

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Form for Feedlots

The stormwater requirements, including those for a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), are included in Appendix C of the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) / State Disposal System (SDS) Permit available from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/feedlot-gen-permit.pdf>.

A SWPPP must be completed for all feedlot sites where construction will disturb one acre or more and the feedlot is required to apply for a General NPDES/SDS Permit or an Individual NPDES/SDS Permit. An exemption exists for those feedlot sites that are not required to apply for an NPDES/SDS permit; provided construction activities will **not** disturb 5 acres or more and the Construction Activity Requirements, identified in Appendix B of this document, are followed.

When a SWPPP is required it must be included with the permit application. Any land-disturbing activity, including site leveling/grading, cannot begin until notice of coverage under the appropriate Feedlot Permit has been issued.

Construction Activity Information

Project Name			Registration Number	
Project Location				
Address where the construction activity will occur (if applicable).				
City		State MN	ZIP Code	
County	Township		Section	Quarter Section
Project Size (number of acres to be disturbed)				
Cumulative Impervious Surface				
Existing area of impervious surface ____ (to the nearest quarter acre)				
Post construction area of impervious surface ____ (to the nearest quarter acre)				
Receiving Waters				
Name(s) of Water Body (within one-half mile)	Type(s) (ditch, pond, wetland, lake, stream, river, etc.)		Appendix A special water*?	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Dates of Construction				
Estimated Construction Start Date		Estimated Completion Date		

*Applicable special waters are listed at the end of this document

Contact Information

Owner of the Site			
Company/Business Name (If applicable)			
Owner Name	E-mail/cell phone	Telephone (<i>with area code</i>) ()	
Mailing Address (if different from site address)	City	State	Zip Code
Alternate Contact Name (If applicable)	E-mail/cell phone	Telephone (<i>with area code</i>) ()	
Person Who Will Oversee Implementation of the SWPPP			
Company/Business Name			
Field/Site Contact Name	E-mail/cell phone	Telephone (<i>with area code</i>) ()	
Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code
Alternate Contact Name	E-mail/cell phone	Telephone (<i>with area code</i>) ()	
Party Responsible for Long-term Operation and Maintenance of the Permanent Stormwater Management System (if over one acre of impervious surface is created)			
Company/Business Name (if applicable)			
Name	E-mail/cell phone	Telephone (<i>with area code</i>) ()	
Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code
Alternate Contact Name	E-mail/cell phone	Telephone (<i>with area code</i>) ()	

General Project Information

General Construction Project Information
Describe the construction activity (what will be built, general timeline, etc.):
Describe soil types found at the project:

General Site Information

Describe the location and type of all temporary and permanent erosion prevention and sediment control best management practices (BMPs). Include the timing for installation and procedures used to establish additional temporary BMPs as necessary. Temporary sediment control basins are required if the project disturbs 10 or more acres. See Appendix C, Part II.B. of the General NPDES/SDS permit for specific design requirements

Attach to this SWPPP a site map that includes the following features:

- Existing and final grades, including dividing lines and direction of flow for all pre- and post-construction stormwater runoff drainage areas located within the project limits;
- Locations of impervious surfaces and soil types;
- Locations of areas not to be disturbed;
- Location of areas of phased construction; and
- All surface waters and existing wetlands within one-half mile from the project boundaries that will receive stormwater runoff from the site (identifiable on maps such as United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangle maps or equivalent). Where surface waters receiving runoff associated with construction activity will not fit on the plan sheet, they must be identified with an arrow, indicating both direction and distance to the surface water.

Identify the methods to be used for final stabilization of all exposed soil areas.

Are stormwater mitigation measures required as the result of an environmental, archaeological, or other required local, state, or federal review of the project, or pursuant to the site-specific requirements of an individual NPDES/SDS permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe how these measures were addressed in the SWPPP.

Is the project located in a karst area such that additional measures would be necessary to protect drinking water supply management areas as described in Minn. R. chapters 7050 and 7060? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the additional measures to be used.

Does the site discharge to an impaired water that has an approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation plan that contains requirements for construction stormwater discharges? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, Identify the receiving water and the areas of the site discharging to it; and

Describe the type and locations of BMPs that are appropriate for the site and sufficient to comply with all applicable requirements of the TMDL implementation plan.

Permanent Stormwater Management System

Selection of a Permanent Stormwater Management System

Will the project create a **new** cumulative impervious surface greater than or equal to one acre? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, a permanent stormwater management system is not required. Proceed to the Construction Activity Requirements section on Page 5.

If yes, a water quality volume of one-half inch of runoff from this area must be treated before leaving the site or entering surface waters (one inch if discharging to special waters). Please complete the following questions.

Describe which method will be used to treat runoff from the new impervious surfaces created by the project:

- ☐ Wet sedimentation basin
- ☐ Infiltration/filtration
- ☐ Regional ponds
- ☐ Combination of practices

Include all calculations and design information for the method(s) selected (attach additional pages if necessary). See Appendix C, Part II.C. of the General Livestock Production Permit (or applicable individual NPDES/SDS permit) for specific requirements associated with each method.

Describe why it is not feasible to meet the treatment requirement for the water quality volume. This can include proximity to bedrock or road projects where the lack of right-of-way precludes the installation of any permanent stormwater management practices. Describe what other treatment, such as grasses swales, smaller ponds, or grit chambers, will be implemented to treat runoff prior to discharge to surface waters.

If proposing an alternative method to treat runoff from the new impervious surfaces, describe how this alternative will achieve approximately 80 percent removal of total suspended solids on an annual average basis.

NOTE: If proposing an alternative method, you must submit your SWPPP to the MPCA at least 90 days prior to the starting date of the construction activity.

Construction Activity Requirements

☐ All construction activity requirements identified in Appendix B of this document will be followed, as applicable. (*This is required of all sites*)

Records

Records Retention

Describe your record retention procedures (must be kept at the site for a minimum of six years). Records must include:

- Copy of SWPPP and any changes;
- Inspection and maintenance records (identified in part E.2 of Appendix B attached to this document);
- Permanent operation and maintenance agreements; and
- Calculations for the design of temporary and permanent stormwater management systems.

Appendix A

Discharge to Special Waters and Wetlands

Additional BMPs for Special Waters and Discharges to Wetlands (Appendix A)
<p>Special Waters. Does your project discharge to special waters (see list below)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If no, skip to Wetlands section below.</p>
<p>If proximity to bedrock or road projects where the lack of right-of-way precludes the installation of any of the permanent stormwater management practices, then other treatment such as grassed swales, smaller ponds, or grit chambers is required prior to discharge to surface waters. Describe what other treatment will be provided.</p>
<p>Describe erosion and sediment controls for exposed soil areas with a continuous positive slope to a special waters, and temporary sediment basins for areas that drain five or more acres disturbed at one time.</p>
<p>Describe the undisturbed buffer zone to be used (not less than 100 linear feet from the special water).</p>
<p>Describe how the permanent stormwater management system will ensure that the pre- and post-project runoff rate and volume from the one- and two-year, 24-hour precipitation events remains the same.</p>
<p>Describe how the permanent stormwater management system will minimize any increase in the temperature of trout stream receiving waters resulting in the one- and two-year, 24-hour precipitation events.</p>
<p>Wetlands. Does your project discharge stormwater with the potential for significant adverse impacts to a wetland (e.g., conversion of a natural wetland to a stormwater pond)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, describe the wetland mitigation sequence that will be followed in accordance with Appendix C, Part IV.A. of the General Livestock Production Permit or site-specific individual NPDES/SDS permit.</p>

Special Waters

Wetlands:

If the project has any stormwater discharges with the potential for significant adverse impacts to a wetland (e.g., conversion of a natural wetland to a stormwater pond).

Wilderness Areas:

Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, Voyageurs National Park, Kettle River from the site of the former dam at Sandstone to its confluence with the Saint Croix River, and the Rum River from Ogechie Lake spillway to the northernmost confluence with Lake Onamia.

Mississippi River:

Those portions from Lake Itasca to the southerly boundary of Morrison County that are included in the Mississippi Headwaters Board Comprehensive Plan, dated February 12, 1981.

Scenic or Recreational River Segments:

Saint Croix River, entire length; Cannon River from northern city limits of Faribault to its confluence with the Mississippi River; North Fork of the Crow River from Lake Koronis outlet to the Meeker-Wright County line; Kettle River from north Pine County line to the site of the former dam at Sandstone; Minnesota River from Lac qui Parle Dam to Redwood County State Aid Highway 11; Mississippi River from County State Aid Highway 7 Bridge in Saint Cloud to northwestern city limits of Anoka; and Rum River from State Aid Highway 27 Bridge in Onamia to Madison and Rice Streets in Anoka.

Lake Superior:

All discharges to any portion of Lake Superior

Lake Trout Lakes:

Identified in Minn. R. 7050.0470, including those inside the boundaries of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park.

Trout Lakes:

Identified in Minn. R. 6264.0050, subp. 2.

Scientific and Natural Areas:

Boot Lake, Anoka County; Kettle River in Sections 15, 22, 23, T 41 N, R 20, Pine County; Pennington Bog, Beltrami County; Purvis Lake-Ober Foundation, Saint Louis County; Waters within the borders of Itasca Wilderness Sanctuary, Clearwater County; Iron Springs Bog, Clearwater County; Wolsfeld Woods, Hennepin County; Green Water Lake, Becker County; Blackdog Preserve, Dakota County; Prairie Bush Clover, Jackson County; Black Lake Bog, Pine County; Pembina Trail Preserve, Polk County; and Falls Creek, Washington County.

Trout Streams:

Identified in Minn. R. 6264.0050, subp. 4.

Appendix B

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

A. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

The Owner must implement the SWPPP and the requirements of this Part. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in the SWPPP and this Appendix must be installed in an appropriate and functional manner.

B. Erosion Prevention Practices.

1. The Owner must plan for and implement appropriate construction phasing, vegetative buffer strips, horizontal slope grading, and other construction practices that minimize erosion so that the inspection and maintenance requirements of Part III.E. are met. The location of areas not to be disturbed must be delineated (e.g., with flags, stakes, signs, silt fence, etc.) on the development site before work begins.
2. All exposed soil areas with a continuous positive slope within 200 lineal feet of a surface water must have temporary erosion protection or permanent cover for the exposed soil areas year round, according to the following table of slopes and time frames:

<u>Type of Slope</u>	<u>Time</u>	(Maximum time an area can remain open when the area is not actively being worked.)
Steeper than 3:1	7 days	
10:1 to 3:1	14 days	
Flatter than 10:1	21 days	

These areas include constructed stormwater management pond side slopes and any exposed soil areas with a positive slope to a stormwater conveyance system such as a curb and gutter system, storm sewer inlet, temporary or permanent drainage ditch, or other natural or man-made systems that discharge to a surface water. Temporary stockpiles without significant silt, clay, or organic components (e.g., clean aggregate stockpiles, demolition concrete stockpiles, sand stockpiles) are exempt from this requirement but must comply with Part III.C., item 5.

3. The normal wetted perimeter of any temporary or permanent drainage ditch that drains water from a construction site or diverts water around a site must be stabilized within 200 lineal feet from the property edge or from the point of discharge to any surface water. Stabilization must be completed within 24 hours of connecting to a surface water.
4. Pipe outlets must be provided with temporary or permanent energy dissipation within 24 hours of connection to a surface water.

C. Sediment Control Practices.

1. Sediment control practices must minimize sediment from entering surface waters, including curb and gutter systems and storm sewer inlets.
 - a. Temporary or permanent drainage ditches and sediment basins that are designed as part of a treatment system (e.g., ditches with rock check dams) require sediment control practices only as appropriate for site conditions.

- b. If the downgradient treatment system is overloaded, additional upgradient sediment control practices must be installed to eliminate the overloading and the SWPPP must be amended to identify these additional practices as required in Part II.A., items 3.a. through d.
 - c. In order to maintain sheet flow and minimize rills and/or gullies, there shall be no unbroken slope length of greater than 75 feet for slopes with a grade of 3:1 or steeper.
2. Sediment control practices must be established on all downgradient perimeters before any upgradient land-disturbing activities begin. These practices shall remain in place until final stabilization has been established in accordance with Part III.G.
3. The timing of the installation of sediment control practices may be adjusted to accommodate short-term activities such as clearing or grubbing or passage of vehicles. Any short-term activity must be completed as quickly as possible and the sediment control practices must be installed immediately after the activity is completed. However, sediment control practices must be installed before the next precipitation event even if the activity is not complete.
4. All storm drain inlets must be protected by appropriate BMPs during construction until all sources with potential for discharging to the inlet have been stabilized.
5. Temporary soil stockpiles must have silt fence or other effective sediment controls and cannot be placed in surface waters including stormwater conveyances such as curb and gutter systems or conduits and ditches.
6. Vehicle tracking of sediment from the construction site must be minimized by BMPs such as stone pads, concrete or steel wash racks, or equivalent systems. Street sweeping must be used if such BMPs are not adequate to prevent sediment from being tracked onto the street according to Part III.E., item 4.d.
7. The Owner must install temporary sedimentation basins as required in Part II.B.

D. Dewatering and Basin Draining.

1. Dewatering or basin draining (e.g., pumped discharges, trench/ditch cuts for drainage) related to the construction activity that may have turbid or sediment-laden discharge water must be discharged to a temporary or permanent sedimentation basin on the project site whenever possible. If the water cannot be discharged to a sedimentation basin prior to entering the surface water, it must be treated with the appropriate BMPs such that the discharge does not adversely affect the receiving water or down-stream landowners. The Owner must ensure that discharge points are adequately protected from erosion and scour. The discharge must be dispersed over natural rock riprap, sand bags, plastic sheeting, or other accepted energy dissipation measures. Adequate sedimentation control measures are required for discharge water that contains suspended solids.
2. All water from dewatering or basin draining activities must be discharged in a manner that does not cause nuisance conditions, erosion in receiving channels or on down-slope properties, or inundation in wetlands causing significant adverse impact to the wetland.

E. Inspections and Maintenance.

1. The Owner must routinely inspect the construction site **once every seven (7) days** during active construction and within 24 hours after a rainfall event greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in 24 hours.

2. All inspections and maintenance conducted during construction must be recorded in writing and these records must be retained with the SWPPP in accordance with Part II.A., item 7. Records of each inspection and maintenance activity shall include:
 - a. Date and time of inspections;
 - b. Name of person(s) conducting inspections;
 - c. Findings of inspections (including recommendations for corrective actions);
 - d. Corrective actions taken (including dates, times, and party(ies) completing maintenance activities);
 - e. Date and amount of all rainfall events greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in 24 hours; and
 - f. Documentation of changes made to the SWPPP as required in Part II.A., item 3.
3. Changes in Inspection Schedule.
 - a. Where parts of the construction site have undergone final stabilization but work remains on other parts of the site, inspections of the stabilized areas may be reduced to once per month.
 - b. Where work has been suspended due to frozen ground conditions, the required inspections and maintenance must take place as soon as runoff occurs at the site or prior to resuming construction, whichever comes first.
4. All erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs must be inspected to ensure integrity and effectiveness. All nonfunctional BMPs must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional BMPs. The Owner must investigate and comply with the following inspection and maintenance requirements:
 - a. All silt fences must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented when they become nonfunctional or the sediment reaches one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the height of the fence. These repairs must be made within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow access.
 - b. Temporary and permanent sedimentation basins must be drained and the sediment removed when the depth of sediment collected in the basin reaches one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the storage volume. Drainage and removal must be completed within 72 hours of discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access according to Part III.D.
 - c. Surface waters, including drainage ditches and conveyance systems, must be inspected for evidence of sediment being deposited by erosion. The Owner must remove all deltas and sediment deposited in surface waters, including drainage ways, catch basins, and other drainage systems, and restabilize the areas where sediment removal results in exposed soil. The removal and stabilization must take place within seven (7) days of discovery unless precluded by legal, regulatory, or physical access constraints. The Owner shall use all reasonable efforts to obtain access. If precluded, removal and stabilization must take place within seven (7) calendar days of obtaining access. The Owner is responsible for contacting all local, regional, state, and federal authorities and receiving any applicable permits prior to conducting any work.
 - d. Construction site vehicle exit locations must be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking onto paved surfaces. Tracked sediment must be removed from all off-site paved

surfaces within 24 hours of discovery or, if applicable, within a shorter time to comply with Part II.C., item 6.

- e. The Owner is responsible for the operation and maintenance of temporary and permanent water quality management BMPs as well as all erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs for the duration of the construction work at the site. The Owner is responsible until the site has undergone final stabilization.
 - f. If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed in a manner and at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts.
5. All infiltration areas must be inspected to ensure that no sediment from ongoing construction activities is reaching the infiltration area and these areas are protected from compaction due to construction equipment driving across the infiltration area.
- F. Pollution Prevention Management Measures. The external washing of trucks and other construction vehicles must be limited to a defined area of the site. Runoff must be contained and waste properly managed. No engine degreasing is allowed on site.
- G. Final Stabilization. The Owner must ensure final stabilization of the site. Final stabilization has been achieved when all:
- 1. Soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed;
 - 2. Soils have been stabilized by a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent over the entire pervious surface area or other equivalent means necessary to prevent soil failure under erosive conditions;
 - 3. Drainage ditches, constructed to drain water from the site after construction is complete, have been stabilized to preclude erosion;
 - 4. Temporary synthetic and structural erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs (such as silt fence) have been removed; and
 - 5. Sediment from conveyances and temporary sedimentation basins that are to be used as permanent water quality management basins has been cleaned out. This sediment must be stabilized to prevent it from being washed back into the basin, conveyances, or drainageways discharging off-site, or to surface waters. The cleanout of permanent basins must be sufficient to return the basin to design capacity.