

Lamar County Planning Dept.

144 Shelby Speights Dr.

P.O. Box 1240

Chief, Environmental Permits Division

Purvis, MS 39475

www.lamarcountymiss.gov

Jackson, Mississippi 39225-2269

Keep a Copy of this Construction Site and Also Submit this Page to:
MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control

Registration Form for Residential Lot Coverage under Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General Permit INSTRUCTIONS



Coverage recipients for residential subdivision construction that do not retain responsibility for permit compliance for individual lots are to furnish this Registration to buyers of individual lots at the time of purchase. In addition, the attached Requirements for Individual Lots in Residential Subdivisions, the Site Inspection and Certification Form and the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit shall also be given to buyers of individual lots at the time of purchase. This form is providing notification to buyers of lots in residential developments, that being part of a "larger common plan of development or sale," coverage is required under Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General Permit. To comply with the permit, the Registration Form must be submitted to MDEQ at the address listed above and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be developed and implemented to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges during construction activity. The SWPPP is **not** required to be submitted to MDEQ. A copy of the SWPPP and Registration Form must be kept at the construction site or locally available (i.e., able to be produced within an hour of being requested by a state or local inspector). See the following attachments for information on SWPPP development. In addition, a copy of the completed Registration Form(s) must be retained by the developer and submitted to the MDEQ when requesting termination of permit coverage. If the buyer or homebuilder sells the lot before a house is built, they must provide this form to the new owner. All questions must be answered. Answer "NA" if the question is not applicable. For further information, contact MDEQ at 601/961-5171 or access our website address: www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/epd_epdgeneral.

ORIGINAL COVERAGE RECIPIENT NAME:

COMPANY NAME:

STREET OR P.O. BOX:

CITY: STATE: ZIP:

PHONE # (INCLUDE AREA CODE):

BUYER / HOMEBUILDER:

COMPANY NAME (IF APPROPRIATE):

STREET OR P.O. BOX:

CITY: STATE: ZIP:

BUYER PHONE # (INCLUDE AREA CODE):

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION NAME: _____

LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: **MSR10:** _____

LOT NUMBER(s) (attach an additional sheet if necessary): _____ LOT SIZE(s): _____

PHYSICAL SITE ADDRESS (IF NOT AVAILABLE INDICATE THE NEAREST NAMED ROAD):

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____ ZIP: _____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the persons or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. As a buyer / homebuilder, I further certify that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of Mississippi's Large Construction Storm Water General Permit and that I am responsible for installing and maintaining the appropriate pollution control measures for the purchased lot(s) identified.

Original Coverage Recipient Signature¹ _____

Date Signed _____

Printed Name _____

Title _____

Buyer / Homebuilder Signature¹ _____

Date Signed _____

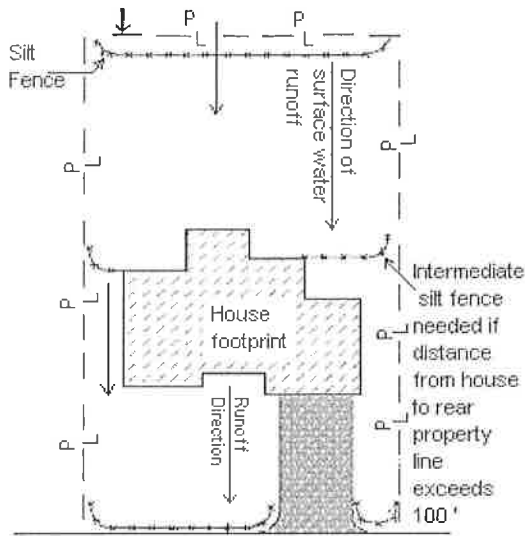
Printed Name _____

Title _____

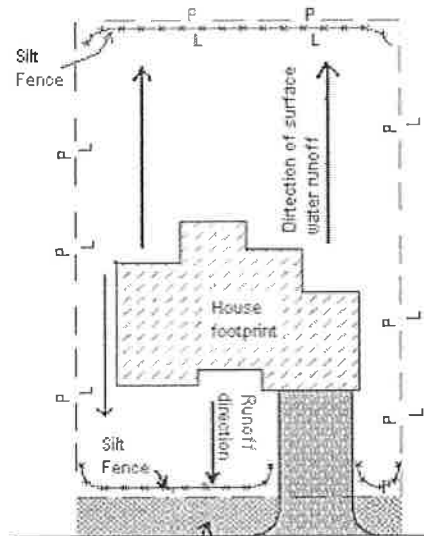
¹This application shall be signed according to ACT11, T-7 of the Large Construction General Permit.

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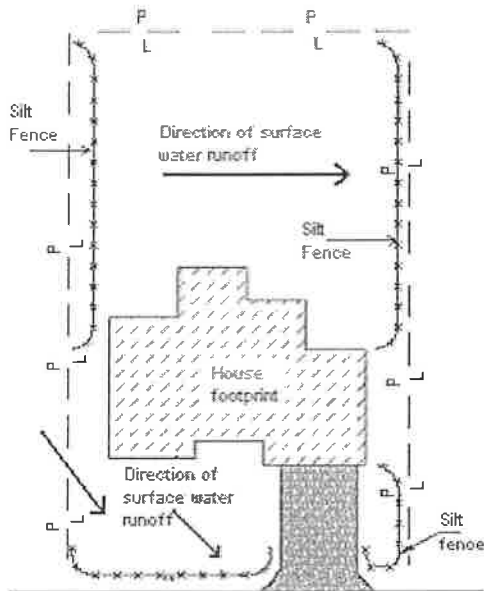
EXAMPLE INDIVIDUAL LOT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS



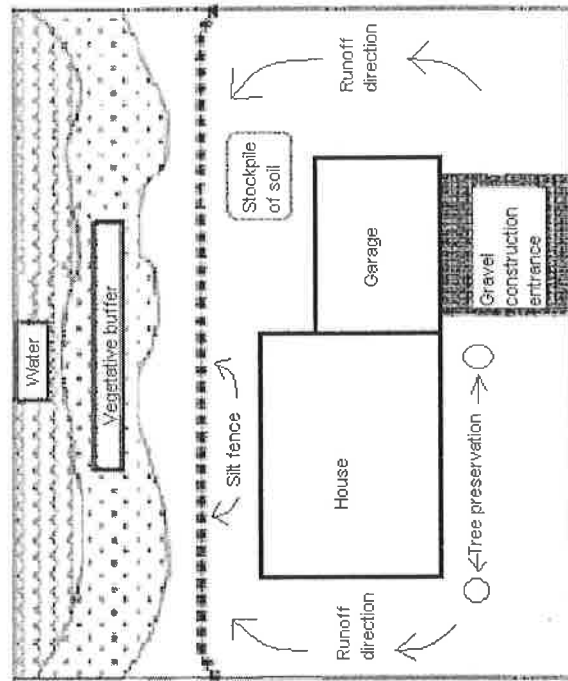
- Street
- Silt Fence
- ▨ Gravel construction entrance
- ← Runoff direction
- P
L Property Line



- An erosion control mat will be placed at this critical area (steep slope) in order to establish grass.
- Silt fence
 - ▨ Gravel construction entrance
 - ← Direction of surface water runoff
 - ▨ Erosion control mat
 - P
L Property Line



- Silt fence
- ▨ Gravel construction entrance
- ← Direction of surface water runoff
- P
L Property Line



All disturbed areas will be temporarily seeded with ryegrass. After final grade has been reached, all disturbed areas will be sodded with bermuda grass.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LOTS IN RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION WHICH ARE COVERED BY THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT

As a homebuilder on a lot that is part of a regulated subdivision, you are also regulated under the State's storm water regulations and are required to take steps to keep soil and sediment from leaving the lot. When rain falls on exposed soil it can wash away valuable topsoil. It also carries sediment, nutrients and other pollutants into streets, gutters and ditches, where it then travels to lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands. Polluted runoff can cause excessive growth of aquatic weeds and algae and reduce recreational opportunities such as swimming and fishing. Sediment laden runoff can also destroy fish habitat reducing productive fishing opportunities. In addition, sediment-laden runoff can also clog pipes, ditches, streams and basins resulting in increased flooding and maintenance cost. Therefore, the homebuilder is required to minimize off-site damage from soil erosion, sediment leaving the construction site, and poor "housekeeping" practices. This requirement must be accomplished by developing and implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Some examples of individual lot SWPPPs are attached for your convenience. Sketch the controls on a copy of your site plan. Narrative notes on the site plan may also be used in addition to the erosion control symbols.

In developing and implementing the SWPPP, controls must be used from each control group (vegetative, structural, housekeeping) to prevent erosion and sediment and other pollutants from leaving the site. Commonly used controls include:

Vegetative Controls

Temporary vegetation includes annual grasses that sprout quickly such as annual rye, browntop millet, oats, and winter wheat. These grow quickly with little care and can protect the soil from rainfall and act as a filter. They will not provide permanent cover. Permanent cover must be established as indicated below. When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately.

Mulching is the placement of hay grass, woodchips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil to provide temporary cover to protect the soil from rain. Mulching may be the only option during the winter when seeding or sodding is not possible. Mulch must stay in place to be effective. Netting, stakes or chemical binders are used to anchor some types of mulch. Be sure to reinstall washed-out mulch and anchor if necessary until permanent cover is established.

Permanent stabilization is the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover on disturbed areas using either sod, perennial seed, trees or shrubs. When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately. Silt fences, and other temporary measures must be removed following permanent stabilization.

Vegetative buffer zones are undisturbed or planted vegetated areas that are between construction activities and water bodies.

Structural Controls

Silt fences are temporary sediment barriers made of filter fabric buried at the bottom, stretched, and supported by stakes. The silt fence slows runoff and allows it to puddle or pond, so soil and sediment can settle out before leaving the site. The bottom eight to twelve inches of fence must either be sliced in or buried in a trench about four to six inches deep by four to six inches wide. **Silt fences that are not buried are improperly installed. They have no useful function, are a waste of money, and may result in enforcement action.** Stakes must be on the downstream side of the fence and spaced about 3 feet apart. Silt fence must not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas. Place fences on the contour or perpendicular to the slope of the hill so that water and sediment will pond behind the fence. **Turn ends uphill** to prevent water going around the end. Install on the downslope, downhill, downstream, or low side of your lot. Keep the fence/barrier in place until grass is established.

Slope drains are piping or lined channels that carry storm water downslope without erosion. A good example would be a downspout extender. Extenders may be used to protect temporarily stabilized areas from roof runoff. Extenders can direct water from roof gutters to paved or grassed areas. Remove extenders following permanent stabilization.

Construction entrance/exits are stone stabilized site entrances which reduce sediment tracked onto public roads. Apply gravel or crushed rock to the driveway area and restrict traffic to this one route. Use 3 to 6 inch gravel over a geotextile fabric. At the end of each day sweep or scrape up any soil tracked onto the street. Limit "standard" vehicle access (including workers' vehicles) to only streets and roads, keep vehicles off of future yard areas; limit tracking of mud onto streets by requiring any required vehicles to use designated access drives. Streets are conduits for storm water, it is important to keep mud and sediment off the streets.

Stockpiles of sand or soil should be covered with plastic or tarps at the end of each workday, or surrounded with silt fence or haybales. Do not locate a stockpile near a street, storm drain inlet, or ditch.

Erosion control blankets or mats are machine-produced mats of straw or other fibers held together with netting that provide temporary or permanent stabilization in critical areas, such as slopes or channels, so that vegetation may be established.

Storm Drain Inlets on the lot must be protected by surrounding or covering with a filter material until final stabilization has been achieved.

Additional Controls: The above controls are the more common practices used at small construction sites. There are a number of other controls, techniques and manufactured product available. A few examples include hydro seeding, diversion berms, silt dikes and fiber logs. Even something as simple as a tarp or plastic may provide temporary cover for small exposed areas. You may wish to contact an erosion and sediment control specialist, local building official, or MDEQ for further information. In addition, MDEQ has several guidance manuals that may be of assistance and the internet has abundant guidance on construction BMPs.

Housekeeping Controls: Pollutants that may enter storm water from construction sites because of poor housekeeping include oils, grease, paints, gasoline, solvents, litter, debris, and sanitary waste. Good housekeeping practices include:

- Frequent cleaning of trash and debris, providing waste receptacles at convenient locations and providing regular collection of waste;
- Directing concrete trucks to the subdivision's designated wash-off area(s) or back to the Ready-Mix facility;
- Providing protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials; and
- Providing adequately maintained sanitary facilities.

In addition, you should be aware that State air regulations prohibit the open burning of residential solid waste.

Inspection Requirements. Homebuilders shall inspect all erosion controls as often as is necessary, but no less than weekly, to ensure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the site and determine if additional or alternative control measures are required. The inspection results shall be recorded on the Site Inspection and Certification Form contained in the Large Construction Forms Package. MDEQ strongly recommends that homebuilders perform "walk through" inspections daily. It is a responsibility of the homebuilder to install additional and/or alternative erosion and sediment controls when existing controls prove to be ineffective in preventing sediment from leaving the site.

Retention of Records. All records, reports, forms and information resulting from activities required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the document origin.

Duty to Comply. Lot owners must comply with the applicable permit conditions. See Activities 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 in the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit for applicable conditions. Any noncompliance with the applicable permit conditions and aforementioned conditions including sediment leaving the lot constitutes a violation of the Mississippi Water Pollution Control Law and is grounds for enforcement action. It shall not be an acceptable defense that controls were not installed because subsequent activities would require their replacement or cause their destruction.