsite.
- All spoils (excavated material) generated from the project site must be stored on-site with proper E&S controls. For storage or disposal of spoils at another site on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, the owner of the site must receive approval of a water pollution abatement plan for the placement of fill material or mass grading prior to the placement of spoils at the other site.
- If portions of the site will have a temporary or permanent cease in construction activity lasting longer than 14 days, soil stabilization in those areas shall be initiated as soon as possible prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> day of inactivity. If activity will resume prior to the 21<sup>st</sup> day, stabilization measures are not required. If drought conditions or inclement weather prevent action by the 14<sup>th</sup> day, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible.
- The following records shall be maintained and made available to the TCEQ upon request:
  - the dates when major grading activities occur;
  - the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and
  - the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- The holder of any approved Edwards Aquifer protection plan must notify the appropriate regional office in writing and obtain approval from the executive director prior to initiating any of the following:
  - any physical or operational modification of any water pollution abatement structure(s), including but not limited to ponds, dams, berms, sewage treatment plants, and diversionary structures;
  - any change in the nature or character of the regulated activity that from that which was originally approved or a change which would significantly impact the ability of the plan to prevent pollution of the Edwards Aquifer;
  - any development of land previously identified as undeveloped in the original water pollution abatement plan.

**THESE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES MUST BE INCLUDED ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR AND ALL SUBCONTRACTORS.**

TCEQ-0592 (Rev. July 15, 2015) Page 2 of 2

**BABA TEMPLE EVENT CENTER**  
 12911 BABCOCK,  
 SAN ANTONIO, TX 78249

DATE: 01/16/2023  
 DESIGNED BY: JC  
 DRAWN BY: AS  
 CHECKED BY: JC  
 DRAINING NAME: WPAP SITE PLAN



**LJA Engineering, Inc.**  
 1100 NE Loop 410  
 Suite 650  
 P.O. Box 210  
 San Antonio, Texas 78209

JOB NUMBER: SA225-0401  
 SHEET NO: **W1.0**

# Temporary Stormwater Section

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(4)(A), (B), (D)(I) and (G); 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 **Temporary Stormwater Section** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and executive director approval. The application was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Jose Cantu

Date: 1/10/2023

Signature of Customer/Agent:



\_\_\_\_\_

Regulated Entity Name: Baba Template Event Center

## Project Information

### Potential Sources of Contamination

*Examples: Fuel storage and use, chemical storage and use, use of asphaltic products, construction vehicles tracking onto public roads, and existing solid waste.*

1. Fuels for construction equipment and hazardous substances which will be used during construction:

The following fuels and/or hazardous substances will be stored on the site: \_\_\_\_\_

These fuels and/or hazardous substances will be stored in:

- Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity of less than 250 gallons will be stored on the site for less than one (1) year.

- Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity between 250 gallons and 499 gallons will be stored on the site for less than one (1) year.
- Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity of 500 gallons or more will be stored on the site. An Aboveground Storage Tank Facility Plan application must be submitted to the appropriate regional office of the TCEQ prior to moving the tanks onto the project.
- Fuels and hazardous substances will not be stored on the site.
- 2.  **Attachment A - Spill Response Actions.** A site specific description of the measures to be taken to contain any spill of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances is attached.
- 3.  Temporary aboveground storage tank systems of 250 gallons or more cumulative storage capacity must be located a minimum horizontal distance of 150 feet from any domestic, industrial, irrigation, or public water supply well, or other sensitive feature.
- 4.  **Attachment B - Potential Sources of Contamination.** A description of any activities or processes which may be a potential source of contamination affecting surface water quality is attached.

### ***Sequence of Construction***

- 5.  **Attachment C - Sequence of Major Activities.** A description of the sequence of major activities which will disturb soils for major portions of the site (grubbing, excavation, grading, utilities, and infrastructure installation) is attached.
  - For each activity described, an estimate (in acres) of the total area of the site to be disturbed by each activity is given.
  - For each activity described, include a description of appropriate temporary control measures and the general timing (or sequence) during the construction process that the measures will be implemented.
- 6.  Name the receiving water(s) at or near the site which will be disturbed or which will receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project: Upper Leon Creek

### ***Temporary Best Management Practices (TBMPs)***

*Erosion control examples: tree protection, interceptor swales, level spreaders, outlet stabilization, blankets or matting, mulch, and sod. Sediment control examples: stabilized construction exit, silt fence, filter dikes, rock berms, buffer strips, sediment traps, and sediment basins. Please refer to the Technical Guidance Manual for guidelines and specifications. All structural BMPs must be shown on the site plan.*

- 7.  **Attachment D – Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures.** TBMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, and stormwater. The construction-phase BMPs for erosion and sediment controls have been designed to retain sediment on site to the extent practicable. The following information is attached:

- A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site.
  - A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water or groundwater that originates on-site or flows off site, including pollution caused by contaminated stormwater runoff from the site.
  - A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollutants from entering surface streams, sensitive features, or the aquifer.
  - A description of how, to the maximum extent practicable, BMPs and measures will maintain flow to naturally-occurring sensitive features identified in either the geologic assessment, TCEQ inspections, or during excavation, blasting, or construction.
8.  The temporary sealing of a naturally-occurring sensitive feature which accepts recharge to the Edwards Aquifer as a temporary pollution abatement measure during active construction should be avoided.
- Attachment E - Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature.** A request to temporarily seal a feature is attached. The request includes justification as to why no reasonable and practicable alternative exists for each feature.
  - There will be no temporary sealing of naturally-occurring sensitive features on the site.
9.  **Attachment F - Structural Practices.** A description of the structural practices that will be used to divert flows away from exposed soils, to store flows, or to otherwise limit runoff discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site is attached. Placement of structural practices in floodplains has been avoided.
10.  **Attachment G - Drainage Area Map.** A drainage area map supporting the following requirements is attached:
- For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time, a sediment basin will be provided.
  - For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time, a smaller sediment basin and/or sediment trap(s) will be used.
  - For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time, a sediment basin or other equivalent controls are not attainable, but other TBMPs and measures will be used in combination to protect down slope and side slope boundaries of the construction area.
  - There are no areas greater than 10 acres within a common drainage area that will be disturbed at one time. A smaller sediment basin and/or sediment trap(s) will be used in combination with other erosion and sediment controls within each disturbed drainage area.

- There are no areas greater than 10 acres within a common drainage area that will be disturbed at one time. Erosion and sediment controls other than sediment basins or sediment traps within each disturbed drainage area will be used.
11.  **Attachment H - Temporary Sediment Pond(s) Plans and Calculations.** Temporary sediment pond or basin construction plans and design calculations for a proposed temporary BMP or measure have been prepared by or under the direct supervision of a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer. All construction plans and design information must be signed, sealed, and dated by the Texas Licensed Professional Engineer. Construction plans for the proposed temporary BMPs and measures are attached.
- N/A
12.  **Attachment I - Inspection and Maintenance for BMPs.** A plan for the inspection of each temporary BMP(s) and measure(s) and for their timely maintenance, repairs, and, if necessary, retrofit is attached. A description of the documentation procedures, recordkeeping practices, and inspection frequency are included in the plan and are specific to the site and/or BMP.
13.  All control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practices. If periodic inspections by the applicant or the executive director, or other information indicate a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the applicant must replace or modify the control for site situations.
14.  If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts to water quality (e.g., fugitive sediment in street being washed into surface streams or sensitive features by the next rain).
15.  Sediment must be removed from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds not later than when design capacity has been reduced by 50%. A permanent stake will be provided that can indicate when the sediment occupies 50% of the basin volume.
16.  Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges (e.g., screening outfalls, picked up daily).

### ***Soil Stabilization Practices***

*Examples: establishment of temporary vegetation, establishment of permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or preservation of mature vegetation.*

17.  **Attachment J - Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization Practices.** A schedule of the interim and permanent soil stabilization practices for the site is attached.

18.  Records must be kept at the site of the dates when major grading activities occur, the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
19.  Stabilization practices must be initiated as soon as practicable where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

### ***Administrative Information***

20.  All structural controls will be inspected and maintained according to the submitted and approved operation and maintenance plan for the project.
21.  If any geologic or manmade features, such as caves, faults, sinkholes, etc., are discovered, all regulated activities near the feature will be immediately suspended. The appropriate TCEQ Regional Office shall be immediately notified. Regulated activities must cease and not continue until the TCEQ has reviewed and approved the methods proposed to protect the aquifer from any adverse impacts.
22.  Silt fences, diversion berms, and other temporary erosion and sediment controls will be constructed and maintained as appropriate to prevent pollutants from entering sensitive features discovered during construction.

# Temporary Stormwater Section

## Attachment A – Spill Response Actions

### ***Spill Prevention and Control***

The objective of this section is to describe measures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to drainage systems or watercourses from leaks and spills by reducing the chance for spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills, properly disposing of spill materials, and training employees.

The following steps will help reduce the storm water impacts of leaks and spills:

### ***Education***

- (1) Be aware that different materials pollute in different amounts. Make sure that each employee knows what a “significant spill” is for each material they use, and what is the appropriate response for “significant” and “insignificant” spills. Employees should also be aware of when spill must be reported to the TCEQ. Information available in 30 TAC 327.4 and 40 CFR 302.4.
- (2) Educate employees and subcontractors on potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks.
- (3) Hold regular meetings to discuss and reinforce appropriate disposal procedures (incorporate into regular safety meetings).
- (4) Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.
- (5) Have contractor's superintendent or representative oversee and enforce proper spill prevention and control measures.

### ***General Measures***

- (1) To the extent that the work can be accomplished safely, spills of oil, petroleum products, and substances listed under 40 CFR parts 110,117, and 302, and sanitary and septic wastes should be contained and cleaned up immediately.
- (2) Store hazardous materials and wastes in covered containers and protect from vandalism.
- (3) Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- (4) Train employees in spill prevention and cleanup.
- (5) Designate responsible individuals to oversee and enforce control measures.

- (6) Spills should be covered and protected from stormwater runoff during rainfall to the extent that it doesn't compromise cleanup activities.
- (7) Do not bury or wash spills with water.
- (8) Store and dispose of used clean up materials, contaminated materials, and recovered spill material that is no longer suitable for the intended purpose in conformance with the provisions in applicable BMPs.
- (9) Do not allow water used for cleaning and decontamination to enter storm drains or watercourses. Collect and dispose of contaminated water in accordance with applicable regulations.
- (10) Contain water overflow or minor water spillage and do not allow it to discharge into drainage facilities or watercourses.
- (11) Place Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), as well as proper storage, cleanup, and spill reporting instructions for hazardous materials stored or used on the project site in an open, conspicuous, and accessible location.
- (12) Keep waste storage areas clean, well organized, and equipped with ample cleanup supplies as appropriate for the materials being stored. Perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners should be repaired or replaced as needed to maintain proper function.

### ***Cleanup***

- (1) Clean up leaks and spills immediately.
- (2) Use a rag for small spills on paved surfaces, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- (3) Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Clean up as much of the material as possible and dispose of properly. See the waste management BMPs in this section for specific information.

### ***Minor Spills***

- (1) Minor spills typically involve small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint, etc. which can be controlled by the first responder at the discovery of the spill.
- (2) Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill.
- (3) Absorbent materials should be promptly removed and disposed of properly.

- (4) Follow the practice below for a minor spill:
  - a) Contain the spread of the spill.
  - b) Recover spilled materials.
  - c) Clean the contaminated area and properly dispose of contaminated materials.

### ***Semi-significant Spills***

Semi-significant spills still can be controlled by the first responder along with the aid of other personnel such as laborers and the foreman, etc. This response may require the cessation of all other activities.

Spills should be cleaned up immediately:

- (1) Contain spread of the spill.
- (2) Notify the project foreman immediately.
- (3) If the spill occurs on paved or impermeable surfaces, clean up using "dry" methods (absorbent materials, cat litter and/or rags). Contain the spill by encircling with absorbent materials and do not let the spill spread widely.
- (4) If the spill occurs in dirt areas, immediately contain the spill by constructing an earthen dike. Dig up and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
- (5) If the spill occurs during rain, cover spill with tarps or other material to prevent contaminating runoff.

### ***Significant/Hazardous Spills***

For significant or hazardous spills that are in reportable quantities:

- (1) Notify the TCEQ by telephone as soon as possible and within 24 hours at 512-339-2929 (Austin) or 210-490-3096 (San Antonio) between 8 AM and 5 PM. After hours, contact the Environmental Release Hotline at 1-800-832-8224. It is the contractor's responsibility to have all emergency phone numbers at the construction site.
- (2) For spills of federal reportable quantities, in conformance with the requirements in 40 CFR parts 110,119, and 302, the contractor should notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
- (3) Notification should first be made by telephone and followed up with a written report.
- (4) The services of a spills contractor or a Haz-Mat team should be obtained immediately. Construction personnel should not attempt to clean up until the appropriate and qualified staffs have arrived at the job site.

- (5) Other agencies which may need to be consulted include, but are not limited to, the City Police Department, County Sheriff Office, Fire Departments, etc.

More information on spill rules and appropriate responses is available on the TCEQ website at:

[http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/enforcement/emergency\\_response.html](http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/enforcement/emergency_response.html).

### ***Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance***

- (1) If maintenance must occur onsite, use a designated area and a secondary containment, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- (2) Regularly inspect onsite vehicles and equipment for leaks and repair immediately.
- (3) Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment onsite.
- (4) Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.
- (5) Place drip pans or absorbent materials under paving equipment when not in use.
- (6) Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- (7) Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around.
- (8) Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and pollute stormwater. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil-recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask the oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.
- (9) Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put it into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.

### ***Vehicle and Equipment Fueling***

- (1) If fueling must occur on site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- (2) Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks.

- (3) Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan, when fueling to catch spills/leaks.

***Spill Response Actions***

In the event that a spill of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances does occur, the contractor shall be required to maintain a sufficient stockpile of sand material in the staging area. This sand material shall be used to immediately isolate and provide containment of the spill by constructing dikes. Furthermore, this sand material shall act as an absorbent material that can be disposed of offsite and out of the Recharge Zone during clean-up operations. The contractor, in the event of a spill, shall also notify the owner who shall contact TCEQ. All contaminated soils resulting from an accidental release will be required to be removed and disposed of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

**Attachment B – Potential Sources Contamination**

<b>Potential Source</b>	Oil, grease, fuel and hydraulic fluid contamination from construction equipment and vehicle dripping.
Preventive Measure	Vehicle maintenance, when possible, will be performed within a construction staging area specified by the General Contractor.
<b>Potential Source</b>	Miscellaneous trash and litter from construction workers and material wrappings.
Preventive Measure	Trash containers will be placed throughout the site to encourage proper trash disposal.
<b>Potential Source</b>	Construction debris.
Preventive Measure	Construction debris will be monitored daily by contractor. Debris will be collected weekly and placed in disposal bins. Situations requiring immediate attention will be addressed on a case by case basis.
<b>Potential Source</b>	Stormwater contamination from excess application of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.
Preventive Measure	Fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides will be applied only when necessary and in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

<b>Potential Source</b>	Soil and mud from construction vehicle tires as they leave the site.
Preventive Measure	A temporary construction entrance/exit shall be utilized as vehicles leave the site. Any soil, mud, etc. carried from the project onto public roads shall be cleaned up within 24 hours.
<b>Potential Source</b>	Sediment from soil, sand, gravel and excavated materials stockpiled on site.
Preventive Measure	Silt fence shall be installed on the down gradient side of all stockpiled materials. Reinforced rock berms shall be installed at all downstream discharge locations.
<b>Potential Source</b>	Portable toilet spill.
Preventive Measure	Toilets on the site will be emptied on a regular basis by the contracted toilet company.

### **Attachment C – Sequence of Major Activities**

The sequence of major activities which disturb soil during construction on this site will be divided into stages. The first stage is site preparation that will include clearing and grubbing of vegetation, where applicable. This will disturb approximately 4.74 acres. The second is construction that will include installation of utilities, Installation of the two jellyfish's and the proposed buildings, parking lot, landscaping and site cleanup. This will disturb approximately 4.74 acres.

Sequence Item	Description
1.	<b>Install TBMP's as required. (Silt Fence, etc.)</b>
2.	<b>Clearing of Disturbed Areas</b>
3.	<b>Grading of Disturbed Areas</b>
4.	<b>Construction of Permanent BMP's /Storm Drains</b>
5.	<b>Complete Construction</b>
6.	<b>Soil Stabilization and/or re-vegetation</b>
7.	<b>Clean site</b>
8.	<b>Remove TBMP's</b>

## **Attachment D – Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures**

1. Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit – A stabilized pad of crushed stone located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site from a public R.O.W., street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. It shall be a minimum of 50 feet long, 12 feet wide and 8 inches thick. The rock shall be 4” to 8” in size.
2. Silt Fence – A barrier consisting of geotextile fabric supported by metal posts to prevent soil and sediment loss from a site. Silt fences shall be installed on the down gradient side of the proposed areas to be disturbed that have a drainage area of ¼ acres per 100 feet of fence.
3. Rock Berms – A sediment trap consisting of 3” to 5” diameter rock wrapped in a woven wire sheathing. The berm shall have a minimum height of 36” and a minimum top width of 2 feet. A rock berm shall be placed at locations of the concentrated flows where the drainage area is between 2 and 5 acres.
4. Inlet Protection – Placed around inlets to catch and stop sediment from entering the storm drain system before filtration system are in place.
5. Concrete Washout Pit – Designed to trap and store waste from concrete and similar activities. This allows for safe storage and removal from the site by not allowing contaminants to enter the storm water. Contaminants can be kept in a location that will not allow storm water to mix and flow off the site.

### ***Sequence of installation during construction process***

1. The Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit (Item 1) shall be installed prior to disturbing any soil except at the location of the Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit. It shall stay in place and be maintained until the end of the infrastructure construction.
2. Silt fence (Item 2) shall be installed along the western boundary of the site prior to any disturbance of the site
3. Rock berms (Item 4) shall be installed around the perimeter of the project at natural low points following rough grading of the site and shall be removed once grading to the on-site stormwater drainage system with bagged gravel inlet filters in sump is complete. Rock berms will also be utilized at the outlet of the pond while it is being constructed.

The TBMPs and measures utilized for the proposed project to prevent pollution of storm water, groundwater, and surface water during the construction phase are the following:

1. Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit
2. Silt Fence
3. Concrete Washout Pit
4. Rock Berm
5. Inlet Protection

## **Attachment D – Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures**

Stormwater originating from upgradient.

- Stormwater originating from upgradient from the east site of the property will be routed around the site by proposed grading.

Stormwater originating from onsite.

- Stormwater originating from onsite will be maintained by the proposed TMBPs (Silt fence, rock berms, etc.) to stay within the project limits and treated by the proposed PBMP.

Prevent stormwater from entering surface water, sensitive features and aquifer.

- No stormwater is expected to enter any surface water, sensitive feature or directly to the aquifer.

Will maintain flow to naturally occurring sensitive features.

- No naturally occurring sensitive features are documented on the geological assessment table.

### 1.4.2 Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit

The purpose of a temporary gravel construction entrance is to provide a stable entrance/exit condition from the construction site and keep mud and sediment off public roads. A stabilized construction entrance is a stabilized pad of crushed stone located at any point traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance is to reduce or eliminate the tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This practice should be used at all points of construction ingress and egress. Schematic diagrams of a construction entrance/exit are shown in Figure 1-24 and Figure 1-25.

Excessive amounts of mud can also present a safety hazard to roadway users. To minimize the amount of sediment loss to nearby roads, access to the construction site should be limited to as few points as possible and vegetation around the perimeter should be protected where access is not necessary. A rock stabilized construction entrance should be used at all designated access points.

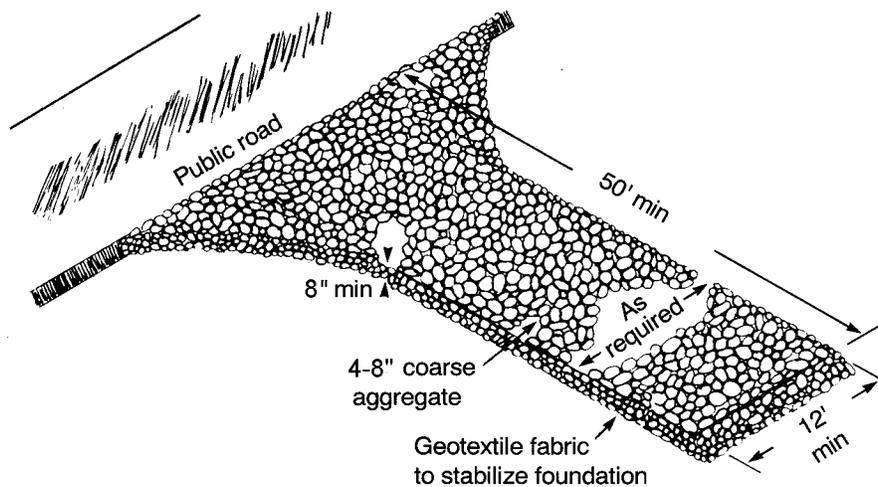


Figure 1-24 Schematic of Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit (after NC, 1993)

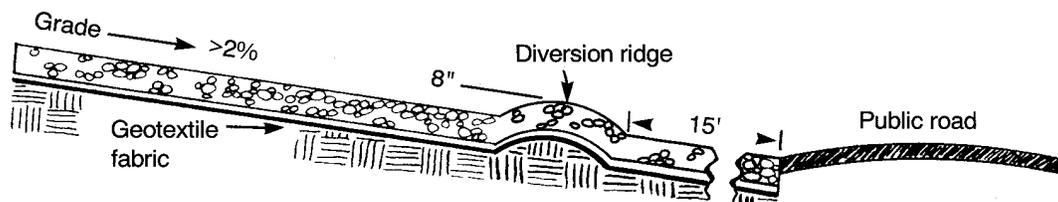


Figure 1-25 Cross-section of a Construction Entrance/Exit (NC, 1993)

**Materials:**

- (1) The aggregate should consist of 4 to 8 inch washed stone over a stable foundation as specified in the plan.
- (2) The aggregate should be placed with a minimum thickness of 8 inches.
- (3) The geotextile fabric should be designed specifically for use as a soil filtration media with an approximate weight of 6 oz/yd<sup>2</sup>, a mullen burst rating of 140 lb/in<sup>2</sup>, and an equivalent opening size greater than a number 50 sieve.
- (4) If a washing facility is required, a level area with a minimum of 4 inch diameter washed stone or commercial rack should be included in the plans. Divert wastewater to a sediment trap or basin.

**Installation:** (North Carolina, 1993)

- (1) Avoid curves on public roads and steep slopes. Remove vegetation and other objectionable material from the foundation area. Grade crown foundation for positive drainage.
- (2) The minimum width of the entrance/exit should be 12 feet or the full width of exit roadway, whichever is greater.
- (3) The construction entrance should be at least 50 feet long.
- (4) If the slope toward the road exceeds 2%, construct a ridge, 6 to 8 inches high with 3:1 (H:V) side slopes, across the foundation approximately 15 feet from the entrance to divert runoff away from the public road.
- (5) Place geotextile fabric and grade foundation to improve stability, especially where wet conditions are anticipated.
- (6) Place stone to dimensions and grade shown on plans. Leave surface smooth and slope for drainage.
- (7) Divert all surface runoff and drainage from the stone pad to a sediment trap or basin.
- (8) Install pipe under pad as needed to maintain proper public road drainage.

### **Common trouble points**

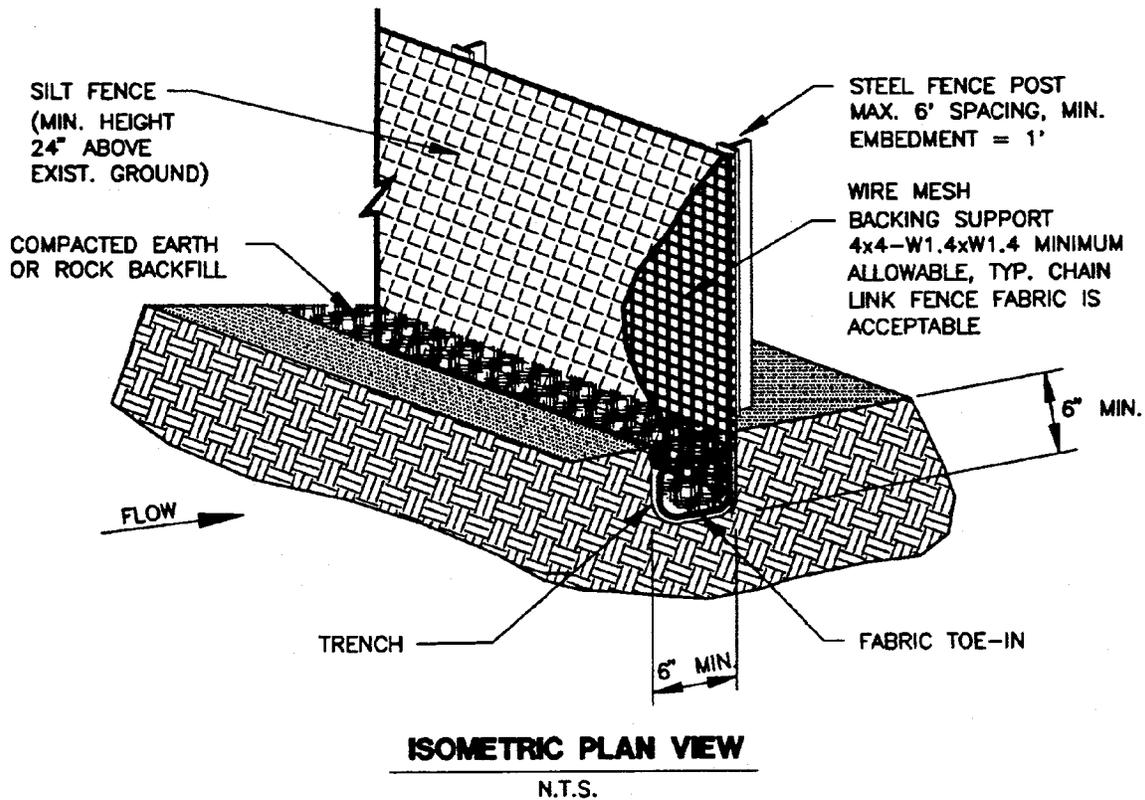
- (1) Inadequate runoff control – sediment washes onto public road.
- (2) Stone too small or geotextile fabric absent, results in muddy condition as stone is pressed into soil.
- (3) Pad too short for heavy construction traffic – extend pad beyond the minimum 50 foot length as necessary.
- (4) Pad not flared sufficiently at road surface, results in mud being tracked on to road and possible damage to road edge.
- (5) Unstable foundation – use geotextile fabric under pad and/or improve foundation drainage.

### **Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:**

- (1) The entrance should be maintained in a condition, which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment.
- (2) All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public rights-of-way should be removed immediately by contractor.
- (3) When necessary, wheels should be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public right-of-way.
- (4) When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.
- (5) All sediment should be prevented from entering any storm drain, ditch or water course by using approved methods.

### 1.4.3 Silt Fence

A silt fence is a barrier consisting of geotextile fabric supported by metal posts to prevent soil and sediment loss from a site. When properly used, silt fences can be highly effective at controlling sediment from disturbed areas. They cause runoff to pond, allowing heavier solids to settle out. If not properly installed, silt fences are not likely to be effective. A schematic illustration of a silt fence is shown in Figure 1-26.



**Figure 1-26 Schematic of a Silt Fence Installation (NCTCOG, 1993b)**

The purpose of a silt fence is to intercept and detain water-borne sediment from unprotected areas of a limited extent. Silt fence is used during the period of construction near the perimeter of a disturbed area to intercept sediment while allowing water to percolate through. This fence should remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Silt fence should not be used where there is a concentration of water in a channel or drainage way. If concentrated flow occurs after installation, corrective action must be taken such as placing a rock berm in the areas of concentrated flow.

Silt fencing within the site may be temporarily moved during the day to allow construction activity provided it is replaced and properly anchored to the ground at the end of the day. Silt fences on the perimeter of the site or around drainage ways should not be moved at any time.

**Materials:**

- (1) Silt fence material should be polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide woven or nonwoven fabric. The fabric width should be 36 inches, with a minimum unit weight of 4.5 oz/yd, mullen burst strength exceeding 190 lb/in<sup>2</sup>, ultraviolet stability exceeding 70%, and minimum apparent opening size of U.S. Sieve No. 30.
- (2) Fence posts should be made of hot rolled steel, at least 4 feet long with Tee or Y-bar cross section, surface painted or galvanized, minimum nominal weight 1.25 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>, and Brindell hardness exceeding 140.
- (3) Woven wire backing to support the fabric should be galvanized 2" x 4" welded wire, 12 gauge minimum.

**Installation:**

- (1) Steel posts, which support the silt fence, should be installed on a slight angle toward the anticipated runoff source. Post must be embedded a minimum of 1-foot deep and spaced not more than 8 feet on center. Where water concentrates, the maximum spacing should be 6 feet.
- (2) Lay out fencing down-slope of disturbed area, following the contour as closely as possible. The fence should be sited so that the maximum drainage area is ¼ acre/100 feet of fence.
- (3) The toe of the silt fence should be trenched in with a spade or mechanical trencher, so that the down-slope face of the trench is flat and perpendicular to the line of flow. Where fence cannot be trenched in (e.g., pavement or rock outcrop), weight fabric flap with 3 inches of pea gravel on uphill side to prevent flow from seeping under fence.
- (4) The trench must be a minimum of 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide to allow for the silt fence fabric to be laid in the ground and backfilled with compacted material.
- (5) Silt fence should be securely fastened to each steel support post or to woven wire, which is in turn attached to the steel fence post. There should be a 3-foot overlap, securely fastened where ends of fabric meet.

- (6) Silt fence should be removed when the site is completely stabilized so as not to block or impede storm flow or drainage.

**Common Trouble Points:**

- (1) Fence not installed along the contour causing water to concentrate and flow over the fence.
- (2) Fabric not seated securely to ground (runoff passing under fence)
- (3) Fence not installed perpendicular to flow line (runoff escaping around sides)
- (4) Fence treating too large an area, or excessive channel flow (runoff overtops or collapses fence)

**Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:**

- (1) Inspect all fencing weekly, and after any rainfall.
- (2) Remove sediment when buildup reaches 6 inches.
- (3) Replace any torn fabric or install a second line of fencing parallel to the torn section.
- (4) Replace or repair any sections crushed or collapsed in the course of construction activity. If a section of fence is obstructing vehicular access, consider relocating it to a spot where it will provide equal protection, but will not obstruct vehicles. A triangular filter dike may be preferable to a silt fence at common vehicle access points.
- (5) When construction is complete, the sediment should be disposed of in a manner that will not cause additional siltation and the prior location of the silt fence should be revegetated. The fence itself should be disposed of in an approved landfill.

#### 1.4.5 Rock Berms

The purpose of a rock berm is to serve as a check dam in areas of concentrated flow, to intercept sediment-laden runoff, detain the sediment and release the water in sheet flow. The rock berm should be used when the contributing drainage area is less than 5 acres. Rock berms are used in areas where the volume of runoff is too great for a silt fence to contain. They are less effective for sediment removal than silt fences, particularly for fine particles, but are able to withstand higher flows than a silt fence. As such, rock berms are often used in areas of channel flows (ditches, gullies, etc.). Rock berms are most effective at reducing bed load in channels and should not be substituted for other erosion and sediment control measures farther up the watershed.

##### **Materials:**

- (1) The berm structure should be secured with a woven wire sheathing having maximum opening of 1 inch and a minimum wire diameter of 20 gauge galvanized and should be secured with shoat rings.
- (2) Clean, open graded 3- to 5-inch diameter rock should be used, except in areas where high velocities or large volumes of flow are expected, where 5- to 8-inch diameter rocks may be used.

##### **Installation:**

- (1) Lay out the woven wire sheathing perpendicular to the flow line. The sheathing should be 20 gauge woven wire mesh with 1 inch openings.
- (2) Berm should have a top width of 2 feet minimum with side slopes being 2:1 (H:V) or flatter.
- (3) Place the rock along the sheathing as shown in the diagram (Figure 1-28), to a height not less than 18”.
- (4) Wrap the wire sheathing around the rock and secure with tie wire so that the ends of the sheathing overlap at least 2 inches, and the berm retains its shape when walked upon.
- (5) Berm should be built along the contour at zero percent grade or as near as possible.
- (6) The ends of the berm should be tied into existing upslope grade and the berm should be buried in a trench approximately 3 to 4 inches deep to prevent failure of the control.

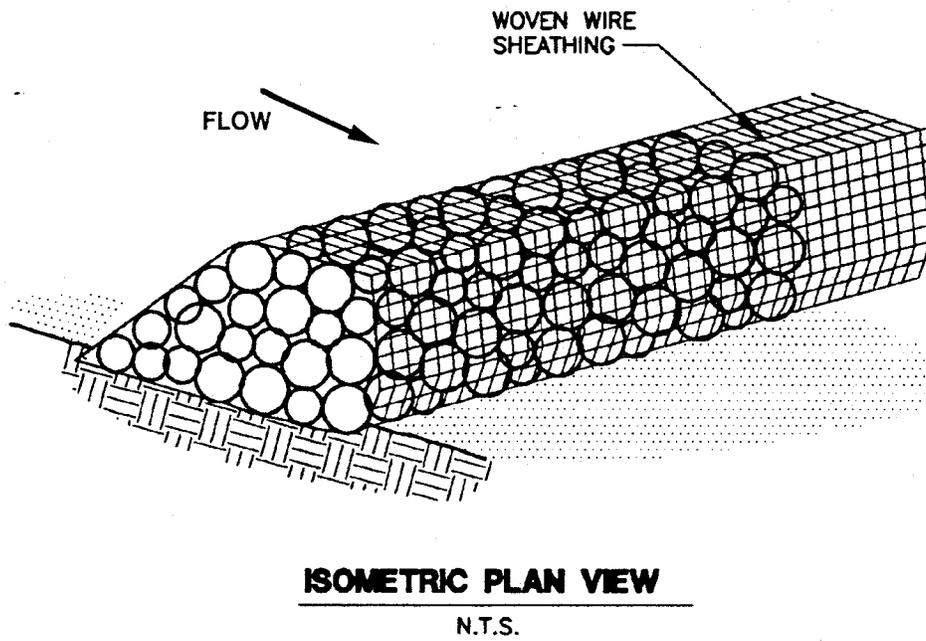
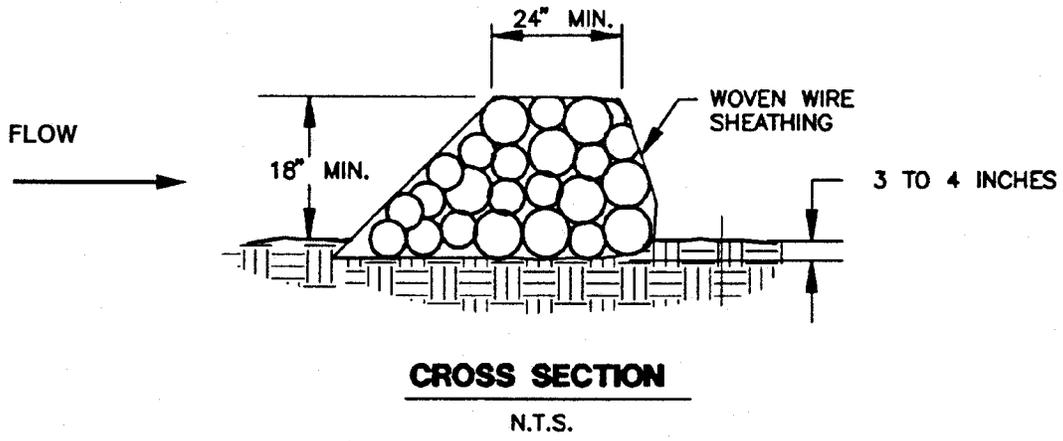


Figure 1-28 Schematic Diagram of a Rock Berm (NCTCOG, 1993)

**Common Trouble Points:**

- (1) Insufficient berm height or length (runoff quickly escapes over the top or around the sides of berm)
- (2) Berm not installed perpendicular to flow line (runoff escaping around one side)

**Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:**

- (1) Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall by the responsible party. For installations in streambeds, additional daily inspections should be made.
- (2) Remove sediment and other debris when buildup reaches 6 inches and dispose of the accumulated silt in an approved manner that will not cause any additional siltation.
- (3) Repair any loose wire sheathing.
- (4) The berm should be reshaped as needed during inspection.
- (5) The berm should be replaced when the structure ceases to function as intended due to silt accumulation among the rocks, washout, construction traffic damage, etc.
- (6) The rock berm should be left in place until all upstream areas are stabilized and accumulated silt removed.

#### 1.4.18 Concrete Washout Areas

The purpose of concrete washout areas is to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from concrete waste by conducting washout offsite, performing onsite washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

The following steps will help reduce stormwater pollution from concrete wastes:

- Incorporate requirements for concrete waste management into material supplier and subcontractor agreements.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite, except in designated areas.

For onsite washout:

- Locate washout area at least 50 feet from sensitive features, storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.
- Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed properly.

Below grade concrete washout facilities are typical. These consist of a lined excavation sufficiently large to hold expected volume of washout material. Above grade facilities are used if excavation is not practical. Temporary concrete washout facility (type above grade) should be constructed as shown on the details at the end of this section, with sufficient quantity and volume to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations. Plastic lining material should be a minimum of 10 mil in polyethylene sheeting and should be free of holes, tears, or other defects that compromise the impermeability of the material.

When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and disposed of. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and disposed of. Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired.

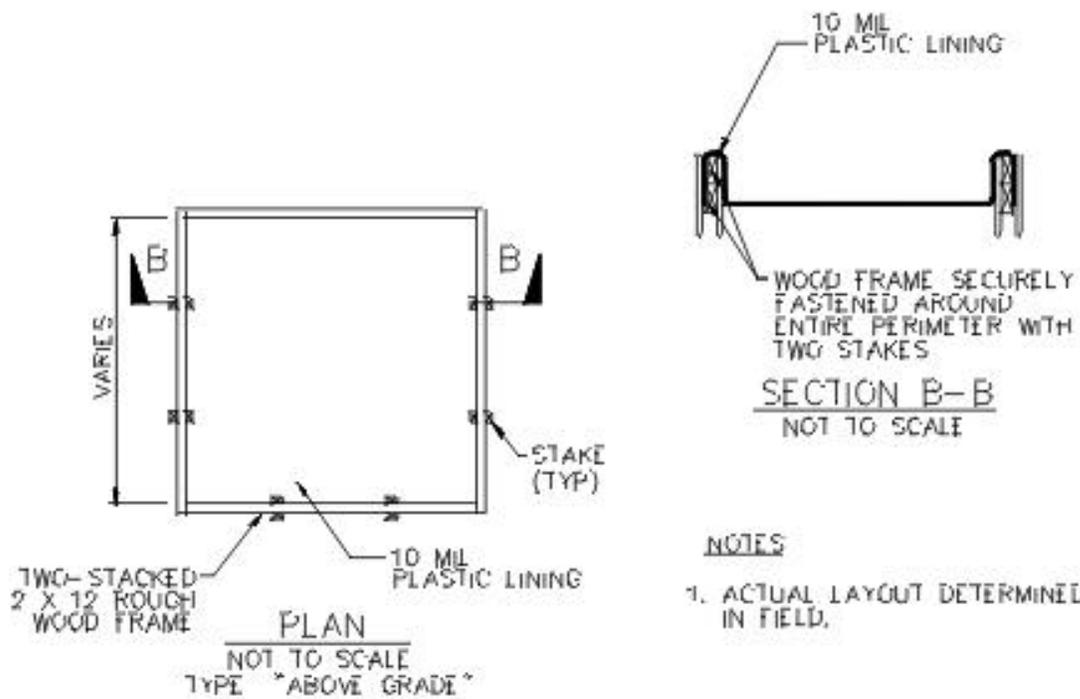
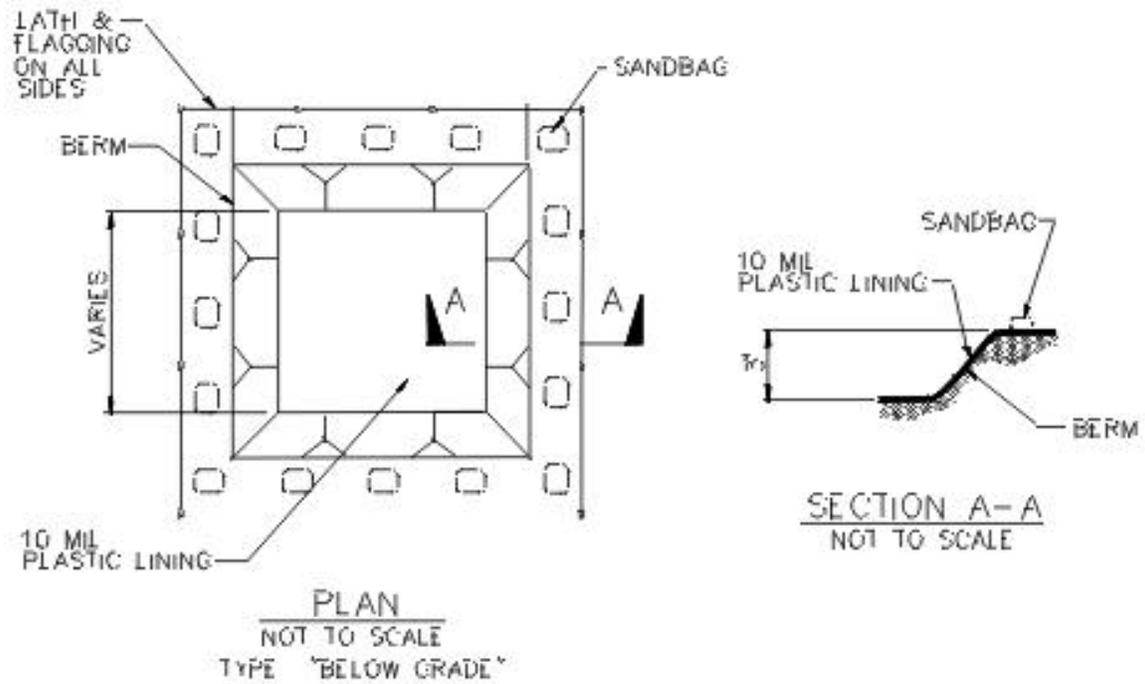


Figure 1-43 Schematics of Concrete Washout Areas

#### 1.4.11 Inlet Protection

Storm sewers that are made operational prior to stabilization of the associated drainage areas can convey large amounts of sediment to natural drainage ways. In case of extreme sediment loading, the storm sewer itself may clog and lose a major portion of its capacity. To avoid these problems, it is necessary to prevent sediment from entering the system at the inlets. The following guidelines for inlet protection are based primarily on recommendations by the Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (1992) and the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG, 1993b).

In developments for which drainage is to be conveyed by underground storm sewers (i.e., streets with curbs and gutters), all inlets that may receive storm runoff from disturbed areas should be protected. Temporary inlet protection is a series of different measures that provide protection against silt transport or accumulation in storm sewer systems. This clogging can greatly reduce or completely stop the flow in the pipes. The different measures are used for different site conditions and inlet types.

Care should be taken when choosing a specific type of inlet protection. Field experience has shown that inlet protection that causes excessive ponding in an area of high construction activity may become so inconvenient that it is removed or bypassed, thus transmitting sediment-laden flows unchecked. In such situations, a structure with an adequate overflow mechanism should be utilized.

It should also be noted that inlet protection devices are designed to be installed on construction sites and not on streets and roads open to the public. When used on public streets these devices will cause ponding of runoff, which can cause minor flooding and can present a traffic hazard. An example of appropriate siting would be a new subdivision where the storm drain system is installed before the area is stabilized and the streets open to the general public. When construction occurs adjacent to active streets, the sediment should be controlled on site and not on public thoroughfares. Occasionally, roadwork or utility installation will occur on public roads. In these cases, inlet protection is an appropriate temporary BMP.

The following inlet protection devices are for drainage areas of one acre or less. Runoff from larger disturbed areas should be routed to a temporary sediment trap or basin.

Filter barrier protection using silt fence is appropriate when the drainage area is less than one acre and the basin slope is less than five percent. This type of protection is not applicable in paved areas.

Block and gravel protection is used when flows exceed 0.5 cubic feet per second and it is necessary to allow for overtopping to prevent flooding. This form of protection is also useful for curb type inlets as it works well in paved areas.

Wire mesh and gravel protection is used when flows exceed 0.5 cubic feet per second and construction traffic may occur over the inlet. This form of protection may be used with both curb and drop inlets.

Excavated impoundment protection around a drop inlet may be used for protection against sediment entering a storm drain inlet. With this method, it is necessary to install weep holes to allow the impoundment to drain completely. If this measure is implemented, the impoundment should be sized such that the volume of excavation is 3,600 cubic feet per acre (equivalent to 1 inch of runoff) of disturbed area entering the inlet.

**Materials:**

- (1) Filter fabric should be a nylon reinforced polypropylene fabric which meets the following minimum criteria: Tensile Strength, 90 lbs.; Puncture Rating, 60 lbs.; Mullen Burst Rating, 280 psi; Apparent Opening Size, U.S. Sieve No. 70.
- (2) Posts for fabric should be 2" x 4" pressure treated wood stakes or galvanized steel, tubular in cross-section or they may be standard fence "T" posts.
- (3) Concrete blocks should be standard 8" x 8" x 16" concrete masonry units.
- (4) Wire mesh should be standard hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with an opening size not to exceed 1/2 inch.

**Guidelines for installation:**

*Silt Fence Drop Inlet Protection*

- (1) Silt fence should conform to the specifications listed above and should be cut from a continuous roll to avoid joints.
- (2) For stakes, use 2 x 4-inch wood or equivalent metal with a minimum length of 3 feet.
- (3) Space stakes evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart, and securely drive them into the ground, approximately 18 inches deep (Figure 1-33).
- (4) To provide needed stability to the installation, a frame with 2 x 4-inch wood strips around the crest of the overflow area at a maximum of 1½ feet above the drop inlet crest should be provided.

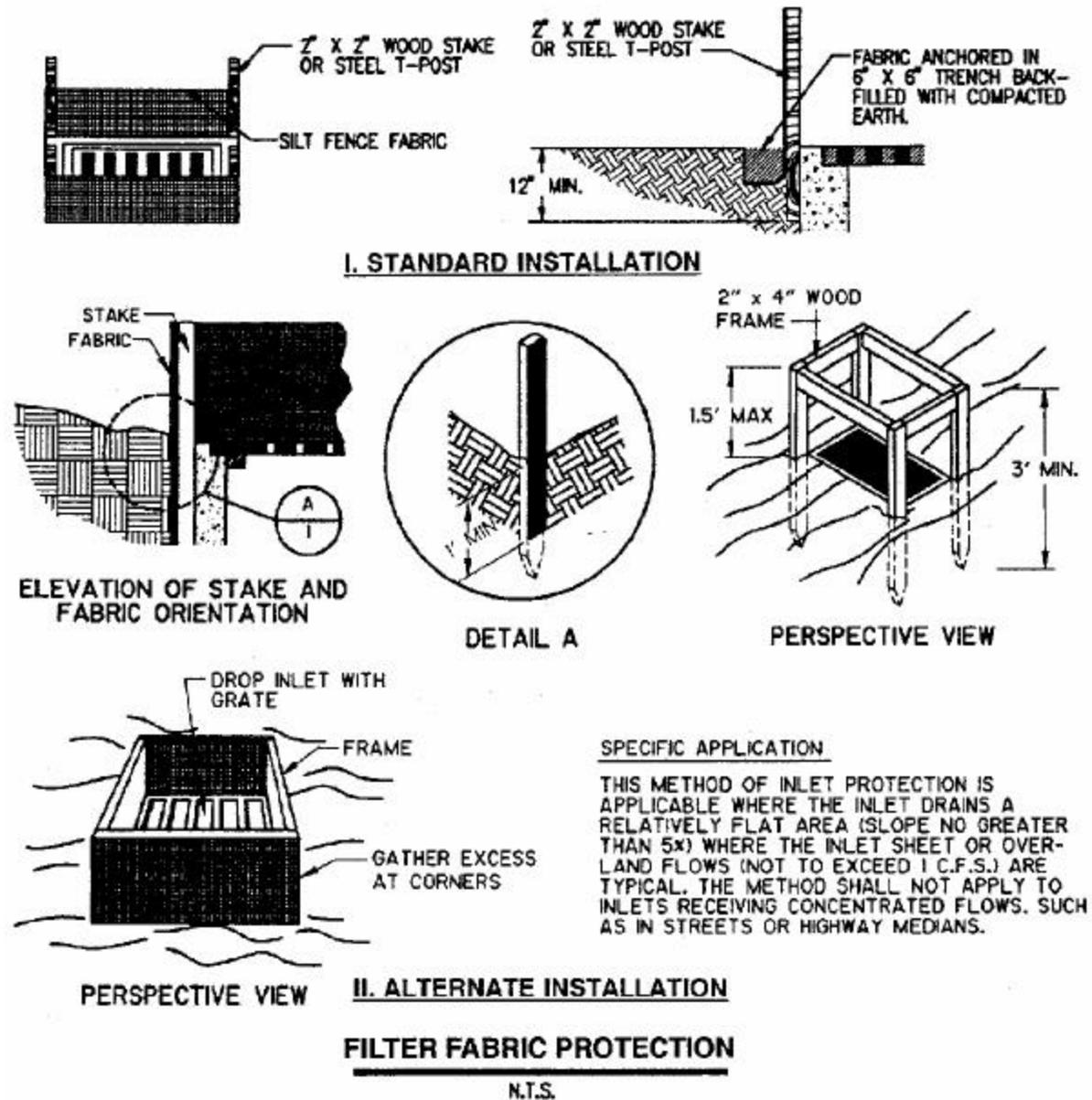


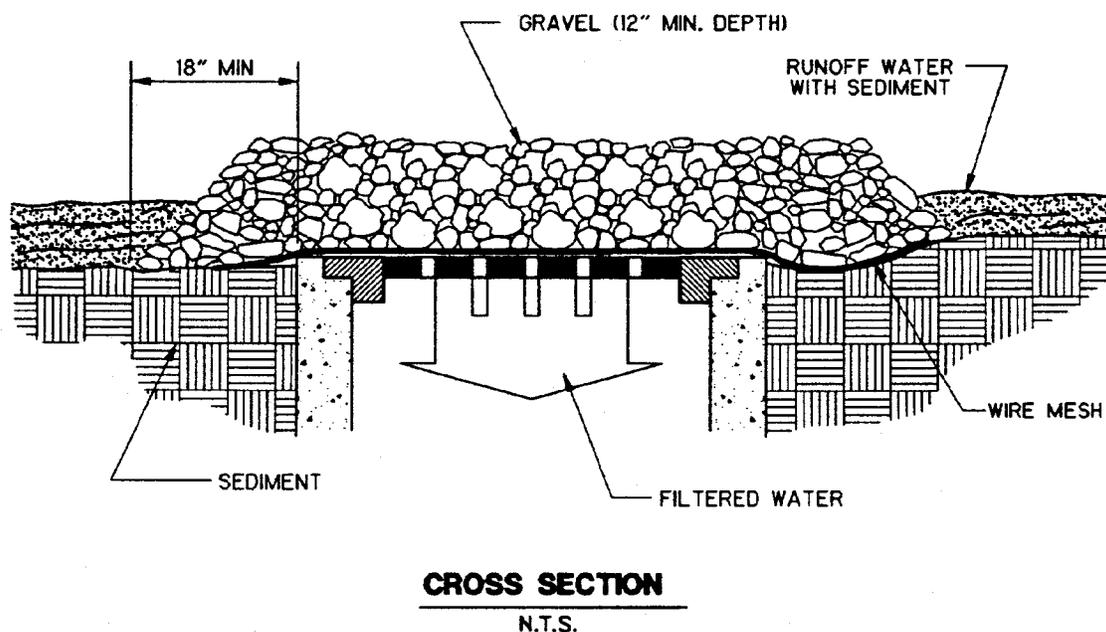
Figure 1-33 Filter Fabric Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)

- (5) Place the bottom 12 inches of the fabric in a trench and backfill the trench with 12 inches of compacted soil.
- (6) Fasten fabric securely by staples or wire to the stakes and frame. Joints must be overlapped to the next stake.
- (7) It may be necessary to build a temporary dike on the down slope side of the structure to prevent bypass flow.

If the drop inlet is above the finished grade, the grate may be completely covered with filter fabric. The fabric should be securely attached to the entire perimeter of the inlet using 1"x 2" wood strips and appropriate fasteners.

### *Gravel and Wire Mesh Drop Inlet Sediment Filter*

- (1) Wire mesh should be laid over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 foot beyond each side of the inlet structure. Wire mesh with 1/2-inch openings should be used. If more than one strip of mesh is necessary, the strips should be overlapped (see Figure 1-34).



**Figure 1-34 Wire Mesh and Gravel Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)**

- (2) Coarse aggregate should be placed over the wire mesh as indicated in Figure 1-34. The depth of stone should be at least 12 inches over the entire inlet opening. The stone should extend beyond the inlet opening at least 18 inches on all sides.
- (3) If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet, cleaned and/or replaced.

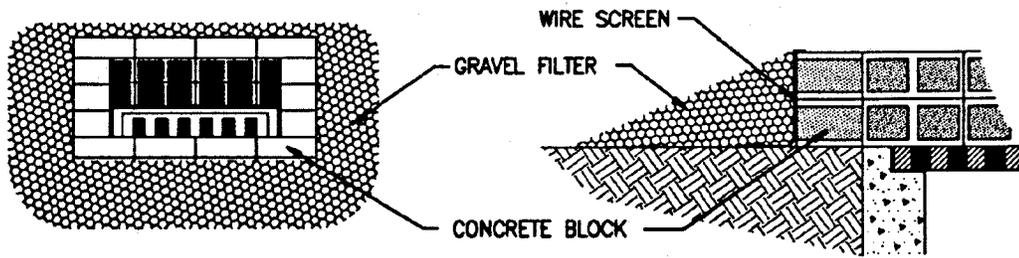
Note: This filtering device has no overflow mechanism; therefore, ponding is likely especially if sediment is not removed regularly. This type of device should never be used where overflow may endanger an exposed fill slope. Consideration should also be given to the possible effects of ponding on traffic movement, nearby structures, working areas, adjacent property, etc.

### *Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Sediment Filter*

- (1) Place concrete blocks lengthwise on their sides in a single row around the perimeter of the inlet, with the ends of adjacent blocks abutting. The height of the barrier can be varied, depending on design needs, by stacking combinations of 4-inch, 8-inch and 12-inch wide blocks. The barrier of blocks should be between 12 and 24 inches high.
- (2) Wire mesh should be placed over the outside vertical face (webbing) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the holes in the blocks. Wire mesh with 1/2-inch openings should be used.
- (3) Stone should be piled against the wire to the top of the block barrier, as shown in Figure 1-35.
- (4) If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the blocks, cleaned and replaced.

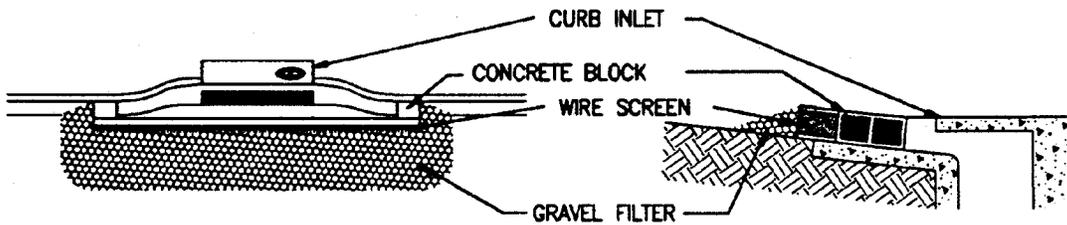
### *Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter*

- (1) Two concrete blocks should be placed on their sides abutting the curb at either side of the inlet opening.
- (2) A 2-inch x 4-inch stud should be cut and placed through the outer holes of each spacer block to help keep the front blocks in place.
- (3) Concrete blocks should be placed on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks as depicted in Figure 1-35.
- (4) Wire mesh should be placed over the outside vertical face (webbing) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the holes in the blocks. Wire mesh with 1/2-inch openings should be used.
- (5) Coarse aggregate should be piled against the wire to the top of the barrier as shown in Figure 1-35.
- (6) If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the blocks, cleaned and/or replaced.



**DROP INLET PROTECTION**

N.T.S.



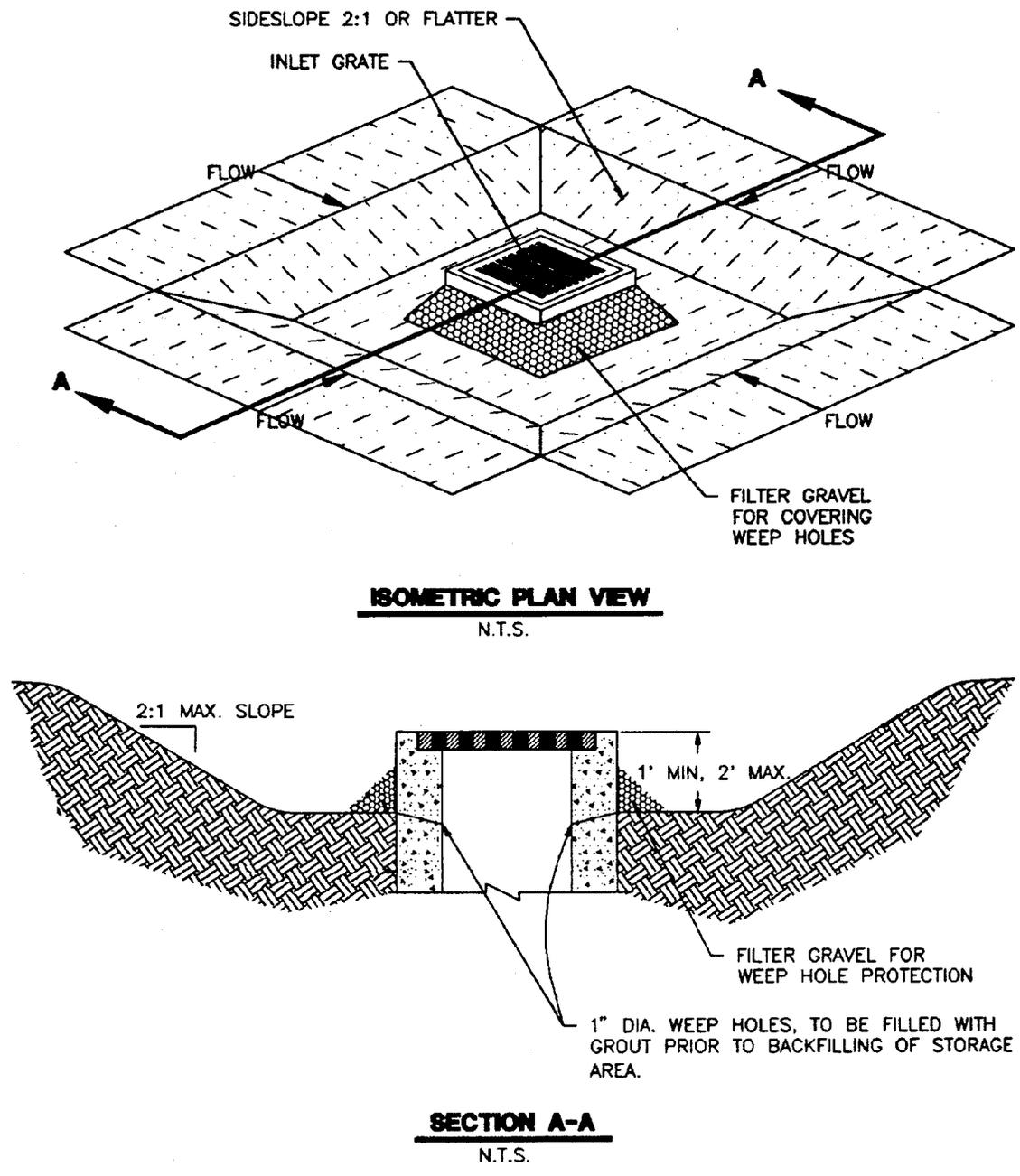
**CURB INLET PROTECTION**

N.T.S.

Figure 1-35 Block and Gravel Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)

*Excavated Drop Inlet Sediment Trap*

- (1) The excavated trap should be sized to provide a minimum storage capacity calculated at 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage area. A trap should be no less than 1-foot nor more than 2 feet deep measured from the top of the inlet structure. Side slopes should not be steeper than 2:1 (see Figure 1-36).



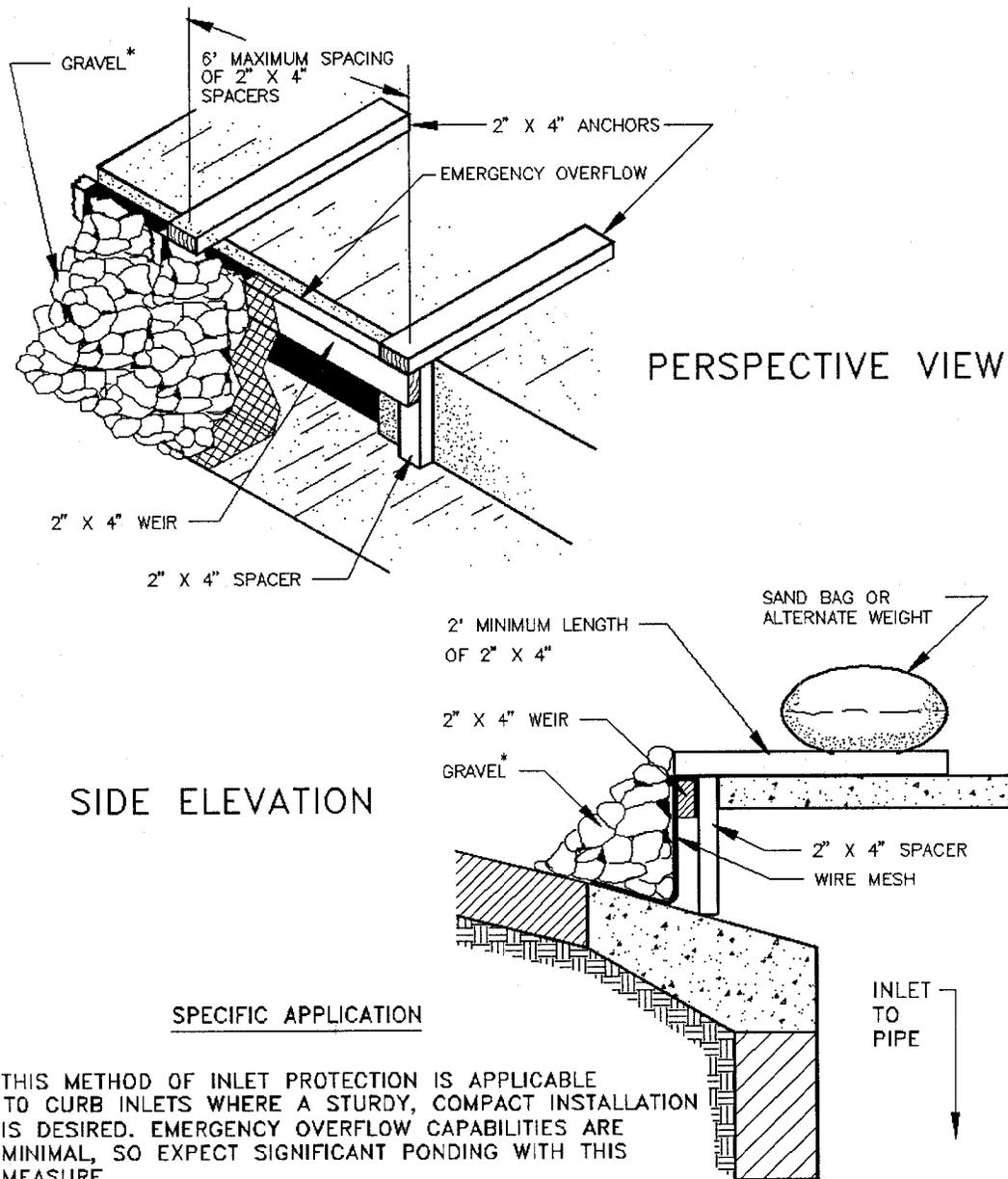
**Figure 1-36 Excavated Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)**

- (2) The slope of the basin may vary to fit the drainage area and terrain. Observations must be made to check trap efficiency and modifications should be made as necessary to ensure satisfactory trapping of sediment. Where an inlet is located so as to receive concentrated flows, such as in a highway median, it is recommended that the basin have a rectangular shape in a 2:1 (length/width) ratio, with the length oriented in the direction of the flow.

- (3) Sediment should be removed and the trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the design depth of the trap. Removed sediment should be deposited in a suitable area and in a manner such that it will not erode.

*Curb Inlet Protection with 2-inch x 4-inch Wooden Weir*

- (1) Attach a continuous piece of wire mesh (30-inch minimum width x inlet throat length plus 4 feet) to the 2-inch x 4-inch wooden weir (with a total length of throat length plus 2 feet) as shown in Figure 1-37. Wood should be “construction grade” lumber.
- (2) Place a piece of approved filter cloth of the same dimensions as the wire mesh over the wire mesh and securely attach to the 2-inch x 4-inch weir.
- (3) Securely nail the 2-inch x 4-inch weir to the 9-inch long vertical spacers which are to be located between the weir and inlet face at a maximum 6-foot spacing.
- (4) Place the assembly against the inlet throat and nail 2-foot (minimum) lengths of 2-inch x 4-inch board to the top of the weir at spacer locations. These 2-inch x 4-inch anchors should extend across the inlet tops and be held in place by sandbags or alternate weight.
- (5) The assembly should be placed so that the end spacers are a minimum 1 foot beyond both ends of the throat opening.
- (6) Form the wire mesh and filter cloth to the concrete gutter and against the face of curb on both sides of the inlet. Place coarse aggregate over the wire mesh and filter fabric in such a manner as to prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the filter cloth.
- (7) This type of protection should be inspected frequently and the filter cloth and stone replaced when clogged with sediment.
- (8) Assure that storm flow does not bypass inlet by installing temporary earth or asphalt dikes directing flow into inlet.



**Figure 1-37 Wooden Weir Curb Inlet Protection (VA Dept of Conservation, 1992)**

**Common Trouble Points:**

- (1) Gaps between the inlet protection and the curb (flows bypass around side of filter).
- (2) Filter fabric skirt not anchored to pavement (flows pass under filter).

### Bagged Gravel Inlet Filter

Sandbags filled with pea gravel can also be used to construct a sediment barrier around curb and drain inlets. The sandbags should be filled with washed pea gravel and stacked to form a continuous barrier about 1 foot high around the inlets. The bags should be tightly abutted against each other to prevent runoff from flowing between the bags. This measure should be installed as shown in Figure 1-38.

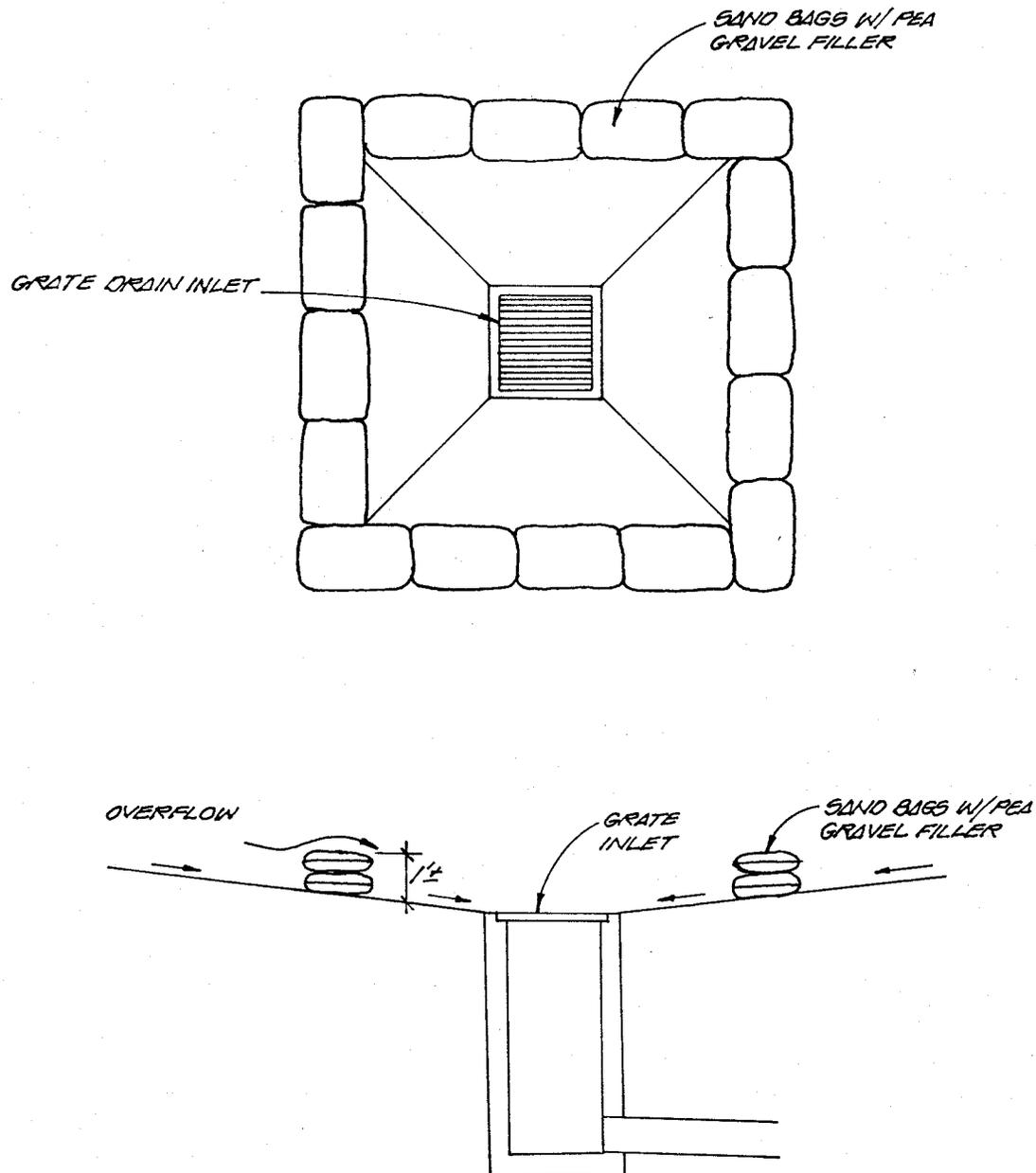
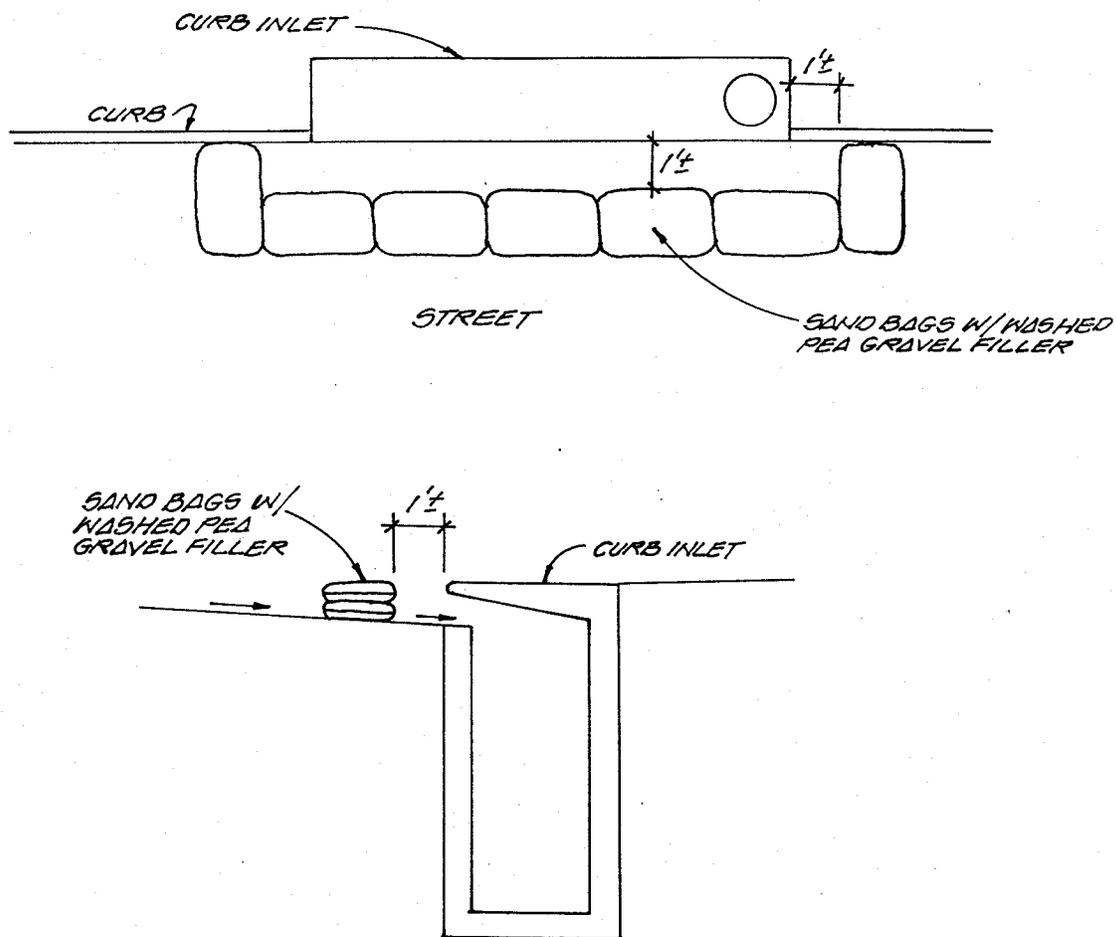


Figure 1-38 Diagram of Bagged Gravel Grate Inlet Protection (Pape-Dawson)



**Figure 1-39 Diagram of Bagged Gravel Curb Inlet Protection (Pape-Dawson).**

**Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:**

- (1) Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall. Repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed by the contractor.
- (2) Remove sediment when buildup reaches a depth of 3 inches. Removed sediment should be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode.
- (3) Check placement of device to prevent gaps between device and curb.
- (4) Inspect filter fabric and patch or replace if torn or missing.

- (5) Structures should be removed and the area stabilized only after the remaining drainage area has been properly stabilized.

### **Attachment E – Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature**

No sensitive features will be sealed in this project site.

### **Attachment F – Structural Practices**

The following structural measures will be installed prior to the initiation of site preparation activities:

- Erection of silt fences along the downgradient boundary of construction activities and rock berms with silt fence for secondary protection, as located on WPAP SITE PLAN
- Installation of stabilized construction entrance/exit(s) and construction staging area(s), as located on WPAP SITE PLAN

The following structural measures will be installed at the initiation of construction activities or as appropriate based on the construction sequencing:

- Installation of concrete truck washout pit(s), as required and located on WPAP SITE PLAN

### **Attachment G – Drainage Area Map**

See Sheet WPAP Drainage Area Map attached at the end of these attachments.

### **Attachment H – Temporary Sediment Pond(s) Plans and Calculations**

No Temporary Sediment Pond will be utilized with this project.

### **Attachment I – Inspection and Maintenance for TBMPs**

#### ***Inspections***

Designated and qualified person(s) shall inspect Pollution Control Measures weekly and within 24 hours after a storm event greater than 0.5 inches of rainfall. An inspection report that summarizes the scope of the inspection, names and qualifications of personnel conducting the inspection, date of the inspection, major observations, and actions taken as a result of the inspection shall be recorded and maintained as part of Storm Water TPDES data for a period of three years after the date of the inspection. A copy of the Inspection Report Form is provided in this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

As a minimum, the inspector shall observe: (1) significant disturbed areas for evidence of erosion, (2) storage areas for evidence of leakage from the exposed stored materials, (3) structural controls (rock berm outlets, silt fences, drainage swales, etc.) for evidence of failure or excess siltation (over 6 inches deep), (4) vehicle exit point for evidence of off-site sediment tracking, (5) vehicle storage areas for signs of leaking equipment or spills, and (6) concrete truck rinse-out pit for signs of potential failure. Deficiencies noted during the inspection will be corrected and documented within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection or before the next anticipated storm event if practicable.

Pollution Prevention Measure	Inspected	Corrective Action	
		Description	Date Completed
<b>General</b>			
Revegetation			
Erosion/Sediment Controls			
Vehicle Exits			
Material Areas			
Equipment Areas			
Concrete Rinse			
Construction Debris			
Trash Receptacles			
<b>Infrastructure</b>			
Roadway Clearing			
Utility Clearing			
Roadway Grading			
Utility Construction			
Drainage Construction			
Roadway Base			
Roadway Surfaces			
Site Cleanups			
<b>Building</b>			
Clearing for Building			
Foundation Grading			
Utility Construction			
Foundation Construction			
Building Construction			
Site Grading			
Site Cleanup			

*\*Indicate N/A where measure does not apply.*

By my signature below, I certify that all items are acceptable and the project site is in compliance with SWPPP.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Inspector's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Inspector's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Owner/Operator (Firm)

Date

***Note: Inspector is to attach a brief statement of his qualifications to this report.***

## PROJECT MILESTONE DATES

Date when major site grading activities begin:

<u>Construction Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on all or a portion of the project:

<u>Construction Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Date when stabilization measures are initiated:

<u>Stabilization Activity</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## **Attachment I (con't) – Inspection and Maintenance for TBMPs**

### ***Temporary Sediment Control Fences***

1. Inspect all fencing weekly, and after any rainfall.
2. Remove sediment when buildup reaches 6 inches.
3. Replace any torn fabric or install a second line of fencing parallel to the torn section.
4. Replace or repair any sections crushed or collapsed in the course of construction activity. If a section of fence is obstructing vehicular access, consider relocating it to a spot where it will provide equal protection, but will not obstruct vehicles. A triangular filter dike may be preferable to a silt fence at common vehicle access points.
5. When construction is complete, the sediment should be disposed of in a manner that will not cause additional siltation and the prior location of silt fence should be revegetated. The fence itself should be disposed of in an approved landfill.

### ***Rock Berm/High Service Rock Berm***

1. Inspections should be made weekly and after each rainfall by the responsible party.
2. Remove sediment and other debris when buildup reaches 6 inches and dispose of the accumulated silt of in an approved manner.
3. Repair any loose wire sheathing.
4. The berm should be reshaped as needed during inspection.
5. The berm should be replaced when the structure ceases to function as intended due to silt accumulation among the rocks, washout, construction traffic damage, etc.
6. The rock berm should be left in place until all upstream areas are stabilized and accumulated silt removed.

### ***Temporary Construction Entrance and Exits***

1. The entrance should be maintained in a condition, which will prevent tracking or following of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment.
2. All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked on to public rights-of-ways should be removed immediately by contractor.
3. When necessary, wheels should be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public right-of-way.
4. When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.
5. All sediment should be prevented from entering ant storm drain, ditch, or water course by using approved methods.

### ***Bagged Gravel Inlet Filters***

1. Inspections should be made weekly and after each rainfall. Repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed by the contractor.
2. Remove sediment when buildup reached a depth of 3 inches. Removed sediment should be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode.
3. Check placement of device to prevent gaps between device and curb.
4. Inspect filter fabric and patch or replace if torn or missing.
5. Structures should be removed and the area stabilized only after the remaining drainage area has been properly stabilized.

### ***Temporary Sedimentation Basin***

1. Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall. Check the embankment, spillways, and outlet for erosion damage, and inspect the embankment for piping and settlement. Repair should be made promptly as needed by contractor.
2. Trash and other debris should be removed after each rainfall to prevent clogging out of the outlet structure.
3. Accumulated silt should be removed and the basin should be re-graded to its original dimensions at such point that the capacity of the impoundment has been reduced to 75% of its original storage capacity.
4. The removed sediment should be stockpiled or redistributed in areas that are protected from erosion.

### ***Documentation Procedures***

1. A copy of the inspection report is located on the following page.
2. The inspection report must be maintained on site at all times.
3. The inspection report is incorporated as part of the WPAP. The contractor is responsible for completing and updating the form in compliance with TCEQ rules.

## **Attachment J – Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization**

Interim on-site stabilization measures, which are continuous, will include minimizing soil disturbances by exposing only the smallest practical area of land required for the shortest period of time and maximizing use of natural vegetation. As soon as practical, all disturbed soil will be stabilized as per project specifications in accordance with pages 1-35 to 1-60 of TCEQ's Technical Guidance Manual (TGM) RG-348 (2005). Mulching, netting, erosion blankets and seeding are acceptable.

Stabilization measures will be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, and except as provided below, will be initiated no more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased. Where construction activity on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased, and earth disturbing activities will be resumed within twenty-one (21) days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of site. In areas experiencing droughts where

the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by seasonably arid conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.

# Permanent Stormwater Section

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(4)(C), (D)(ii), (E), and (5), 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.**

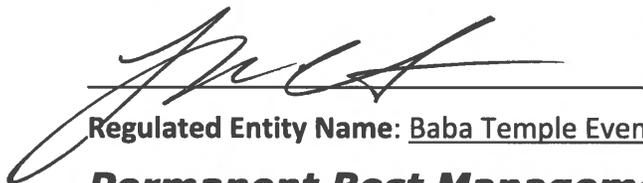
## Signature

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 **Permanent Stormwater Section** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and executive director approval. The application was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Jose Cantu

Date: 1-10-2023

Signature of Customer/Agent



Regulated Entity Name: Baba Temple Event Center

## Permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs)

**Permanent best management practices and measures that will be used during and after construction is completed.**

- Permanent BMPs and measures must be implemented to control the discharge of pollution from regulated activities after the completion of construction.  
 N/A
- 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

3.  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

4. 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.

5. 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 A - 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.

6.  **Attachment B - 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.
7.  **Attachment C - 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.
8.  **Attachment D - BMPs for Surface Streams.** A description of the BMPs and measures that prevent pollutants from entering surface streams, sensitive features, or the aquifer is attached. Each feature identified in the Geologic Assessment as sensitive has been addressed.
- N/A
9.  The applicant understands that to the extent practicable, BMPs and measures must maintain flow to naturally occurring sensitive features identified in either the geologic assessment, executive director review, or during excavation, blasting, or construction.
- The permanent sealing of or diversion of flow from a naturally-occurring sensitive feature that accepts recharge to the Edwards Aquifer as a permanent pollution abatement measure has not been proposed.
  - Attachment E - Request to Seal Features.** A request to seal a naturally-occurring sensitive feature, that includes, for each feature, a justification as to why no reasonable and practicable alternative exists, is attached.
10.  **Attachment F - Construction Plans.** All construction plans and design calculations for the proposed permanent BMP(s) and measures have been prepared by or under the direct supervision of a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer, and are signed, sealed, and dated. The plans are attached and, if applicable include:
- Design calculations (TSS removal calculations)
  - TCEQ construction notes
  - All geologic features
  - All proposed structural BMP(s) plans and specifications
- N/A

11.  **Attachment G - Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan.** A plan for the inspection, maintenance, repairs, and, if necessary, retrofit of the permanent BMPs and measures is attached. The plan includes all of the following:
- Prepared and certified by the engineer designing the permanent BMPs and measures
  - Signed by the owner or responsible party
  - Procedures for documenting inspections, maintenance, repairs, and, if necessary retrofit
  - A discussion of record keeping procedures
- N/A
12.  **Attachment H - 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
13.  **Attachment I -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 results in water quality degradation.
- N/A

### ***Responsibility for Maintenance of Permanent BMP(s)***

***Responsibility for maintenance of best management practices and measures after construction is complete.***

14.  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.
- N/A
15.  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.
- N/A

### **Attachment A – 20% or Less Impervious Cover Waiver**

No impervious cover waiver is being requested with this project.

### **Attachment B – BMP for Upgradient Stormwater**

No treatment of this upgradient area is necessary.

### **Attachment C – BMP for On-Site Stormwater**

In keeping with the TCEQ rules, this development will employ a sedimentation & filtration. With the one (1) BMP's place, the project should achieve at least 80% reduction in the expected increase of suspended solids.

### **Attachment D – BMP for Surface Streams**

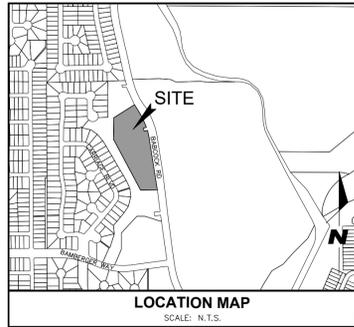
This project will protect the natural drainage course by constructing the filtration basins discussed above and shown on the plans to filter pollutants from the captured first flush. The sedimentation/filtration basin proposed has been designed in accordance with TCEQ's TGM RG-348 (2005) which indicates a minimum of 80% of the increased TSS load from the site as a whole must be removed.

### **Attachment E – Request to Seal Features**

There are no naturally occurring sensitive features located within the boundaries of the site.

### **Attachment F – Construction Plans**

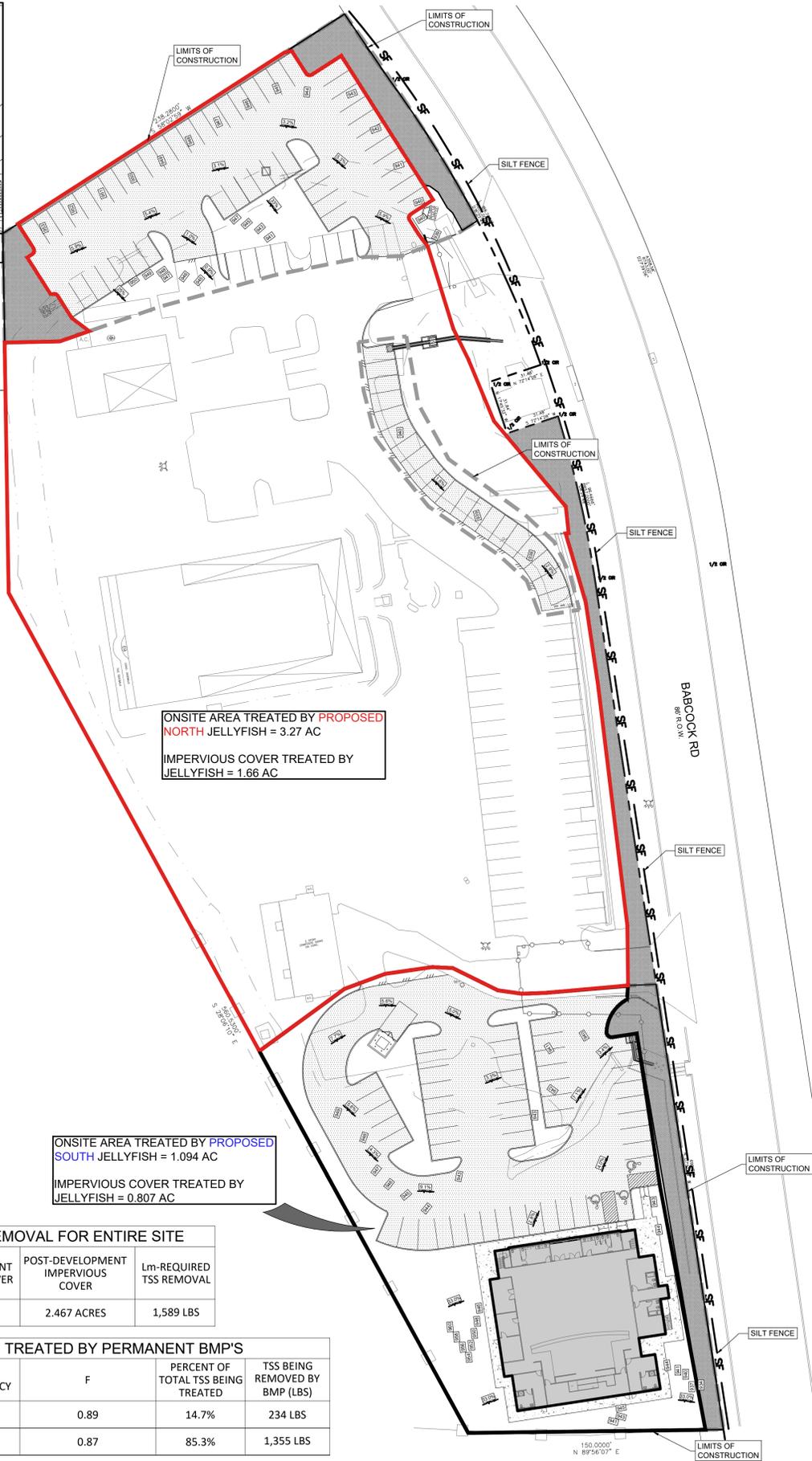
See attached plans.



AREA TO BE DISTURBED/LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION = 1.947 ACRES

**LEGEND**

- = INLET PROTECTION
- = LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- = ROCK BERM
- = CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- = SILTY FENCE
- = SANITARY SEWER LINE
- = AREA TO WOP
- = UNCAPTURED AREA



ONSITE AREA TREATED BY PROPOSED NORTH JELLYFISH = 3.27 AC  
IMPERVIOUS COVER TREATED BY JELLYFISH = 1.66 AC

ONSITE AREA TREATED BY PROPOSED SOUTH JELLYFISH = 1.094 AC  
IMPERVIOUS COVER TREATED BY JELLYFISH = 0.807 AC

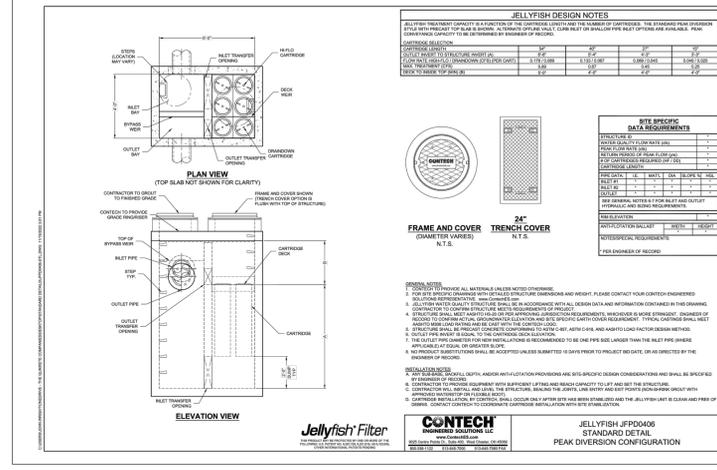
**REQUIRED TSS REMOVAL FOR ENTIRE SITE**

TOTAL ACREAGE	PRE-DEVELOPMENT IMPERVIOUS COVER	POST-DEVELOPMENT IMPERVIOUS COVER	Lt-REQUIRED TSS REMOVAL
4.74 ACRES	0.00 ACRES	2.467 ACRES	1,589 LBS

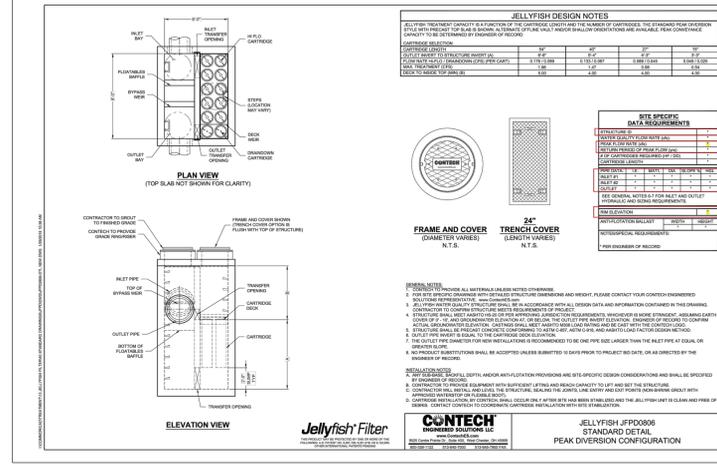
**BREAKDOWN OF TSS BEING TREATED BY PERMANENT BMP'S**

PROPOSED BMP	DRAINAGE AREA TO BMP	IMPERVIOUS COVER TO BMP	BMP EFFICIENCY	F	PERCENT OF TOTAL TSS BEING TREATED	TSS BEING REMOVED BY BMP (LBS)
JELLYFISH SOUTH	1.094 ACRES	0.807 ACRES	86%	0.89	14.7%	234 LBS
JELLYFISH NORTH	3.27 ACRES	1.66 ACRES	89%	0.87	85.3%	1,355 LBS

**SOUTH - JF**



**NORTH - JF**



**JELLYFISH DESIGN NOTES**

1. The Required Lead Reduction for the Peak Storm

2. The Required Lead Reduction for the First Flush

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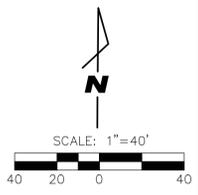
96. The Required Lead Reduction for the First Flush

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**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**  
**Water Pollution Abatement Plan**  
**General Construction Notes**

**Edwards Aquifer Protection Program Construction Notes - Legal Disclaimer**

The following "construction notes" are intended to be advisory in nature only and do not constitute an approval or conditional approval by the Executive Director (ED), nor do they constitute a comprehensive listing of rules or conditions to be followed during construction. Further actions may be required to achieve compliance with TCEQ regulations found in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapters 213 and 217, as well as local ordinances and regulations providing for the protection of water quality. Additionally, nothing contained in the following "construction notes" restricts the powers of the ED, the commission or any other governmental entity to prevent, correct, or curtail activities that result or may result in pollution of the Edwards Aquifer or hydrologically connected surface waters. The holder of any Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan containing "construction notes" is still responsible for compliance with Title 30, TAC, Chapters 213 or any other applicable TCEQ regulation, as well as all conditions of an Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan through all phases of plan implementation. Failure to comply with any condition of the ED's approval, whether or not in contradiction of any "construction notes," is a violation of TCEQ regulations and any violation is subject to administrative rules, orders, and penalties as provided under Title 30, TAC § 213.10 (relating to Enforcement). Such violations may also be subject to civil penalties and injunction. The following "construction notes" in no way represent an approved exception by the ED to any part of Title 30 TAC, Chapters 213 and 217, or any other TCEQ applicable regulation.

- A written notice of construction must be submitted to the TCEQ regional office at least 48 hours prior to the start of any regulated activities. This notice must include:
  - the name of the approved project;
  - the activity start date; and
  - the contact information of the prime contractor.
- All contractors conducting regulated activities associated with this project must be provided with complete copies of the approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) and the TCEQ letter indicating the specific conditions of its approval. During the course of these regulated activities, the contractors are required to keep on-site copies of the approved plan and approval letter.
- If any sensitive feature(s) (caves, solution cavity, sink hole, etc.) is discovered during construction, all regulated activities near the sensitive feature must be suspended immediately. The appropriate TCEQ regional office must be immediately notified of any sensitive features encountered during construction. Construction activities may not be resumed until the TCEQ has reviewed and approved the appropriate protective measures in order to protect any sensitive feature and the Edwards Aquifer from potentially adverse impacts to water quality.
- No temporary or permanent hazardous substance storage tank shall be installed within 150 feet of a water supply source, distribution system, well, or sensitive feature.
- Prior to beginning any construction activity, all temporary erosion and sedimentation (E&S) control measures must be properly installed and maintained in accordance with the approved plans and manufacturers specifications. If inspections indicate a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the applicant must replace or modify the control for site situations. These controls must remain in place until the disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.
- Any sediment that escapes the construction site must be collected and properly disposed of before the next rain event to ensure it is not washed into surface streams, sensitive features, etc.
- Sediment must be removed from the sediment traps or sedimentation basins not later than TCEQ-0592 (Rev. July 15, 2015)

when it occupies 50% of the basin's design capacity.

- Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from being discharged offsite.
- All spoils (excavated material) generated from the project site must be stored on-site with proper E&S controls. For storage or disposal of spoils at another site on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, the owner of the site must receive approval of a water pollution abatement plan for the placement of fill material or mass grading prior to the placement of spoils at the other site.
- If portions of the site will have a temporary or permanent cease in construction activity lasting longer than 14 days, soil stabilization in those areas shall be initiated as soon as possible prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> day of inactivity. If activity will resume prior to the 21<sup>st</sup> day, stabilization measures are not required. If drought conditions or inclement weather prevent action by the 14<sup>th</sup> day, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as possible.
- The following records shall be maintained and made available to the TCEQ upon request:
  - the dates when major grading activities occur;
  - the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and
  - the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- The holder of any approved Edwards Aquifer protection plan must notify the appropriate regional office in writing and obtain approval from the executive director prior to initiating any of the following:
  - any physical or operational modification of any water pollution abatement structure(s), including but not limited to ponds, dams, berms, sewage treatment plants, and diversionary structures;
  - any change in the nature or character of the regulated activity from that which was originally approved or a change which would significantly impact the ability of the plan to prevent pollution of the Edwards Aquifer;
  - any development of land previously identified as undeveloped in the original water pollution abatement plan.

**THESE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES MUST BE INCLUDED ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR AND ALL SUBCONTRACTORS.**

Austin Regional Office  
12100 Park 35 Circle, Building A  
Austin, Texas 78753-1808  
Phone (512) 339-2829  
Fax (512) 339-3795

San Antonio Regional Office  
14250 Judson Road  
San Antonio, Texas 78233-4480  
Phone (210) 490-3096  
Fax (210) 545-4329

**LJA Engineering, Inc.**  
1100 NE Loop 410  
Suite 650  
Frisco, Texas 75034  
Phone 210.503.2700  
Fax 210.503.2749  
TBE No. F-1386

JOHN NUMBER: SA225-0401  
SHEET NO. **W1.1**

**BABA TEMPLE EVENT CENTER**  
12911 BABCROCK,  
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78249

DATE: 01/16/2023  
DESIGNED BY: JC  
DRAWN BY: AS  
CHECKED BY: JC  
DRAINING NAME: WPAP DRAINAGE PLAN

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

STATE OF TEXAS  
JOSE M. CANTU  
103448  
Professional Engineer

Page 2 of 2

## **ATTACHMENT “G” – Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan**

PROJECT NAME Baba Temple Event Center

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE ZIP San Antonio, TX

### **JELLYFISH**

#### **Inspection and Maintenance Overview.**

The primary purpose of the Jellyfish® Filter is to capture and remove pollutants from stormwater runoff. As with any filtration system, these pollutants must be removed to maintain the filter’s maximum treatment performance. Regular inspection and maintenance are required to insure proper functioning of the system.

Maintenance frequencies and requirements are site specific and vary depending on pollutant loading. Additional maintenance activities may be required in the event of non-storm event runoff, such as base-flow or seasonal flow, an upstream chemical spill or due to excessive sediment loading from site erosion or extreme runoff events. It is a good practice to inspect the system after major storm events. Inspection activities are typically conducted from surface observations and include:

- Observe if standing water is present
- Observe if there is any physical damage to the deck or cartridge lids
- Observe the amount of debris in the Maintenance Access Wall (MAW) or inlet bay for vault systems

Maintenance activities include:

- Removal of oil, floatable trash and debris
- Removal of collected sediments
- Rinsing and re-installing the filter cartridges
- Replace filter cartridge tentacles, as needed.

#### **Inspection Timing**

Inspection of the Jellyfish Filter is key in determining the maintenance requirements for, and to develop a history of, the site’s pollutant loading characteristics. In general, inspections should be performed at the times indicated below; or per the approved project stormwater quality documents (if applicable), whichever is more frequent.

1. A minimum of quarterly inspections during the first year of operation to assess the sediment and floatable pollutant accumulation, and to ensure proper functioning of the system.
2. Inspection frequency in subsequent years is based on the inspection and maintenance plan developed in the first year of operation. Minimum frequency should be once per year.
3. Inspection is recommended after each major storm event.
4. Inspection is required immediately after an upstream oil, fuel or other chemical spill.

### **Inspection Procedure**

The following procedure is recommended when performing inspections:

1. Provide traffic control measures as necessary.
2. Inspect the MAW or inlet bay for floatable pollutants such as trash, debris, and oil sheen.
3. Measure oil and sediment depth in several locations, by lowering a sediment probe until contact is made with the floor of the structure. Record sediment depth, and presences of any oil layers.
4. Inspect cartridge lids. Missing or damaged cartridge lids to be replaced.
5. Inspect the MAW (where appropriate), cartridge deck and receptacles, and backwash pool weir, for damaged or broken components.

### **Dry weather inspections**

- Inspect the cartridge deck for standing water, and/or sediment on the deck.
- No standing water under normal operating conditions.
- Standing water inside the backwash pool, but not outside the backwash pool indicates, that the filter cartridges need to be rinsed.
- Standing water outside the backwash pool is not anticipated and may indicate a backwater condition caused by high water elevation in the receiving water body, or possibly a blockage in downstream infrastructure.
- Any appreciable sediment ( $\geq 1/16$ " ) accumulated on the deck surface should be removed.

### **Wet weather inspections**

- Observe the rate and movement of water in the unit. Note the depth of water above deck elevation within the MAW or inlet bay.
- Less than 6 inches, flow should be exiting the cartridge lids of each of the draindown cartridges (i.e. cartridges located outside the backwash pool).
- Greater than 6 inches, flow should be exiting the cartridge lids of each of the draindown cartridges and each of the hi-flo cartridges (i.e. cartridges located inside the backwash pool), and water should be overflowing the backwash pool weir.
- 18 inches or greater and relatively little flow is exiting the cartridge lids and outlet pipe, this condition indicates that the filter cartridges need to be rinsed

### **Maintenance Requirements**

Required maintenance for the Jellyfish Filter is based upon results of the most recent inspection, historical maintenance records, or the site specific water quality management plan; whichever is more frequent. In general, maintenance requires some combination of the following:

1. Sediment removal for depths reaching 12 inches or greater, or within 3 years of the most recent sediment cleaning, whichever occurs sooner.
2. Floatable trash, debris, and oil removal.
3. Deck cleaned and free from sediment.
4. Filter cartridges rinsed and re-installed as required by the most recent inspection results, or within 12 months of the most recent filter rinsing, whichever occurs sooner.
5. Replace tentacles if rinsing does not restore adequate hydraulic capacity, remove accumulated sediment, or if damaged or missing. It is recommended that tentacles should remain in service no longer than 5 years before replacement.
6. Damaged or missing cartridge deck components must be repaired or replaced as indicated by results of the most recent inspection.

7. The unit must be cleaned out and filter cartridges inspected immediately after an upstream oil, fuel, or chemical spill. Filter cartridge tentacles should be replaced if damaged or compromised by the spill.

### **Maintenance Procedure**

The following procedures are recommended when maintaining the Jellyfish Filter:

1. Provide traffic control measures as necessary.
2. Open all covers and hatches. Use ventilation equipment as required, according to confined space entry procedures. Caution: Dropping objects onto the cartridge deck may cause damage.
3. Perform Inspection Procedure prior to maintenance activity.
4. To access the cartridge deck for filter cartridge service, descend into the structure and step directly onto the deck. Caution: Do not step onto the maintenance access wall (MAW) or backwash pool weir, as damage may result. Note that the cartridge deck may be slippery.
5. Maximum weight of maintenance crew and equipment on the cartridge deck not to exceed 450 lbs.

### **Filter Cartridge Removal**

1. Remove a cartridge lid.
2. Remove cartridges from the deck using the lifting loops in the cartridge head plate. Rope or a lifting device (available from Contech) should be used. Caution: Should a snag occur, do not force the cartridge upward as damage to the tentacles may result. Wet cartridges typically weigh between 100 and 125 lbs.
3. Replace and secure the cartridge lid on the exposed empty receptacle as a safety precaution. Contech does not recommend exposing more than one empty cartridge receptacle at a time.

## **Filter Cartridge Rinsing**

1. Remove all 11 tentacles from the cartridge head plate. Take care not to lose or damage the O-ring seal as well as the plastic threaded nut and connector.
2. Position tentacles in a container (or over the MAW), with the threaded connector (open end) facing down, so rinse water is flushed through the membrane and captured in the container.
3. Using the Jellyfish rinse tool (available from Contech) or a low-pressure garden hose sprayer, direct water spray onto the tentacle membrane, sweeping from top to bottom along the length of the tentacle. Rinse until all sediment is removed from the membrane. Caution: Do not use a high pressure sprayer or focused stream of water on the membrane. Excessive water pressure may damage the membrane.
4. Collected rinse water is typically removed by vacuum hose.
5. Reassemble cartridges as detailed later in this document. Reuse O-rings and nuts, ensuring proper placement on each tentacle.

## **Sediment and Flotables Extraction**

1. Perform vacuum cleaning of the Jellyfish Filter only after filter cartridges have been removed from the system. Access the lower chamber for vacuum cleaning only through the maintenance access wall (MAW) opening. Be careful not to damage the flexible plastic separator skirt that is attached to the underside of the deck on manhole systems. Do not lower the vacuum wand through a cartridge receptacle, as damage to the receptacle will result.
2. Vacuum floatable trash, debris, and oil, from the MAW opening or inlet bay. Alternatively, floatable solids may be removed by a net or skimmer.
3. Pressure wash cartridge deck and receptacles to remove all sediment and debris. Sediment should be rinsed into the sump area. Take care not to flush rinse water into the outlet pipe.
4. Remove water from the sump area. Vacuum or pump equipment should only be introduced through the MAW or inlet bay.

5. Remove the sediment from the bottom of the unit through the MAW or inlet bay opening.

6. For larger diameter Jellyfish Filter manholes ( $\geq 8$ -ft) and some vaults complete sediment removal may be facilitated by removing a cartridge lid from an empty receptacle and inserting a jetting wand (not a vacuum wand) through the receptacle. Use the sprayer to rinse loosened sediment toward the vacuum hose in the MAW opening, being careful not to damage the receptacle.

### **Filter Cartridge Reinstallation and Replacement**

1. Cartridges should be installed after the deck has been cleaned. It is important that the receptacle surfaces be free from grit and debris.

2. Remove cartridge lid from deck and carefully lower the filter cartridge into the receptacle until head plate gasket is seated squarely in receptacle. Caution: Do not force the cartridge downward; damage may occur.

3. Replace the cartridge lid and check to see that both male threads are properly seated before rotating approximately  $1/3$  of a full rotation until firmly seated. Use of an approved rim gasket lubricant may facilitate installation. See next page for additional details.

4. If rinsing is ineffective in removing sediment from the tentacles, or if tentacles are damaged, provisions must be made to replace the spent or damaged tentacles with new tentacles. Contact Contech to order replacement tentacles.

### **Chemical Spills**

Caution: If a chemical spill has been captured, do not attempt maintenance. Immediately contact the local hazard response agency and contact Contech.

### **Material Disposal**

The accumulated sediment found in stormwater treatment and conveyance systems must be handled and disposed of in accordance with regulatory protocols. It is possible for sediments to contain measurable concentrations of heavy metals and organic chemicals (such as pesticides and petroleum products). Areas with the greatest

potential for high pollutant loading include industrial areas and heavily traveled roads. Sediments and water must be disposed of in accordance with all applicable waste disposal regulations. When scheduling maintenance, consideration must be made for the disposal of solid and liquid wastes. This typically requires coordination with a local landfill for solid waste disposal. For liquid waste disposal a number of options are available including a municipal vacuum truck decant facility, local waste water treatment plant or on-site treatment and discharge.

Responsible Party for Maintenance *Shindi BaBa Temple of SA*  
Address *12911 Babcock Rd*  
City, State Zip *SA, TX, 78249*  
Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Responsible Party   
Print name of Responsible Party *Yapson Jangpungun*



### **Attachment H – Pilot-Scale Field Testing Plan**

The TCEQ's TGM was used to design the BMP's for this project.

### **Attachment I– Measures for Minimizing Surface Stream Contamination**

Any points where discharge from this site is concentrated and erosive velocities exist will include appropriately sized energy dissipaters to reduce velocities to non-erosive levels.

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

I YAP SH JAKAGI M. J. A.  
Print Name

Owner / Board Member  
Title - Owner/President/Other

of Baba Temple Event Center  
Corporation/Partnership/Entity Name

have authorized Jose Cantu  
Print Name of Agent/Engineer

of LJA Engineering  
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.

# Application Fee Form

## Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Name of Proposed Regulated Entity: Baba Temple Event Center

Regulated Entity Location: The proposed site is located 1000 LF north of the intersection of Bamberger Way and Babcock Rd, in San Antonio, TX

Name of Customer: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

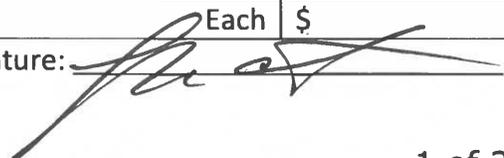
Application fees must be paid by check, certified check, or money order, payable to the **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**. Your canceled check will serve as your receipt. **This form must be submitted with your fee payment.** This payment is being submitted to:

Austin Regional Office  San Antonio Regional Office  
 Mailed to: TCEQ - Cashier  Overnight Delivery to: TCEQ - Cashier  
 Revenues Section 12100 Park 35 Circle  
 Mail Code 214 Building A, 3rd Floor  
 P.O. Box 13088 Austin, TX 78753  
 Austin, TX 78711-3088 (512)239-0357

### Site Location (Check All That Apply):

Recharge Zone  Contributing Zone  Transition Zone

<i>Type of Plan</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Fee Due</i>
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	4.74 Acres	\$ 4,000
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: 1-10-2023

## 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>
----------------	------------

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



TCEQ Use Only

# TCEQ Core Data Form

For detailed instructions regarding completion of 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**	3. Regulated Entity Reference Number (if issued)
CN CN605407832		RN RN109902445

## SECTION II: Customer Information

4. General Customer Information	5. Effective Date for Customer Information Updates (mm/dd/yyyy)	1/10/2023	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Customer <input type="checkbox"/> Update to Customer Information <input type="checkbox"/> Change in Regulated Entity Ownership <input type="checkbox"/> Change in Legal Name (Verifiable with the Texas Secretary of State or Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)			
<b>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).</b>			
6. Customer Legal Name (If an individual, print last name first: eg: Doe, John)		If new Customer, enter previous Customer below:	
Sri Shirdi Sai Baba Temple of San Antonio			
7. TX SOS/CPA Filing Number	8. TX State Tax ID (11 digits)	9. Federal Tax ID (9 digits)	10. DUNS Number (if applicable)
11. Type of Customer:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Corporation		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	Partnership: <input type="checkbox"/> General <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited
Government: <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Sole Proprietorship	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Owner & Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Licensee <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Party <input type="checkbox"/> Voluntary Cleanup Applicant <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
15. Mailing Address:			
12911 Babcock Rd			
City	San Antonio	State	TX
ZIP	78249	ZIP + 4	
16. Country Mailing Information (if outside USA)		17. E-Mail Address (if applicable)	
18. Telephone Number		19. Extension or Code	20. Fax Number (if applicable)
( ) -			( ) -

## SECTION III: Regulated Entity Information

21. General Regulated Entity Information (If 'New Regulated Entity' is selected below this form should be accompanied by a permit application)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Regulated Entity <input type="checkbox"/> Update to Regulated Entity Name <input type="checkbox"/> Update to Regulated Entity Information	
<b>The Regulated Entity Name submitted may be updated in order to meet TCEQ Agency Data Standards (removal of organizational endings such as Inc, LP, or LLC).</b>	
22. Regulated Entity Name (Enter name of the site where the regulated action is taking place.)	
Baba Temple Event Center	

23. Street Address of the Regulated Entity: <i>(No PO Boxes)</i>	12911 Babcock Rd							
	City	San Antonio	State	TX	ZIP	78249	ZIP + 4	
24. County	Bexar							

**Enter Physical Location Description if no street address is provided.**

25. Description to Physical Location:									
26. Nearest City	State				Nearest ZIP Code				
27. Latitude (N) In Decimal:	28. Longitude (W) In Decimal:								
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)				
8661			813110						
33. What is the Primary Business of this entity? <i>(Do not repeat the SIC or NAICS description.)</i>									
Temple Building									
34. Mailing Address:									
	City		State	TX	ZIP		ZIP + 4		
35. E-Mail Address:									
36. Telephone Number			37. Extension or Code			38. Fax Number <i>(if applicable)</i>			
( ) -						( ) -			

**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.

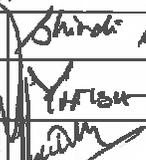
<input type="checkbox"/> Dam Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Edwards Aquifer	<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions Inventory Air	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Solid Waste	<input type="checkbox"/> New Source Review 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"/> Waste Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

**SECTION IV: Preparer Information**

40. Name:	LJA Engineering	41. Title:	Engineer
42. Telephone Number	43. Ext./Code	44. Fax Number	45. E-Mail Address
(210) 503-2700		( ) -	jcantu@lja.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:	Shirdi Sai Baba Temple of SA.	Job Title:	Committee Member
Name (In Print):	Yashu Jagananna	Phone:	( ) -
Signature:		Date:	