

# Storm Water Pollution Protection Plan (SWPPP)

## Guidance FY2018

- The state of Idaho is one of a few states that do not administer SWPPP. You have to go through the EPA to get the permit.
- **CAUTION.** If this isn't done correctly there are some pretty hefty fines.
- There are many acronyms out there. One is "CGP," which stands for Construction General Permit. That is the one to look for.
- The person filling out the form needs to have some knowledge (construction experience/technical language).
- If there is a question about whether or not you need the permit. The answer is pretty much "yes." Even a drop of rain can be considered "discharge into a water of the U.S."
- There is a "notice of intent" that starts the process and a "notice of termination" that shows the project is finished.

IDEQ Web page:

<https://www.deq.idaho.gov/permitting/water-quality-permitting/npdes/stormwater-permits/>

A NPDES storm water permit may be required for the following:

- Construction activities that disturb one acre or more of land, including clearing, grading, and excavation activities
- Industrial activities specifically listed by EPA
- Municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4), which are a city's or town's storm drains

### Construction

Storm water runoff from construction activities can have a significant impact on water quality, as it carries sediment and other pollutants exposed at construction sites to surface waters. The NPDES Storm water Program requires operators of construction sites that disturb 1 acre or more to obtain authorization to discharge storm water under an NPDES construction storm water permit.

Construction activities in Idaho are covered by a general permit for storm water discharges from construction sites. This permit outlines a set of provisions construction operators must follow to comply with the requirements of the NPDES storm water regulations. This permit covers any site 1 acre and above, including smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. In order to be covered under the construction general permit, a site-specific storm water pollution prevention plan must be developed. The construction manager must document the erosion, sediment, and pollution controls she intends to use, inspect the controls periodically, and maintain the controls throughout the life of the project.

## From EPA Website:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/WATER.NSF/NPDES+Permits/Region+10+CGP+resources/>

Construction projects in Idaho must apply for coverage under [EPA's Construction General Permit](#).

### How to apply for a permit

1. Read the [Construction General Permit \(CGP\) \(PDF\)](#) (158 pp, 4.25MB).
2. Develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for your construction site.
3. Complete an endangered species determination for the project site (details are noted in the CGP).
4. Get authorization from EPA if you plan to use chemical treatment (most projects do not) - *See box on right*
5. File a Notice Of Intent (NOI), which can be done electronically using this tool: [Electronic Notice of Intent \(eNOI\)](#)
6. Implement the Best Management Practices (BMPs) outlined in the SWPPP.

### Forms

- [Notice of Intent for CGP Coverage \(PDF\)](#) (8 pp, 318K)  
See [EPA's information on applying for the CGP](#) for details.
- [Notice of Termination \(PDF\)](#) (4 pp, 193K)
- [Modify an existing Construction NOI](#)