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DUST



STORMWATER



ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE CITY OF MESA

July 2021

IMPORTANT NOTE

Any property owner, applicant, developer, engineer, or construction site operator conducting construction activities in the incorporated area of the City of Mesa is required to read and understand the provisions of this Environmental Requirements for Construction Activities in the City of Mesa manual (Manual). Failure to do so may result in civil penalties, imprisonment, permit or license suspension and referral to appropriate county or state agencies.

LOCATING THIS MANUAL

This Manual is subject to revision at any time. Copies of this Manual are located at the City Clerk's Office. The most recent updated version of this Manual may be found at the following website:

<http://mesaaz.gov/business/environmental-requirements-for-construction-activities>

QUESTIONS

Questions regarding the contents of this Manual should be directed to the City's Environmental Hotline at 480-644-3599.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS

Complaints regarding violations of City of Mesa dust and stormwater codes should be directed to the City's Environmental Hotline at 480-644-3599. Complaints regarding violations of Maricopa County air quality rules should be directed to the Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) at 602-372-2703. Complaints regarding violations of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) stormwater regulations should be directed to ADEQ Water Quality Division at 602-771-2300.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.0 DUST CONTROL REQUIREMENTS	2-1
2.1 DUST CONTROL REGULATORY BACKGROUND	2-1
2.2 CITY CODE	2-1
2.3 PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	2-1
2.3.1 Applicability	2-2
2.3.2 Permit & Plan Submittals	2-2
2.3.3 Inspections	2-2
2.3.4 Enforcement	2-3
2.4 CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	2-3
2.4.1 Applicability	2-3
2.4.2 Permit & Plan Submittals	2-3
2.4.3 Inspections	2-4
2.4.4 Enforcement	2-4
3.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS	3-1
3.1 STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT BACKGROUND	3-1
3.2 MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM PERMIT SUMMARY	3-1
3.3 CITY CODE	3-2
3.4 PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	3-2
3.4.1 Applicability	3-2
3.4.1.1 Determining the Area of Land Disturbance	3-3
3.4.1.2 Determining if a Project is Part of a Common Plan of Development or Sale	3-3
3.4.1.3 Determining the Potential to Discharge to the City's Storm Sewer System	3-4
3.4.2 Permit & Plan Submittals	3-4
3.4.3 Inspections	3-5
3.4.4 Enforcement	3-6
3.5 CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	3-7
3.5.1 Applicability	3-7
3.5.1.1 Determining the Area of Land Disturbance	3-7
3.5.1.2 Determining if a Project is Part of a Common Development or Sale	3-7
3.5.1.3 Determining the Potential to Discharge to the City's Storm Sewer System	3-8

PAGE

3.5.2 Permit & Plan Submittals 3-8
3.5.3 Inspections..... 3-9
3.5.4 Enforcement 3-10

4.0 REFERENCES..... 4-1

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEQ – Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

BMP – Best Management Practice(s)

CAA – Clean Air Act

CGP – Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Construction General Permit

City – City of Mesa

DSD – Development Services Department

ESD – Environmental & Sustainability Division

FCDMC – Flood Control District of Maricopa County

MCAQD – Maricopa County Air Quality Department

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NOI – Notice of Intent

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

PM-10 – Particulate Matter 10 Microns in Diameter or Smaller

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Requirements for Construction Activities in the City of Mesa manual (Manual) has been prepared by the City of Mesa (City) Environmental & Sustainability Division (ESD) in cooperation with the City's Development Services Department (DSD) and Engineering Department in response to regulatory requirements regarding dust and stormwater pollution prevention.

The goals of this Manual are to inform persons involved in conducting construction activities about:

- The environmental requirements for conducting such activities in the City's incorporated areas;
- City environmental codes pertaining to dust and stormwater pollution prevention;
- Potential enforcement actions that may be taken by the City when a violation has been noted and not adequately addressed within timeframes provided by City inspectors; and,
- References that construction site operators may use to access additional information regarding environmental permitting requirements and City requirements.

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2.0 DUST CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 DUST CONTROL REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgates regulations to implement the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). The USEPA has also established standards for particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or smaller (PM-10 or dust), based on protecting human health. Air monitoring stations in Maricopa County continue to show dust levels above the USEPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM-10. As a result, the USEPA has designated most of Maricopa County as a Serious Non-Attainment Area under the CAA.

In order to address the dust non-attainment issue and to prevent punitive enforcement actions from the USEPA, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) has established regulations “to limit particulate matter emissions into the ambient air from any property, operation, or activity that may serve as a fugitive dust source.” Construction site activities, including land clearing, earthmoving, excavating, and demolition, are considered dust generating operations and therefore may require permitting under the county’s fugitive dust rules.

2.2 CITY CODE

The City’s dust control code can be found under Title 8 (Health, Sanitation, and Environment); Chapter 2 (Environmental Protection); Article I (Particulate Pollution Control) of the Mesa City Code. This code was designed to mimic the MCAQD Rules. Therefore, in most cases, any violation of the City’s Particulate Pollution Control code is also a violation of MCAQD rules.

2.3 PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Private construction projects are all of those that are initiated, managed, and constructed by any entity (including other public agencies) other than the City of Mesa. The City may be part of the development process, but unless these construction projects are managed by or under contract to the City’s Engineering Department, or in some cases another City department, these are considered “private construction projects” for the purposes of this Manual.

2.3.1 Applicability

In order to determine the applicability of the MCAQD dust rules with respect to construction activities, the applicant/developer/operator/contractor must know the total acreage of soil that will be disturbed by the project. The amount of acreage of soil disturbed by a construction project is usually not limited to the footprint of the structure being constructed. It would include all areas where grading, earthmoving, excavating, and demolition activities takes place as well as unpaved areas with disturbed soil where for support activities occur (e.g. staging areas, material storage areas, access roads and parking areas, etc.). Often, this is the entire parcel, and in many cases includes portions of off-site properties. The MCAQD requires construction activities that disturb a 0.10 of an acre (4,356 square feet) or more of soil to obtain a dust control permit and develop a dust control plan.

2.3.2 Permit & Plan Submittals

The City does not issue dust control permits. However, the City requires the submittal of a properly executed MCAQD dust permit, along with a copy of the associated dust control plan, with the submittal of the permit application for projects that will cause a soil disturbance area of one tenth (0.10) of an acre or greater. For private construction projects, the dust permit and dust control plan must be submitted to DSD prior to the City issuing any related permit. DSD permit technicians review submitted documents to ensure they have been received and these documents then become part of the development's record and are stored in the City's development database.

2.3.3 Inspections

ESD personnel inspects private construction projects for compliance with the City's Particulate Pollution Sources code (Title 8, Chapter 2 of the Mesa City Code). During each visit to the site, an assessment is made regarding dust control activities and for compliance with the City's code, not MCAQD rules. If an issue is identified and cannot be addressed in the presence of the inspector, the construction site operator will be provided an established timeframe to address the issue and a re-inspection will be scheduled. That schedule will usually be determined based on the seriousness of the hazard associated with the violation.

2.3.4 Enforcement

The goal of the City's private construction inspection program enforcement procedure is to obtain voluntary compliance from the construction site operator. Voluntary compliance is the preferred method of ensuring appropriate control measures are implemented to reduce fugitive dust emissions from construction activities. The City has a productive working relationship with the MCAQD, where the City may report any noted violation of its Particulate Pollution Sources code that is also regulated under that agency for enforcement. Where voluntary compliance is not successful, the City will report the violation to the MCAQD and will take no further action regarding that particular violation.

2.4 CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

City construction projects are those projects conducted by the City and under contract to the City's Engineering Department or another City department. These projects do not include maintenance activities (e.g. utility line breaks/repairs) that are conducted by City personnel or maintenance contractors/subcontractors.

2.4.1 Applicability

In order to determine the applicability of the MCAQD dust rules with respect to construction activities, the City's contractor must know the total acreage of soil that will be disturbed by the project. The amount of acreage of soil disturbed by a construction project is usually not limited to the footprint of the structure being constructed. It would include all areas where grading, earthmoving, excavating, and demolition activities takes place as well as unpaved areas with disturbed soil where for support activities occur (e.g. staging areas, material storage areas, access roads and parking areas, etc.). Often, this is the entire parcel, and in many cases includes portions of off-site properties. The MCAQD requires construction activities that disturb a 0.10 of an acre (4,356 square feet) or more of soil to obtain a dust control permit and develop a dust control plan.

2.4.2 Permit & Plan Submittals

The City has a plan submittal process that ensures that all pre-construction submittals (including a properly executed MCAQD dust permit and dust control plan) have been received prior to issuing an approval to begin construction operations. All submittals are managed by an Engineering Contract Services Specialist to ensure that they are received, approved, and documented prior to any soil disturbance activities. For all projects where soil will be disturbed, the City's contractor must either develop a dust

control plan and obtain a dust permit prior to any such approval or provide calculations to the Engineering Department demonstrating that they will not be disturbing up to or greater than 0.10 of an acre of soil.

2.4.3 Inspections

City construction projects are routinely inspected by Engineering Construction Inspectors. These inspectors have undergone training and provide a regular source of inspecting City projects, addressing dust issues as they arise, and contacting ESD when compliance is either uncertain or not being attained. ESD staff is trained in dust control issues, control measures, regulatory requirements, and the conditions set forth in this Manual. Additionally, ESD personnel conducts environmental audits of City construction site activities to ensure that appropriate training has been provided to Engineering Construction Inspectors and compliance is being maintained.

City construction projects are inspected for compliance with the City's code as well as MCAQD rules. If an issue is identified and cannot be addressed in the presence of the inspector, the contractor will be provided an established timeframe to address the issue and a re-inspection will be scheduled. That schedule will usually be determined based on the seriousness of the hazard associated with the violation.

2.4.4 Enforcement

The goal of the City construction inspection program enforcement procedure is to obtain voluntary compliance from the contractor. Voluntary compliance is the preferred method of ensuring appropriate control measures are implemented to reduce fugitive dust emissions from construction activities. Where voluntary compliance is not successful, the contractor may be issued a Stop Work Order by the Engineering Department until such time that the issue has been resolved. In some cases (e.g. constant state of non-compliance), a code case may be opened against the contractor and the contractor may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

3.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT BACKGROUND

In February 2003, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) issued the first *Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Discharge from Construction Activities to Waters of the United States (Permit No. AZG2003-001)*; commonly referred to as the Construction General Permit, or CGP. The CGP authorizes stormwater discharges from construction-related activities disturbing at least one acre (43,560 square feet) or greater of land, including those projects less than one (1) acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development.

The CGP generally, like all stormwater permits, expires every five years. The current permit does provide for a permit waiver under very specific circumstances for construction sites less than 5 acres in size, and that will be determined at the time the permit application (i.e. Notice of Intent, or NOI) is submitted to the ADEQ. The CGP also provides for a No Discharge Certificate if the operator has reason to believe that any stormwater or non-stormwater flows from their construction activities do not reach a regulated surface water body.

3.2 MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM PERMIT SUMMARY

The City has been issued a permit from the ADEQ that allows the City to operate a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The City has determined that all of the storm sewer system infrastructure owned and operated by the City, including streets, curbs and gutters, catch basins, pipes, and retention basins, ultimately have the potential to discharge to a regulated surface water body. As such, the City believes that the discharge of stormwater or non-stormwater flows from construction activities to its stormwater infrastructure has the potential to discharge to a regulated water body.

The current MS4 permit requires, among other things, the City to:

1. Develop and update a comprehensive inventory of construction projects that result in land disturbance of one (1) or more acres (including those less than one acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development);
2. Review at least 80% of plans for new development and redevelopment (such as grading and drainage plans);

3. Require that such plans include measures to address erosion and sediment controls;
4. Inspect construction sites identified in the inventory identified above at least one time every three months;
5. Conduct follow-up actions of the inventoried construction sites to ensure stormwater deficiencies/concerns/non-compliance identified as a result of a routine inspection were corrected;
6. Implement an effective compliance and enforcement program that incorporates escalating actions for violations of the City's stormwater code including developing a mechanism to identify and document construction sites subject to the CGP that did not obtain a permit under the CGP in a timely fashion
7. Inspect 90% of construction sites that received city permits within one year after construction completion to determine the compliance with the City's stormwater drainage and retention requirements; and,
8. Document non-compliance with the City's stormwater drainage and retention requirements and follow-up actions taken to achieve compliance.

3.3 CITY CODE

The City's stormwater code can be found under Title 8 (Health, Sanitation, and Environment), Chapter 5 (Storm Water Pollution Control) of the Mesa City Code. This code was first enacted in 1997 as part of meeting the first MS4 permit issued to the City by the USEPA. This code has been subsequently revised to meet the current MS4 permit requirements and to be consistent with other parts of the Mesa City Code.

3.4 PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Private construction projects are all of those that are initiated, managed, and constructed by any entity (including other public agencies) other than the City of Mesa. The City may be part of the development process, but unless these construction projects are managed by or under contract to the City's Engineering Department, or in some cases another City department, these are considered "private construction projects" for the purposes of this Manual.

3.4.1 Applicability

In order to operate in compliance with the City's stormwater requirements, the applicant/developer/ operator/contractor must:

- Determine the area of land disturbance;
- If less than one acre, determine if the project is part of a larger common development; and/or,
- Determine the potential to cause a release of stormwater or non-stormwater flows to the City's storm sewer system.

3.4.1.1 Determining the Area of Land Disturbance

The amount of acreage of soil disturbed by a construction project is usually not limited to the footprint of the structure being constructed. It would include all areas where grading, earthmoving, excavating, and demolition activities takes place as well as unpaved areas with disturbed soil where support activities occur (e.g. staging areas, material storage areas, access roads and parking areas, etc.). Often, this is the entire parcel, and in many cases includes portions of off-site properties.

3.4.1.2 Determining if a Project is Part of a Common Plan of Development or Sale

The ADEQ defines a “larger common plan of development or sale” as a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one common plan. The common plan of development or sale is broadly characterized as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

The ADEQ CGP Fact Sheet further provides that a “larger common plan of development or sale” includes phased projects and projects with multiple filings or lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (e.g., a development where lots are sold to separate builders); a development plan that may be phased over multiple years, but is still under a consistent plan for long-term development; and, projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same construction site.

For example, if a developer buys a 20-acre lot and builds roads, installs pipes, and runs electricity with the intention of constructing homes or other structures sometime in the

future, this would be considered a larger common plan of development or sale. If the land is parceled off or sold, and construction occurs on plots that are less than one acre by separate, independent builders, the construction activity would still be part of the common plan of development and subject to stormwater permitting requirements if the smaller plots were included on the original site plan. A larger common plan of development or sale also applies to other types of land development such as commercial shopping areas, and industrial parks. If the project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan shall be used in determining permit requirements.

A future project on a previously developed site may be considered a separate plan of development or sale after the initial common plan construction activity is completed for a particular parcel. Any subsequent development or redevelopment of that parcel would be regarded as a new common plan of development. For example, after a house is built and occupied, any future construction on that lot (e.g., reconstructing after fire, adding a pool or parking area for a boat), would stand alone as a new common plan for purposes of calculating acreage disturbed to determine if a permit is required. This would also apply to similar situations at an industrial facility, such as adding new buildings, a pipeline, new wastewater treatment facility that was not part of the original plan.

For more information and examples regarding common plan of development and sale, visit the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) eReporting Tool at the website address provided in [Section 4.0](#) of this Manual.

3.4.1.3 Determining the Potential to Discharge to the City's Storm Sewer System

The potential to release pollutants to the City's storm sewer system exists when any construction project is appurtenant, adjacent, or contiguous to City of Mesa rights-of-way (including, but not limited to City owned and operated streets), any City of Mesa drainage easement, or any direct connection to a City's of Mesa storm drain (e.g. bleed-off systems installed in retention structures).

3.4.2 Permit & Plan Submittals

The City does not issue stormwater pollution control permits nor does the City require the submittal of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for private construction projects. However, the City requires the submittal of the ADEQ Permit Authorization Certificate, Permit Waiver, or No Discharge Certification with the submittal of the permit

application for projects that will cause a land disturbance area of one (1) acre (43,560 square feet) or greater or for projects that disturb less than one (1) acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land. The City also requires the submittal of an erosion and sediment control plan for projects that will cause a land disturbance of one acre or greater (including those smaller than one acre but part of a larger common plan of development or sale) that have the potential to release pollutants to the City's storm sewer system.

The erosion and sediment control plan should include all boundaries of the project as well as areas where supporting activities will occur. Include best management practices that the project will implement to prevent the release of pollutants to the City's storm sewer system.

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) has developed the Drainage Design Manual for Maricopa County, Erosion Control (FCDMC Erosion Control Manual). The objective of the FCDMC Erosion Control Manual is to provide technical guidance to agencies, municipalities, developers, property owners, engineers, contractors, and others involved with construction activities to comply with existing stormwater regulations. A link to that the FCDMC Erosion Control Manual is provided in [Section 4.0](#) of this Manual.

Please note that the FCDMC Erosion Control Manual and the Best Management Practices (BMPs) presented therein are not required to be used and other manuals along with newer and creative methods of controlling pollution are continuously generated by construction site operators.

For private construction projects, the ADEQ Permit Authorization Certificate, Permit Waiver, or No Discharge Certification, and where required, the erosion and sediment control plan must be submitted to DSD prior to the City issuing any related permit. DSD permit technicians review submitted documents to ensure they have been received and these documents then become part of the development's record and are stored in the City's development database.

3.4.3 Inspections

ESD personnel inspect private construction projects for compliance with the City's Storm Water Pollution Control code (Title 8, Chapter 5 of the Mesa City Code). During each visit

to the site, an assessment is made regarding stormwater pollution control activities and for compliance with the City's ordinance, not ADEQ permit conditions. If an issue is identified and cannot be addressed in the presence of the inspector, the construction site operator will be provided an established timeframe to address the issue and a re-inspection will be scheduled. That schedule will usually be determined based on the seriousness of the hazard associated with the violation.

3.4.4 Enforcement

The goal of the City's private construction inspection program enforcement procedure is to obtain voluntary compliance from the construction site operator. Voluntary compliance is the preferred method of ensuring appropriate BMPs are implemented to reduce pollutant discharges to the City's storm sewer system. This includes, but is not limited to, cleaning-up any discharges to the City's storm sewer system that were caused by site operations and ensuring BMPs are appropriately installed.

Where voluntary compliance is not obtained within the established timeframe, the City has the ability to issue a civil violation, issue a notice to abate, or suspend any license issued by the City. Additionally, the City may impose criminal violations for responsible parties identified as habitual offenders. The most common form of enforcement that the City takes for stormwater code violations regarding private construction activities is to not issue approval of work performed by the construction site operator until such time that compliance has been obtained.

In the case of a non-filer (e.g. a construction project that may require coverage under the CGP but has not received any such approval from the ADEQ), the MS4 permit issued to the City requires the City to report these construction sites to the ADEQ within five (5) business days of identification. It should be noted that the City does not enforce the CGP nor does it make any determination of applicability. However, for example, where the construction site operator causes a release to the City's storm sewer system and only obtained a "No Discharge Certification," the City may refer that site to the ADEQ and let the ADEQ make any determination regarding the construction site operator's need for coverage.

3.5 CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

City construction projects are those projects conducted by the City and under contract to the City's Engineering Department or another City department. These projects do not include maintenance activities (e.g. utility line breaks/repairs) that are conducted by City personnel or maintenance contractors/subcontractors.

3.5.1 Applicability

In order to operate in compliance with the City's stormwater requirements, the City's contractor should:

- Determine the area of land disturbance;
- If less than one acre, determine if the project is part of a larger common development; and/or,
- Determine the potential to cause a release of stormwater or non-stormwater flows to the City's storm sewer system.

3.5.1.1 Determining the Area of Land Disturbance

The amount of acreage of soil disturbed by a construction project is usually not limited to the footprint of the structure being constructed. It would include all areas where grading, earthmoving, excavating, and demolition activities takes place as well as unpaved areas with disturbed soil where support activities occur (e.g. staging areas, material storage areas, access roads and parking areas, etc.). Often, this is the entire parcel, and in many cases includes portions of off-site properties.

3.5.1.2 Determining if a Project is Part of a Common Development or Sale

Since the City is involved in every aspect of their Engineering project, where a City project is less than an acre of land but part of a larger common development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land, the City will inform the contractor of that being the case. This should be expected whenever the City issues a contract for a "phased" approach. An example would be developing a vacant property into a well site that is less than one acre in size, but a resulting project may be to install a water line to that well site that between the two projects would result in a total land disturbance of greater than one (1) acre in size.

3.5.1.3 Determining the Potential to Discharge to the City's Storm Sewer System

Due to the nature of the City's operations, the City believes that all of its projects where land disturbance activities take place have the potential to discharge to the City's storm sewer system. As such, the City will generally not accept an ADEQ No Discharge Certificate for City projects. If the contractor believes the No Discharge Certificate is applicable to a City project, the contractor must obtain approval from ESD and Engineering before applying for such status.

3.5.2 Permit & Plan Submittals

The City reviews construction plans, including grading and drainage plans, before construction begins. The Engineering Department has a plan submittal process that ensures that all pre-construction submittals are received prior to issuing an approval to begin construction operations. All submittals are managed by an Engineering Contract Services Specialist to ensure that they are received, approved, and documented prior to approval of any land disturbance activities.

For all projects where land will be disturbed, the City's contractor must either develop a SWPPP, submit it to the City for review and approval, and obtain coverage under the CGP; or, provide calculations to the Engineering Department demonstrating that they will not be disturbing up to or greater than 1.0 acres of land. The City has developed a Review of SWPPP Content Form that is required for all City projects which is available on the City's Environmental Requirements for Construction Activities website (see [Section 4.0](#)).

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) has developed the Drainage Design Manual for Maricopa County, Erosion Control (FCDMC Erosion Control Manual). The objective of the FCDMC Erosion Control Manual is to provide technical guidance to agencies, municipalities, developers, property owners, engineers, contractors and others involved with construction activities and to comply with existing stormwater regulations. A link to that the FCDMC Erosion Control Manual is provided in [Section 4.0](#) of this Manual.

Please note that the FCDMC Erosion Control Manual and the BMPs presented therein are not required to be used and other manuals along with newer and creative methods of controlling pollution are continuously generated by construction site operators.

The City has determined that the City and the City's contractor both meet the definition of an "operator" as defined in the CGP and are therefore co-permittees. All operators are required to obtain coverage for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity under the CGP. Therefore, both the City and the contractor must receive separate ADEQ Authorization Certificates. Where the ADEQ NOI system provides for a Permit Waiver, the contractor shall notify the City and both the City and the contractor will apply for such waiver and the need to implement the SWPPP will be delayed until such time that the Permit Waiver is voided or project is complete, whichever comes first.

The CGP allows for the division of responsibility for compliance with the terms of the CGP for multiple operators as long as they develop a joint or common SWPPP that documents which operator has responsibility for each requirement of the permit. As a co-permittee, the City has operational control over project plans and specifications including the ability to make modifications to those plans or specifications. The City's contractor, usually the General Contractor, is responsible for the day-to-day operational control of the activities at the project site.

After the SWPPP has been approved by the City, the contractor will be responsible for maintaining and updating the SWPPP as well as for compliance with all applicable effluent limits, terms, and conditions of the CGP, including implementation of BMPs described in the SWPPP.

3.5.3 Inspections

City construction projects are inspected routinely by Engineering Department construction inspectors. These inspectors have been used by the City as a constant source of inspecting City projects, addressing stormwater issues as they arise, and contacting ESD when compliance is either uncertain or not being attained. This staff is trained in the 2021 MS4 Permit requirements, City ordinances, AZPDES permit conditions, construction BMPs, and the conditions set forth in this Manual. Additionally, ESD inspectors conduct environmental audits of City construction site activities to ensure that appropriate training has been provided to Engineering Department construction inspectors and compliance is being maintained.

City construction projects are inspected for compliance with the City's ordinance as well as ADEQ permit requirements. If an issue is identified and cannot be addressed in the

presence of the inspector, the contractor will be provided an established timeframe to address the issue and a re-inspection will be scheduled. That schedule will usually be determined based on the seriousness of the hazard associated with the violation.

3.5.4 Enforcement

The goal of the City construction inspection program enforcement procedure is to obtain voluntary compliance from the contractor. Voluntary compliance is the preferred method of ensuring the contractor is taking appropriate “corrective actions” to reduce pollutant discharges to the City’s storm sewer system. Where voluntary compliance is not successful, the contractor may be issued a Stop Work Order until such time that the issue has been resolved. In some cases (e.g. constant state of non-compliance), a code case may be opened against the contractor and the contractor may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

4.0 REFERENCES

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality: Why do I need an AZPDES Construction Activity General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater?. <https://azdeq.gov/node/524>

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality: How Do I Register for a myDEQ Account? <https://azdeq.gov/node/1143>

City of Mesa: Environmental Requirements for Construction Activities webpage. <http://mesaaz.gov/business/environmental-requirements-for-construction-activities>

Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Doing Business With the District website. <https://www.maricopa.gov/5645/Business#tools>

Maricopa County Air Quality Department: Adopted Rules (see Rule 310): <https://www.maricopa.gov/1951/Adopted-Rules>

Maricopa County Air Quality Department: Dust and Miscellaneous Portal. <https://www.maricopa.gov/5560/Dust-and-Miscellaneous-Portal>

Mesa City Code: Title 8 (Health, Sanitation, and Environment); Chapter 2 (Environmental Protection) and Chapter 5 (Storm Water Pollution Control). https://library.municode.com/az/mesa/codes/code_of_ordinances

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) eReporting Tool: <https://epanet.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/sections/207395467-CGP-FAQs>

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