

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER (CSW) PROGRAM
WV/NPDES Permit No. WV0116025
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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the students, staff, and faculty of West Virginia University (WVU) through the regulation of discharges composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activities disturbing 3,000 square feet or greater of land area to the storm sewer system to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) as required by federal and state law. This program establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the storm sewer system or environment in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for stormwater discharges associated with the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) general permit WV0116025 and Construction Stormwater general permit WV0115924.

2. SCOPE

The program shall apply to all runoff from construction activities disturbing land greater than 3,000 square feet in area.

3. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this program, the following shall mean:

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to storm water, receiving waters, or storm water conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Clearing: The stage of development in which vegetation is cleared from land. Clearing does not include cutting and removing vegetation with chain saws, brush axes, brush hogs and other mechanical means where there is less than once acre or no soil disturbance.

Clean Water Act: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

Common plan of development: Is a contiguous construction project where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. The “plan” is broadly defined as an announcement or piece of documentation or physical demarcation indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot; included in this definition are most subdivisions.

Control: Is a BMP such as erosion control or sediment control that will reduce sedimentation on a construction project.

Construction Activity: Land disturbance operations such as clearing, grubbing, grading, filling, and excavating during site development for residential, commercial or industrial purposes. This includes, but is not limited to, access roads, borrow and spoil areas.

Disturbed area: Is the total area of land disturbing activity that will take place during all phases of a construction project, including, but not limited to, all waste and borrow sites, utility installation, road building, mass grading, and site development.

Erosion: The displacement of solids (soil, mud, rock, and other particles) by the agents of wind, water, and ice in response to gravity.

Excavating: To engage in digging, hollowing out, or removing, accomplished usually with heavy machinery.

Final Stabilization: Disturbed areas shall be covered by permanent protection. Final stabilization includes pavement, buildings, stable waterways (riprap, concrete, grass or pipe), a healthy, vigorous stand of grass or natural vegetation that uniformly covers at least 70 percent of the ground, stable channels with velocity dissipation that directs site runoff to a natural watercourse, and any other approved structure or material.

Grading: Changing surface contours by removing soil and stone from one place and building it up in another.

Groundwater Protection Plan (GPP): Groundwater protection practices developed and implemented in accordance with WV Legislative Rules, 47CSR58 (Groundwater Protection Rule).

Grubbing: Physically removing vegetative stumps and roots from the ground and disturbing the earth, usually by heavy machinery.

Hazardous Materials: Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

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

Minor construction activity: An activity which disturbs one acre or more, but less than three acres.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The natural program for issuing, denying, modifying, revoking and reissuing, suspending, revoking, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under Section 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA, including any approved state program.

Notice of Intent (NOI): The form to be submitted by the applicant to register a small construction project that disturbs one to less than three acres.

Notice of Termination (NOT): The form to be submitted by the permittee to terminate coverage under the Construction General Stormwater Permit, after final stabilization has been completed. See Final Stabilization.

Outfall: Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, and container from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters of the state.

Post-development: The anticipated final conditions of the project, including rooftops, parking lots, streets, drainage systems, vegetation, and any other structure planned.

Pre-development: The conditions of the land, the amount and health of the ground cover and vegetation prior to development.

Sediment: Any particulate matter that can be transported by fluid flow and which eventually is deposited as a layer of solid particles on the bed or bottom of a body of water or other liquid.

Sedimentation: The deposition by settling of a suspended material.

Sediment trap: A temporary ponding area formed by constructing an embankment or excavation and embankment that will trap the flow of sediment-laden runoff. Sediment traps have a properly stabilized outlet/weir or riser and pipe to detain sediment-laden runoff from disturbed areas five acres or less. Outlets must be designed to extend the detention time and allow the majority of the sediment to settle out.

Sediment basin: A temporary structure consisting of an earthen embankment, or embankment and excavated area, located in a suitable area to capture sediment-laden runoff from a construction site. A sediment basin reduces the energy of the water through extended detention (48 to 72 hours) to settle out the majority of the suspended solids and sediment and prevent sedimentation in waterways, culverts, streams and rivers. Sediment basins have both wet and dry storage space to enhance the trapping efficient and are appropriate in drainage areas of five acres and greater.

Site Registration Application (SRA): The form designed by the director for the purpose of registering for coverage under general permit. Under the General Permit there will be two separate forms, one for one to less than three acres (Notice of Intent) and the Site Registration Application form for projects that disturb three acres or greater. A project that disturbs one to less than three acres but will have construction activities one year or longer must file a Site Registration Application form.

Stormwater: Stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff or drainage.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): The erosion and sediment control plan and post development stormwater management plan submitted as part of the SRA form.

1-year, 24-hour precipitation event: The maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in one year.

25-year, 24-hour precipitation event: The maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 25 years.

50-year, 24-hour precipitation event: The maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 50 years.

4. ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES

Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) shall administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this program. The standards set forth herein and promulgated in this program are minimum standards: therefore this program does not intend or imply that compliance will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, or unauthorized discharge of pollutants from activities associated with land disturbance.

5. TRAINING

Training will be provided to any person that may have the potential to adversely affect stormwater runoff from construction activities disturbing land greater than 3,000 square feet in area.

6. PROCEDURES

6.1 PLAN SUBMITTIAL

6.1.1 Projects over 3,000 ft² and under 1 acre in disturbance will complete **Appendix A** and submit to EHS office for review prior to starting earth disturbance activities.

6.1.2 Projects 1-3 acres in disturbance will complete a NOI application, which will be submitted to WVDEP using the Electronics Submission System (ESS) by WVU EHS Stormwater Specialist.

6.1.3 Projects over 3 acres in disturbance will complete a SRA application, which will be submitted to WVDEP using the ESS by WVU EHS Stormwater Specialist.

6.2 PLAN REVIEW

All plans will be reviewed by the stormwater specialist to determine compliance with Erosion and Sediment (E&S) control, post construction stormwater management, and Groundwater Protection Plan (GPP) prior to submitting to WVDEP for permit coverage if applicable.

6.3 PERMITTING

6.3.1 Projects over 1 acre will be approved and permit by WVDEP.

6.3.2 Projects over 3,000 ft² and under 1 acre will be documented with appendix A.

6.4 INSPECTIONS

WVU will perform periodic inspections of the facility during the earthwork and construction phases to ensure compliance with WVNPDES General Permit WV0115924 for stormwater associated with construction activities. Inspections will be classified under three categories:

6.4.1 **Field Review:** A visual inspection of the project with or without photographs.

6.4.2 **Field Inspection:** A written inspection report outlining any deficiencies of the project with or without photographs.

6.4.3 **Other Inspections:** WVU will also conduct inspections in response to community, student, or employee complaints, as deemed appropriate. Concerns about stormwater runoff associated with construction activities can be filed using the following link.

<http://ehs.wvu.edu/request-for-service>

6.5 NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

All projects over 1 acre will file a NOT with the WVDEP as required by permit once the project is stabilized. All projects under 1 acre will be documented on the notification form once project is complete.

6.6 NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS

Notwithstanding other requirements or laws, as soon as any person responsible for any known or suspected release of materials which may result or are resulting in an illicit discharge(s) of pollutants into stormwater runoff, the storm sewer system, or water of the state, said person shall immediately take all necessary actions and measures to stop, contain and cleanup such release. In the event of such a release, said person shall immediately notify WVU EHS or University Police at 304-923-2677.

6.7 VIOLATIONS, ENFORCEMENT, AND PENTALTIES

Any person who has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this program, may be subject to the enforcement actions outlined in the WVU Discipline Policy (http://www.hr.wvu.edu/policies/wvu_hr_9_discipline_policy), may be restrained by injunction, or otherwise abated in a manner provided by law.

6.8 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

EHS will provide education to the general public within the MS4 area about the hazards associated with stormwater runoff from construction activities. Information may be provided through brochures, newsletters, website, newspaper articles, etc.

6.9 REPORTING

The inspector will write a report for each construction site inspection that is conducted during the earthwork activities associated with the project up to final stabilization. The inspector will maintain a database that documents all activities associated with the CSW Plan ranging from SWPPP, permits, inspections, enforcement, and photographs.

7. RECORDKEEPING

Records will be kept on file during the construction phase of the project. Upon closure of the permit, electronic files will be kept for review and hard copies will be moved to secure storage. All records will be kept for at least three years beyond the permit expiration date for compliance with the MS4 permit WV0116025 and Construction Stormwater permit WV0115924.

8. PROGRAM REVIEW

The CSW Plan will be reviewed for effectiveness and be updated as necessary. EHS will include relevant university personnel in this process.

9. APPENDICIES

Appendix A