Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

HWMU, Parcel 3

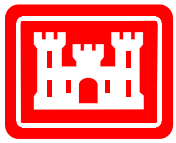
Revision 5.0

Fort Wingate Depot Activity
McKinley County, New Mexico

April 10, 2013

Contract No. W912QR-04-D-0025
Delivery Order No. DM01

Prepared for:



U.S. Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers –

Albuquerque District
4101 Jefferson Plaza NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Fort Worth District
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Prepared by:

12120 Shamrock Plaza, Suite 300
Omaha, Nebraska 68154

16170613

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1. REPORT DATE *(DD-MM-YYYY)*	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED *(From - To)*
10-04-2013	Plan	N/A

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Revision 5.0

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

W912QR-04-D-0025

5b. GRANT NUMBER

N/A

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

N/A

6. AUTHOR(S)

Hatfield, Dan PE
Puttroff, Brandon

5d. PROJECT NUMBER

16170613

5e. TASK NUMBER

N/A

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

N/A

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

URS Group, Inc.
12120 Shamrock Plaza, Suite 300
Omaha, NE 68154

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

N/A

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

United States Army Corps of Engineers - Albuquerque District, 4101 Jefferson Plaza NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109-3435

United States Army Corps of Engineers - Fort Worth District, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)

USACE

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

UU

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

N/A

14. ABSTRACT

The document presents the calculations, backup documentation, measures, and methods to develop, implement, and maintain the storm water pollution prevention control for the HWMU removal at FWDA.

15. SUBJECT TERMS

N/A

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			John Carson, PE
U	U	U	UU		19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER *(Include area code)* (402) 952-2514

Reset

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8/98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39.18

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

HWMU, Parcel 3

Revision 5.0

Fort Wingate Depot Activity
McKinley County, New Mexico

April 10, 2013

Contract No. W912QR-04-D-0025
Delivery Order No. DM01

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers –

Albuquerque District
4101 Jefferson Plaza NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Fort Worth District
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Prepared by:

URS Group, Inc.
12120 Shamrock Plaza, Suite 300
Omaha, Nebraska 68154

16170613

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION LIST
SWPPP REVISION 5
FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY
MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Organization (Name)	Number of Printed Copies	Number of Electronic Copies
FWDA ARM (Micki Gonzales)	3	3
FWDA BEC (Mark Patterson)	1	1
FWDA EIMS (Pat Ryan)	0	1
USACE SPA (Steve Carpenter)	1	1
USACE SWF (Steve Smith)	1	1

Notes:

FWDA ARM = Fort Wingate Depot Activity Administrative Records Manager

FWDA BEC = Fort Wingate Depot Activity Base Realignment and Closure Environmental Coordinator

FWDA EIMS = Fort Wingate Depot Activity Environmental Information Management System

USACE SPA = U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Albuquerque District

USACE SWF = U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Fort Worth District

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 contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained 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.

10 April 2013

Denzil L. Jorgenson
Vice-President
URS Group, Inc.

Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Attachments

BAT	Best Available Technology
BCT	Best Conventional Technology
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAMU	Corrective Action Management Unit
CDC	Current Detonation Crater
CRP	Current Residue Piles
CWA	Clean Water Act
D/SB	Detention/Sedimentation Basin
DOE	Department of Energy
eNOI	Electronic Notice of Intent
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERM	Environmental Resources Management, Inc.
ft	feet
FWDA	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
HWMU	Hazardous Waste Management Unit
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
msl	mean sea level
NMDGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NOI	Notice of Intention
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PMC	Program Management Company
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
URS	URS Group, Inc.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

URS Group, Inc. (URS) has prepared this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the removal action at the Hazardous Waste Management Unit (HWMU) at Fort Wingate Depot Activity (FWDA), McKinley County, New Mexico. This SWPPP is a stand-alone document, which is part of the Fort Wingate HWMU Work Plan and Removal. This SWPPP has been prepared by URS for United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Albuquerque and Fort Worth Districts under Contract No. W912QR-04-D-0025, Delivery Order DM01.

1.1 OVERVIEW

Management of stormwater runoff poses two different, important issues: managing water quantity for drainage and flood control and managing water quality for protection of natural waters and aquatic environments. To help protect the quality of the waters of the United States, the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) mandates that the discharge of stormwater from construction or development sites where clearing, grading or excavation is conducted on an area of 1 acre or more as part of a common plan of development or sale be permitted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

In the state of New Mexico, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the Permitting Agency issuing NPDES Permits under NMR100000. A copy of the general permit is included as **Attachment B**.

This SWPPP is intended to provide the information and guidance necessary to demonstrate compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 United States Code [USC] Secs. 1251 et. seq. as amended to date) and the Rules and Regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act for construction stormwater control during the removal action at the HWMU. URS is considered the construction site "Operator" for this project as defined in the general permit.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF SWPPP

Stormwater runoff has the potential to become contaminated with dissolved, suspended, or floating pollutants when rainfall or snowmelt and subsequent runoff come in contact with exposed surfaces, equipment, or materials. The primary objective of this SWPPP is to identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) which, when implemented, will meet the substantive requirements of the general permit and maintain surface water quality by reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the HWMU.

The intent of a fully implemented SWPPP is to achieve compliance with Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Conventional Technology (BCT), as described by the Federal Clean Water Act. This SWPPP identifies potential sources of stormwater discharges associated with activities at the HWMU and describes the methods of implementing BMPs. The BMPs associated with construction will be implemented by URS prior to the initiation of major excavation or grading activities. All construction activities at the FWDA will be performed in a manner consistent with NPDES and State of New Mexico stormwater discharge regulations.

1.3 NATURE OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The overall objective of the HWMU closure, in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Permit is to remove and dispose of hazardous wastes and hazardous waste residues, and remove or decontaminate soils to meet the cleanup objectives. The specific activities to be completed as part of this project are to:

- Construct and operate a Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU)
- Construct two low-water crossings to provide access to the HWMU
- Remove sediment and MEC from the arroyo channel upstream of the low-water crossings
- Remove debris and sediment from two culverts
- Complete an environmental resources inventory of the HWMU
- Complete a boundary and topographic survey of the HWMU
- Prepare access, haul, and evacuation routes
- Complete a munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) surface and subsurface removal to facilitate construction of the processing plant
- Set up a processing plant, environmental protection, and stormwater protection controls
- Perform excavation of debris and incidental soil from within HWMU
- Process excavated soils to remove debris larger than 5/8 inch and to remove MEC
- Stockpile processed material for characterization sampling
- Characterize stockpiles and site soils
- Restore site

The total disturbed area is estimated at 36 acres. A site map showing the HWMU and location of construction activities is included as **Figure 2**.

1.4 CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION OF SWPPP

This SWPPP consists of the following sections:

Section 1 – Introduction presents the project overview and objective of the SWPPP, describes the nature of the construction activities and SWPPP content and organization.

Section 2 – Background Information and Site Features presents facility and HWMU background information, regional precipitation, soils, surface drainage, and evaluations of sediment transport, endangered species, and critical habitat.

Section 3 – Schedule provides the proposed schedule for the removal at the HWMU, identifying the construction phases and the implementation of pollution prevention activities.

Section 4 – Erosion and Sediment Control Plan provides the detail for implementation of the pollution control and prevention practices to be used.

Section 5 – Spill Prevention and Management Controls addresses fueling, maintenance or storage areas on-site. It also provides a description of measures and controls, to limit, reduce, or minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges and inspections.

Section 6 – Reporting and Record keeping provides the requirements and procedures for plan review, revisions, and documentation of reporting.

1.5 LIMITS OF SWPPP

This SWPPP meets the requirements for a SWPPP as prescribed by NPDES Permit Number NMR100000 (**Attachment B**). Any requirement of this SWPPP shall not require any action in violation of law, ordinance, or regulation. In the event of a conflict between this SWPPP and any law, ordinance, or regulation, the offending part(s) in this SWPPP shall be considered null and void. In the event that any part of this SWPPP is rendered null and void, remaining parts not so rendered shall remain in force and effect.

1.6 SWPPP AVAILABILITY

An updated copy of the SWPPP shall be available on-site at all times that work is being performed. The persons and/or subcontractors responsible for carrying out duties pursuant to the SWPPP shall be properly trained and kept informed of their responsibilities.

The SWPPP and on-site attachments to the SWPPP must be maintained for whichever of the following is longer:

- Until coverage under the permit has been terminated,
- As required by other EPA regulations, or
- Other such time as may be specified by the EPA.

The SWPPP is to be made available for review by the EPA or an authorized representative during any on-site inspection, or copies of the SWPPP document shall be provided to the EPA and New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) within seven days after receiving a written request.

1.7 PERMITTING AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Brent Larsen
US EPA, Region 06
1445 Ross Ave, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Phone: (214) 665-7523
Fax: (214) 665-2191
larsen.brent@epa.gov

1.8 STORMWATER TEAM

The stormwater team is presented in **Table 1**.

1.9 OTHER SITE OPERATORS

There are no other operators on this site for the duration of project activities.

This section presents facility and HWMU background information, regional precipitation, soils, surface drainage, and evaluations of sediment transport, endangered species, and critical habitat.

2.1 FACILITY BACKGROUND

FWDA is located in northwestern New Mexico (**Figure 1**), approximately 8 miles east of Gallup, New Mexico. It is located in McKinley County, which is bisected by the Great Continental Divide. FWDA currently occupies approximately 24 square miles (15,273 acres) of land with facilities formerly used to operate a reserve storage facility providing for the care, preservation, and minor maintenance of assigned commodities–primarily conventional military munitions.

Topographically, FWDA may be divided into three areas: 1) the rugged north-to-south trending ridge (the Hogback) along the western and the southwestern boundaries; 2) the northern hill slopes of the Zuni Mountain Range in the southern portion of the installation; and 3) the alluvial planes are marked by bedrock remnants in the northern portion of the installation. The elevation at FWDA ranges from 6,500 feet (ft) above mean sea level (msl) to 8,250 ft above msl.

The installation is almost entirely surrounded by federally owned or administered lands, including both national forest and tribal lands. North and west of FWDA are Navajo tribal trust and allotted lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) administers the land east and south of Parcel 3. The land to the west is mostly undeveloped and is tribal trust and allotment land administered by the BIA, Navajo Nation, and individual Native American allottees.

2.2 HWMU BACKGROUND

The HWMU is located in Parcel 3 in the southern portion of the installation. Demilitarization of unserviceable, obsolete, or waste explosives, propellants, munitions, and munitions components was accomplished at the HWMU. Propellants, small arms, and bulk explosives were burned as a means of disposal. Explosive filled munitions were disposed of by detonation. Disposals by detonation were conducted within detonation craters that may have been tamped with an earthen cover to minimize fragmentation dispersal. Residual material and waste were placed around the HWMU, typically pushed onto or over the arroyo banks.

Currently the site, which has been declared an improved conventional munitions area, is unused, secured with fencing, with access highly restricted. The HWMU consists of the burning ground, 10 areas identified as Current Residue Piles (CRP) 1 through 10, and 12 open detonation craters identified as Current Detonation Craters (CDC) 1 through 12 (**Figure 2**).

The CAMU location has two drainage channels bisecting it (**Figure 3**).

2.3 REGIONAL PRECIPITATION

Most precipitation occurs from May through October as localized and brief summer storms. Mean annual rainfall for the area ranges between 10 and 16 inches, while the recorded average annual precipitation for FWDA is 11 inches. Most of the precipitation occurs as rain or hail in summer thunderstorms, and the remainder results from light winter snow accumulations. Spring and fall droughts are common in this area.

2.4 SOILS

The FWDA soil types commonly found in arroyos are permeable sand and sandy loam clay (USDOE 1990); however, most soil is composed of low permeability clay. Soil types at FWDA are primarily alluvial materials, with the exception of the Hogback along the western border and the northern hill slopes of the Zuni Mountain Range in the extreme southern portion. A custom soil resource report was completed for the HWMU and surrounding area (**Attachment C**).

2.5 SURFACE DRAINAGE

Main drainages at FWDA flow from south to north and discharge to the South Fork of the Puerco River. Because of the nature of precipitation in this arid region, the surface drainage is relatively shallow near headwaters. Downward erosion intensifies as the stream moves downstream, resulting in a system of well-developed, steep-walled arroyos. Arroyos form because of the erosion of localized areas of silt- and clay-rich bedrock (ERM 1995).

A deep arroyo bisects the HWMU from south to north. The same arroyo is crossed by the two low-water crossings. Wet periods of the year may result in stream-like conditions in the arroyo; however, these periods appear to be temporary. During dry weather, the bottom of the arroyo, although appearing dry, contains water close to the surface throughout most of its length within the HWMU. The watershed area contributing to runoff entering the southern end of the HWMU work zone is estimated using topographic maps at 1,643 acres (**Figure 4**, Area A). No permanent water bodies are located within one-mile downstream of the HWMU (**Figure 1**).

Drainage calculations were completed for the HWMU using the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) method to determine peak flow through the site and at various locations within the site, in support of BMP selection (Section 4). Calculations were completed using WinTR55 software developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Key inputs to Win TR-55 included

- Runoff Curve Number – 85 (Type D soil, arid rangeland in poor condition)
- Watershed Slope, Length, and Area – estimated from topographic contours
- Rainfall Distribution – Type II (National Weather Service, TR-55 1986)

- Rainfall – 1.18 inches (2 year, 24 hour event)

Supporting information and results are included in **Attachment C**. Peak flow entering the site from the upstream watershed (Figure 4, Area A) for the 2 year, 24 hour storm, is estimated at 225 cubic ft per second, at an estimated flow velocity of 10 to 15 ft per second.

2.6 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT EVALUATION

Significant soil erosion and subsequent sediment transport is common at the HWMU during heavy precipitation events. This is evidenced by the presence of deep cut arroyos which bisect the work area and accumulations of alluvial sediments observed in downstream areas following such events. Structural and non-structural BMPs described in Section 4 will be installed to minimize erosion and sediment transport during and after soil removal activities at the HWMU and CAMU (**Figures 2** and **3**). Structural and non-structural BMPs described in Section 4 will be installed, as appropriate, for low-water crossings and debris removal activities. Sediment transport modeling will be completed prior to start of construction activities, following the topographic and ecological surveys (URS 2011), to confirm that proposed BMPs will prevent a net increase in offsite sediment transport.

2.7 ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT EVALUATION

2.7.1 Endangered Species

The following table presents the federally-listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species that have the potential to be present in McKinley County. The table also shows the status of these species with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDGF).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species	Federal Status	State Status
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bird	Delisted, Monitored	Threatened
Least tern	*Sterunula antillarum*	Bird	Endangered	Endangered
Mexican spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis lucida*	Bird	Threatened	NA
Mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*	Bird	Proposed Threatened	NA
Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Bird	Endangered	Endangered
Black-footed ferret	*Mustela nigripes*	Mammal	Endangered; Experimental, Non-essential	NA
Zuni fleabane	*Erigeron rhizomatus*	Plant	Threatened	Endangered
Notes:				
Sources: USFWS 2011, NMDGF 2011.				

A T&E species and critical habitat survey was completed on November 13, 2012. No federally listed species or critical habitats were observed within the project area. Therefore, the project would have no effect on listed species or critical habitat.

2.7.2 Wetlands

Wetland identification was completed as part of a preliminary site reconnaissance in July 1995. One wetland area was identified in the arroyo that bisects the HWMU (PMC 1999). This wetland included both scrub shrub and emergent wetland vegetation.

URS conducted a wetland delineation of the project area in cooperation with the Army in November 2012. The wetland delineation was conducted in accordance with the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (USACE 1987) to identify and delineate jurisdictional wetlands within the project area. The study identified two small wetland areas, shown on **Figure 2**. Prior to the project completion, a mitigation plan will be prepared which details avoidance and minimization measures related to jurisdictional wetlands. New Mexico does not currently have a wetlands bank to use for mitigation of direct impacts. Therefore, it is anticipated that any mitigation would occur on-site.

URS will apply for a Nationwide Permit No. 38, Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste, with the USACE. A wetlands mitigation plan will be submitted to the USACE that describes mitigation efforts to be applied to any identified wetland areas. Identified wetland areas will undergo wetland mitigation in accordance with the wetlands mitigation plan and the USACE Section 404 permit requirements.

This section presents the schedule for construction activities and submittal of required documentation related to implementation of pollution prevention activities.

3.1 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

A proposed schedule for the construction project identifying the key construction phases and the implementation of pollution prevention activities (e.g., installation of erosion control measures, initial grading, final grading, and seeding) is provided in **Table 2**.

3.2 NOTICE OF INTENT

Authorization to discharge under the construction stormwater general permit may be applied for by submitting a NOI form provided by the EPA. A copy of the EPA NOI form, along with instructions, is included in **Attachment A**.

The NOI will be submitted electronically to EPA via the Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) system. It will also be submitted to the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau.

3.3 PROJECT COMPLETION

EPA will be notified in writing of project completion by submitting a NOT form. A copy of the EPA NOT form is included in **Attachment A**. The NOT form will be submitted when final stabilization has occurred.

This plan has been prepared as a guidance document to govern the removal of hazardous waste materials in a manner that effectively minimizes potential contamination of stormwater, prevents significant erosion, and prevents MEC and potentially contaminated sediment from leaving the site. This plan was developed with consideration of the site-specific variables including slope, soil types, size of the project, and the duration of construction activities. The NPDES General Permit (**Attachment B**) was used as guidance to develop BMPs for this project. HWMU drainage calculations and drawings showing typical erosion and sediment controls to be implemented are included in **Attachment C**. The proposed locations of structural and non-structural BMPs for the soil removal activities at the HWMU are described below and shown on **Figure 2**. The locations of the structural and non-structural BMPs for the CAMU construction are shown on **Figure 3**.

4.1 NONSTRUCTURAL PRACTICES

Temporary and permanent stabilization practices will be implemented as nonstructural practices to minimize erosion and sediment transport. In addition to stabilization practices, excavation activities will not occur in arroyos while the arroyos are filled with water or during rain events.

4.1.1 Temporary Stabilization

The following stabilization practices will be implemented in the project areas:

- Excavation equipment will perform activities in such a manner that adjacent vegetation is preserved to the maximum extent practical.

- Haul trucks used for transporting debris or contaminated soil within the site boundaries and to the offsite disposal facility will remain on designated haul routes to the maximum practical extent.

- Mulch or surface roughening will be applied in disturbed areas where work is interrupted for extended periods.

4.1.2 Permanent Stabilization

Following completion of soil-disturbing activities in any given area of the project, the following permanent stabilization practices will be implemented:

- Where permitted, placement of backfill and grading to provide positive drainage and contouring to the extent practicable.

- A seed mixture, consisting of drought tolerant species native to northwest New Mexico will be placed in areas disturbed by the removal activities to reestablish permanent vegetative cover.

4.2 STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

Fifty-foot buffers with the arroyos will not always be possible. Therefore, structural practices must meet the sediment removal efficiency of 62 percent. The following structural practices may be implemented in the project area prior to the initial land disturbance:

- Creating a construction entrance where vehicles leave the site to prevent offsite transport of sediment.

- Construction of up to three temporary detention/sedimentation basins (D/SBs) in the HWMU, positioned in series in the main channel of the arroyo (**Figure 2**). The upstream D/SB will be installed at the southern end of the arroyo where run-off from upstream undisturbed areas (1,643 acre area) enters the disturbed area. The main function of upstream D/SB is to reduce peak flow through the downstream disturbed area to increase the sediment trapping efficiency of the downstream basins. The downstream D/SBs will be installed in suitable locations near the mid-point and downstream end of the disturbed area, to allow for settling of sediments and entrapment of potentially present MEC items from adjacent disturbed areas. All water from disturbed areas will be directed to these basins. The D/SBs will be sized to provide storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm (NMR100000, **Attachment B**). Each basin will be equipped with a riprap-lined outlet structure to prevent scouring. Preliminary design information and typical drawings are presented in **Attachment C**. Final basin location and sizing will be determined prior to start of construction activities, based on the results of the topographic and ecological surveys (URS 2011). A D/SB is estimated to remove 94 percent of the sediment (**Attachment C**), which is greater than the required 62 percent sediment removal efficiency.

- Installing rock checkdams in areas of concentrated flow within the disturbed area in the HWMU, excluding the main arroyo channel (**Figure 2**), to reduce flow velocity and sediment transport. Dams will be installed in series and will be spaced so that the base of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the next downstream dam. Typical drawings are presented in **Attachment C**. Rock checkdams may be used in addition to the sediment basin in order to reduce turbidity.

- Installing silt fence or straw bales along the downgradient edges of soil processing areas and around stockpile areas. Installing silt fence or straw bales along the CAMU construction area.

- Installing silt fence or straw bales along the top of the arroyo banks within the disturbed areas.

- Covering each soil stockpile until it is characterized.

4.3 SUPPLEMENTAL CONTROLS

This SWPPP is intended as a working document. If implemented controls discussed herein prove inadequate in minimizing erosion and sediment release, the controls will be upgraded and/or supplemented appropriately. Potential upgrades/supplements may include:

- Installing additional check dams and/or silt fencing or straw bales.
- Cutting diversion ditches/construction of diversion berms to prevent discharge of stormwater through the active work area.
- Covering characterized soil stockpiles.
- Installing a double barrier such as a silt fence and straw bales.

5.1 MATERIALS HANDLING AND SPILL PREVENTION

Potential pollution sources during construction may include fuel storage, vehicle maintenance, loading/unloading areas, or vehicle/equipment washing areas. Standard procedures will be utilized in storing and handling petroleum products to minimize the potential for contact with stormwater and potential off-site runoff by utilizing or constructing equipment fueling areas. Storage cans, tankers, and the like will be stored away from direct traffic routes to prevent accidental spills.

In the event of an accidental spill of hazardous materials at the site or on the haul route, the appropriate authorities will be notified and cleanup of the spill will be initiated immediately. This may involve the use of temporary containment measures such as berms and excavation for removal of the materials for transport to the proper storage areas. The following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be made available to everyone on site, and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the staging area on-site.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated, and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.

5.2 CONTROL PROGRAM

Other storm water discharge control measures, also referred to as BMPs, will be implemented at FWDA to minimize or reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater discharges. Source control BMPs should be given first consideration in selection of possible control measures. The control measures and other practices will be maintained in good and effective operating condition throughout the construction period.

This SWPPP includes but is not limited to the following source control BMPs:

- Good Housekeeping
- Preventive Maintenance
- Storm Water Management Practices
- Employee Training
- Visual Inspections

- Corrective Actions

5.2.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are intended to maintain overall order and cleanliness, reduce the contact of potential pollutants with precipitation, and reduce the likelihood of release of pollutants to runoff waters. Such procedures may include the following:

- Control drips and leaks from equipment
- Remove garbage/trash/construction debris from the site regularly
- Use proper cleanup procedures for accidental spills
- Identify and mark storage locations and refuse disposal locations
- Maintain portable toilet facilities
- Store only enough product required to do the job
- Store all materials in a neat and orderly manner in their appropriate containers
- Keep all products in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label unless they are not resealable
- Do not mix substances with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer
- Use all of a product before disposing of the container
- Retain original labels and material safety data sheets
- Follow manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal
- Handle and dispose of all hazardous materials and/or wastes as specified by the manufacturer and in accordance with State of New Mexico regulations
- Dispose of surplus product as recommended by the manufacturer and State of New Mexico regulations

5.2.2 Preventative Maintenance

Preventive maintenance is used to:

- Reduce leaks and other releases from vehicles, machines, and equipment that can come into contact with precipitation or stormwater runoff

- Maintain the effectiveness of other control measures

5.2.3 Employee Training

The proper training of all personnel in the various aspects of the construction SWPPP will be provided to aid in control of stormwater pollution. Effective control of storm water pollution will require all staff to be alert to those conditions that can contribute to stormwater pollution and their important role in reducing the potentials for such pollution.

The Site Manager will implement a training program for personnel at FWDA to assure that the staff understands the procedures for implementing and maintaining the soil erosion and sediment control practices. The training can be implemented in conjunction with other job meetings. Subcontractors will also be provided a copy of the construction SWPPP if they are performing work at the site related to the implementation or maintenance of soil erosion and sediment control practices. The following subjects will be addressed in the training program:

- Objectives and requirements of the SWPPP
- Spill prevention and response
- Good housekeeping practices
- Materials management practices
- Fueling and fuel storage procedures

5.2.4 Visual Inspections

The Site Manager or his designee will complete routine visual inspections on a regular basis. This inspection will be a walk-through to generally confirm conformance to the SWPPP, identify incidences of non-conformance, and identify possible problems in the control of stormwater pollution.

Areas to be inspected include, as a minimum:

- Erosion and sediment control structures
- Drainage ditches and stormwater outfalls
- Material or equipment storage areas
- Fueling and fuel storage areas (including equipment)
- Areas of active construction or areas with significant erosion potential

- Areas of past significant leaks and spills (if any)

A visual inspection will be performed at least once every 14 days and within 24 hours after each precipitation event of 0.5 inches or more. During periods where construction activities are not occurring, inspections will occur once a month and after rain events of 0.5 inches or more. Corrective actions to address any maintenance needs or deficiencies must be initiated and completed as soon as possible. Maintenance and repair of silt fences and bale barriers shall be completed within 24 hours after any deficiencies are discovered.

Visual inspections will be waived during frozen conditions, if ground disturbing activities have been suspended. The start and end of the waiver period is from December 1 through February 28 of a calendar year.

If uncontrolled runoff is observed to channelize, or if significant erosion is observed, then additional measures will be implemented in those areas. If significant erosion occurs over a large surface area, then other supplemental measures may be required. Structural BMPs will be inspected for excessive sediment buildup that may infringe on the freeboard. Excessive buildup of sediment will be removed, as necessary. The stability of silt fences will be inspected for proper anchorage at the base, for verticality of the fence supports, and for fabric tears or rips.

5.2.5 Corrective Actions

Corrective actions are taken to:

- Repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at the site
- Clean up and properly dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits
- Remedy a permit violation

A Corrective Action Report (**Attachment E**) will be completed for each corrective action taken and maintained on site for the duration of the project.

6.1 RECORDKEEPING

Records of site inspections and maintenance activities will be maintained until excavation and backfill activities have been completed or until coverage under the SWPPP permit has been terminated. A construction inspection form for this project is provided in **Attachment D**. At a minimum, the following information will be included in these records:

- Who completed the inspections
- When the inspections were completed
- Findings of the inspections
- Recommended corrective actions

A Corrective Action Report for this project is provided in **Attachment E.** At a minimum, the following information will be included in these records:

- Who completed the corrective action
- When corrective actions were implemented
- Which condition was identified at the site
- The nature of the condition identified
- The date and time the condition was identified
- Any follow-up action taken to review the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater controls, including dates
- A summary of stormwater control modifications taken or to be taken
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are needed

In addition to the inspection forms and Corrective Action Reports, additional records to maintain include: records of any spills, leaks or overflows; implementation of specific items in the SWPPP; events involving materials handling and storage; communication with regulatory agencies or oversight personnel; and preventative maintenance activities. Access to and copies of these records will be provided to the EPA upon request.

6.2 SWPPP REVISIONS

This SWPPP may need to be revised at any such time as appropriate to meet the objectives of the SWPPP or comply with regulatory requirements. SWPPP revisions will be documented on the SWPPP Modification Record (**Attachment F**) with a brief summary of changes, authorizing person, and the date of revision.

Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM). 1995. Draft Final Fort Wingate Depot Activity, Gallup, NM, Open Burning/Open Detonation Areas, Closure Field Program, Technical Plan, ELIN A004. September.

Program Management Company (PMC). 1999. Final Open Burning/Open Detonation Area RCRA Interim Status Closure Plan, Phase IA – Characterization and Assessment of Site Conditions for the Soils/Solid Matrix. November.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Final Report. January.

United States Department of Energy (USDOE). 1990. Master Environmental Plan: Fort Wingate Depot Activity, Gallup, New Mexico, ANL/EAIS/TM-37, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. December.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2006. Sediment Basins and Rock Dams. http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2010. Endangered Species. McKinley County, New Mexico. Last updated December 29, 2010. Website visited December 29. http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/countySearch!speciesByCountyReport.action?fips=35031

URS Group, Inc. (URS). 2011. Hazardous Waste Management Unit Work Plan. Fort Wingate Depot Activity, McKinley County, New Mexico. January.

TABLE 1
STORMWATER TEAM
FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY
MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Name	Title	Responsibilities
Brandon Puttroff	Insepctor/Site Engineer	Train site peronnel to the contents of this document, inspect site for good housekeeping, inspect erosion and sediment controls, maintain inspection reports, maintain corrective action reports, direct corrective actions immediately.
Jayden Hastiin-Nez	2nd Inspector	Train site peronnel to the contents of this document, inspect site for good housekeeping, inspect erosion and sediment controls, maintain inspection reports, maintain corrective action reports, direct corrective actions immediately.

TABLE 2
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY
MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Activity	Estimated Start Date	Duration (days)	Estimated End Date
Submit Notice of Intent	June 22, 2011 March 5, 2013	1	June 22, 2011 March 5, 2013
Placement of erosion and sediment control measures	July 2011	90	September 2011
Low-water crossing and sediment and debris removal from arroyo	July 2011		September 2011
CAMU construction	August 2011	30	September 2011
Debris and contaminated soil excavation and stockpiling and processing	May 2013	575	November 2014
Transportation and disposal of hazardous waste	May 2013	575	November 2014
Temporary cessation due to frozen/snowy conditions	December 1, 2013	90	March 1, 2014
Site restoration	October 2014	60	November 2014
Removal of erosion and sediment control measures following final stabilization	June 2015	60	July 2015
Submit Notice of Termination	July 2015	1	July 2015

Notes:
CAMU - Corrective Actin Management Unit

Culvert 7

Day Storage Boxes

Revetment

CAMU

North Low Water Crossing

Culvert 4

HWMU

South Low Water Crossing

N

0 500 1,000 2,000

Feet

Site Location

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Installation Boundary
- HWMU Discharge Buffer (1 mile radius)
- Parcel 3 Boundary
- Road
- Fence
- Dry Stream Bed
- 20' Topographic Contour
- Work Area

General Location Map
Fort Wingate Depot Activity
McKinley County, New Mexico

Drawn By:	Date:	
JNC	3/21/2013	**Figure 1**
Checked By: DRH	Project No: 16170613	

Z:\Fort Wingate\SWPPP\fig1 gen loc.mxd - 3/21/2013 @ 1:43:52 PM

Sediment Basin
Construction Entrance
Check Dams
CRP10
Check Dams
CRP9
CRP8
Check Dams
Check Dams
CRP7
CRP6
Sediment Basin
CDC5
Check Dams
CDC11
CDC12
CRP5
CDC4
Check Dams
CDC10
CDC3
Check Dams
CDC9
CRP3
Divert Flow Around Work/Stockpile Area
CDC8
CDC2
CDC7
Oversize Material Screen Area
Silt Fence Downgradient Perimeter
Stockpile Area Raw Feed
CDC6
Detention Basin
Processing Plant Area
CRP2
CDC1
Soil Stockpile Area
CRP1

0 50 100 200
Feet

N

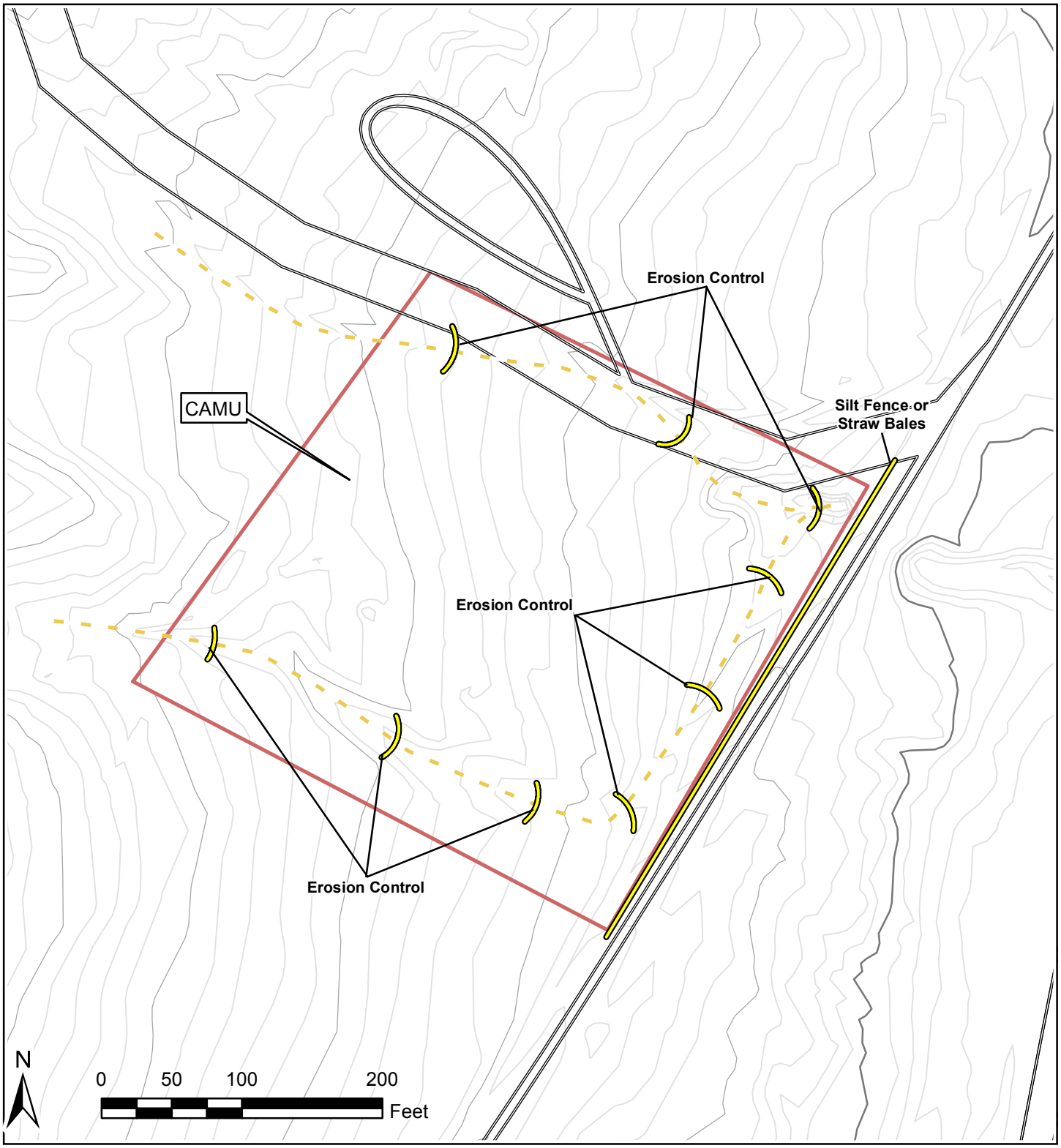
Red Rocks State Park
Church Rock
Gallup
602
Site Location

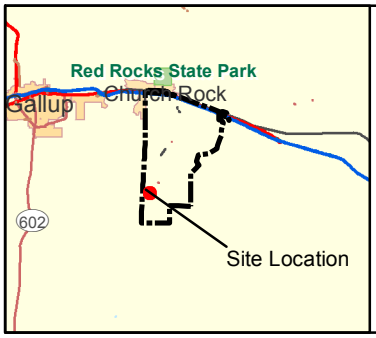
Legend

- Installation Boundary
- Screening Plant Feature
- Site Boundary (Disturbed Area)
- Identified Wetland
- Main Drainage Channel
- Tributary
- Road
- Fence
- 2' Topographic Contour
- 10' Topographic Contour
- 100' Topographic Contour
- Crater
- Extent of Subsurface Material

HWMU BMPs
Fort Wingate Depot Activity
McKinley County, New Mexico

Drawn By: JNC	Date: 3/26/2013	**Figure 2**
Checked By: DRH	Project No: 16170613	





Legend

- Installation Boundary
- Camu Location Boundary
- Road
- Site Feature
- 2' Topographic Contour
- 10' Topographic Contour
- 100' Topographic Contour
- Tributary

CAMU BMPs
Fort Wingate Depot Activity
McKinley County, New Mexico

Drawn By:	Date:	
JNC	6/6/2012	**Figure 3**
Checked By:	Project No:	
NE	16170613	

Z:\Fort_Wingate\SWPPP\fig3_CAMU.mxd - 6/6/2012 @ 11:10:23 AM

Acreage
Area A: 1643.62 acres
Area B: 166.30 acres
Area C: 73.78 acres

C

B

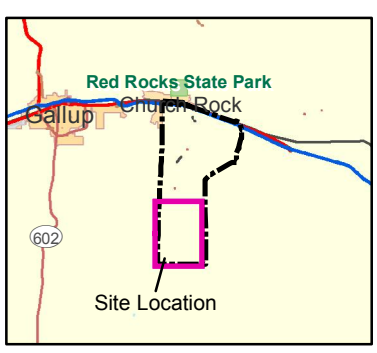
A

HWMU

N

0 750 1,500 3,000

Feet



Legend

- Installation Boundary
- Site Boundary
- Drainage Area
- Road
- Fence
- Arroyo
- 20' Topographic Contour

HWMU Watershed Map
Fort Wingate Depot Activity
McKinley County, New Mexico

Drawn By:	Date:	
JNC	6/28/2011	**Figure 4**
Checked By:	Project No:	
DRH	16170613	

Z:\Fort Wingate\SWPPP\fig4 drainage.mxd - 6/28/2011 @ 3:21:23 PM

1 **Forms Included:**

2 Notice of Intent

3 Notice of Termination

Notice of Intent

This Form Replaces Form 3510-9 (8-98)
Refer to the Following Pages for Instructions

Form Approved OMB Nos. 2040-0188 and 2040-0211

NPDES FORM

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under an NPDES General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) permit number identified in Section I of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form meets the eligibility requirements of the CGP for the project identified in Section III of this form. Permit coverage is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Permit Number

II. Operator Information

Name:

IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN): –

Mailing Address:

Street:

City: State: Zip Code: -

Phone: - - Fax (optional): - -

E-mail:

III. Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name:

Project Street/Location:

City: State: Zip Code: -

County or similar government subdivision:

Latitude/Longitude (Use one of three possible formats, and specify method)

Latitude 1. __ __° __ __′ __ __″ N (degrees, minutes, seconds)
2. __ __° __ __. __ __′ N (degrees, minutes, decimal)
3. __ __. __ __ __ __° N (degrees decimal)

Longitude 1. __ __ __° __ __′ __ __″ W (degrees, minutes, seconds)
2. __ __ __° __ __. __ __′ W (degrees, minutes, decimal)
3. __ __ __. __ __ __ __° W (degrees decimal)

Method: ☐ U.S.G.S. topographic map ☐ EPA web site ☐ GPS ☐ Other:

If you used a U.S.G.S. topographic map, what was the scale? _____

Project located in Indian Country? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, name of reservation, or if not part of a reservation, put "Not Applicable:" _____

Estimated Project Start Date: / / (Month Day Year)

Estimated Project Completion Date: / / (Month Day Year)

Estimated Area to be Disturbed (to the nearest quarter acre): .

IV. SWPPP Information

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Location of SWPP for Viewing: ☐ Address in Section II ☐ Address in Section III ☐ Other
If other:

SWPPP Street:

City: State: Zip Code: -

SWPPP Contact Information (if different than that in Section II):

Name:

Phone: - - Fax (optional): - -

E-mail:

V. Discharge Information

Identify the name(s) of waterbodies to which you discharge. _____

_____

Is this discharge consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established TMDL(s)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

VI. Endangered Species Protection

Under which criterion of the permit have you satisfied your ESA eligibility obligations?

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F

If you select criterion F, provide permit tracking number of operator under which you are certifying eligibility:

VII. Certification Information

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 person 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.

Print Name:

Title:

Signature: _____ Date:

E-mail: _____

NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier)

Prepared by:

Organization:

Phone: - - Ext. E-mail: _____

Instructions for Completing EPA Form 3510-9

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under an NPDES General Permit

NPDES Form Date | This Form Replaces Form 3510-9 (8/98) | Form Approved OMB Nos. 2040-0188 and 2040-0211

Who Must File an NOI Form

Under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.; the Act), federal law prohibits storm water discharges from certain construction activities to waters of the U.S. unless that discharge is covered under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. Operator(s) of construction sites where one or more acres are disturbed, smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where there is a cumulative disturbance of at least one acre, or any other site specifically designated by the Director, must submit an NOI to obtain coverage under an NPDES general permit. Each person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that meets either of the following criteria must file this form: (1) they have operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or (2) they have day-to-day operational control of those activities at the project necessary to ensure compliance with SWPPP requirements or other permit conditions. If you have questions about whether you need an NPDES storm water permit, or if you need information to determine whether EPA or your state agency is the permitting authority, refer to *www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp* or telephone the Storm Water Notice Processing Center at (866) 352-7755.

Where to File NOI Form

See the applicable CGP for information on where to send your completed NOI form.

Completing the Form

Obtain and read a copy of the appropriate EPA Storm Water Construction General Permit for your area. To complete this form, type or print uppercase letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks (abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item). Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. If you have any questions on this form, refer to *www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp* or telephone the Storm Water Notice Processing Center at (866) 352-7755. Please submit original document with signature in ink . do not send a photocopied signature.

Section I. Permit Number

Provide the number of the permit under which you are applying for coverage (see Appendix B of the general permit for the list of eligible permit numbers).

Section II. Operator Information

Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application. An operator of a project is a legal entity that controls at least a portion of site operations and is not necessarily the site manager. Provide the employer identification number (EIN from the Internal Revenue Service; IRS), also commonly referred to as your taxpayer ID. If the applicant does not have an EIN enter "NA" in the space provided. Also provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and e-mail address (to be notified via e-mail of NOI approval when available). Correspondence for the NOI will be sent to this address.

Section III. Project/Site Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for permit coverage to be granted.

The applicant must also provide the latitude and longitude of the facility either in degrees, minutes, seconds; degrees, minutes, decimal; or decimal format. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps, and EPA's web-based siting tools, among others. Refer to *www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp* for further guidance on the use of these methodologies. For consistency, EPA requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the construction site. Applicants must specify which method they used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, applicants are required to specify the scale of the map used.

Indicate whether the project is in Indian country, and if so, provide the name of the Reservation. If the project is in Indian Country Lands that are not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable" in the space provided.

Enter the estimated construction start and completion dates using four digits for the year (i.e., 05/27/1998). Enter the estimated area to be disturbed including but not limited to: grubbing, excavation, grading, and utilities and infrastructure installation. Indicate to the nearest quarter acre. Note: 1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

Section IV. SWPPP Information

Indicate whether or not the SWPPP was prepared in advance of filing the NOI form. Check the appropriate box for the location where the SWPPP may be viewed. Provide the name, fax number (optional), and e-mail address of the contact person if different than that listed in Section II of the NOI form.

Section V. Discharge Information

Enter the name(s) of receiving waterbodies to which the project's storm water will discharge. These should be the first bodies of water that the discharge will reach. (Note: If you discharge to more than one waterbody, please indicate all such waters in the space provided and attach a separate sheet if necessary.) For example, if the discharge leaves your

site and travels through a roadside swale or a storm sewer and then enters a stream that flows to a river, the stream would be the receiving waterbody. Waters of the U.S. include lakes, streams, creeks, rivers, wetlands, impoundments, estuaries, bays, oceans, and other surface bodies of water within the confines of the U.S. and U.S. coastal waters. Waters of the U.S. do not include man-made structures created solely for the purpose of wastewater treatment. U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps may be used to make this determination. If the map does not provide a name, use a format such as "unnamed tributary to Cross Creek". If you discharge into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), you must identify the waterbody into which that portion of the storm sewer discharges. That information should be readily available from the operator of the MS4.

Indicate whether your storm water discharges from construction activities will be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established TMDL(s). To answer this question, refer to www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp for state- and regional-specific TMDL information related to the construction general permit. You may also have to contact your EPA regional office or state agency. If there are no applicable TMDLs or no related requirements, please check the "yes" box in the NOI form.

Section VI. Endangered Species Information

Indicate for which criterion (i.e., A, B, C, D, E, or F) of the permit the applicant is eligible with regard to protection of federally listed endangered and threatened species, and designated critical habitat. See Part 1.3.C.6 and Appendix C of the permit. If you select criterion F, provide the permit tracking number of the operator under which you are certifying eligibility. The permit tracking number is the number assigned to the operator by the Storm Water Notice Processing Center after EPA acceptance of a complete NOI.

Section VII. Certification Information

All applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows: *For a corporation:* By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means:

(i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOI form will not be considered eligible for permit coverage. If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by the facility SWPPP contact or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the name, organization, phone number and email address of the NOI preparer.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 3.7 hours. This estimate includes time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Chief, Information Policy Branch 2136, U.S. Environmental Protection, Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number on any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Visit this website for mailing instructions:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/mail

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/enoi

Notice of Termination

This Form Replaces Form 3517-7 (8-98)
Refer to the Following Page for Instructions

Form Approved OMB Nos. 2040-0086 and 2040-0211

NPDES FORM

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Notice of Termination (NOT) of Coverage Under an NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

Submission of this Notice of Termination constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form is no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under the NPDES program from the site identified in Section III of this form. All necessary information must be included on this form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Permit Information

NPDES Stormwater General Permit Tracking Number:

Reason for Termination (Check only one):

- ☐ Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible.
- ☐ Another operator has assumed control, according to Appendix G, Section 11.C of the CGP, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized.
- ☐ Coverage under an alternative NPDES permit has been obtained.
- ☐ For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.

II. Operator Information

Name:

IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN): –

Mailing Address:

Street:

City: State: Zip Code: -

Phone: - - Fax (optional): - -

E-mail:

III. Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name:

Project Street/Location:

City: State: Zip Code: -

County or similar government subdivision:

IV. Certification Information

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 person 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.

Print Name: _____

Print Title: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Instructions for Completing EPA Form 3510-13

Notice of Termination (NOT) of Coverage Under an NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

NPDES Form | This Form Replaces Form 3517-7 (8-98) | Form Approved OMB Nos. 2040-0086 and 2040-0211

Who May File an NOT Form
Permittees who are presently covered under the EPA-issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity may submit an NOT form when final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible; another operator has assumed control in accordance with Appendix G, Section 11.C of the General Permit over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized; coverage under an alternative NPDES permit has been obtained; or for residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.

"Final stabilization" means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. See "final stabilization" definition in Appendix A of the Construction General Permit for further guidance where background native vegetation covers less than 100 percent of the ground, in arid or semi-arid areas, for individual lots in residential construction, and for construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes.

Completing the Form
Type or print, using uppercase letters, in the appropriate areas only. Please place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use only one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response. If you have any questions about this form, refer to *www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp* or telephone the Stormwater Notice Processing Center at (866) 352-7755. Please submit original document with signature in ink - do not send a photocopied signature.

Section I. Permit Number
Enter the existing NPDES Stormwater General Permit Tracking Number assigned to the project by EPA's Stormwater Notice Processing Center. If you do not know the permit tracking number, refer to *www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp* or contact the Stormwater Notice Processing Center at (866) 352-7755.

Indicate your reason for submitting this Notice of Termination by checking the appropriate box. Check only one:

Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible.

Another operator has assumed control according to Appendix G, Section 11.C over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized.

Coverage under an alternative NPDES permit has been obtained.

For residential construction only, if temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.

Section II. Operator Information
Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application and is covered by the permit tracking number identified in Section I. The operator of the project is the legal entity that controls the site operation, rather than the site manager. Provide the employer identification number (EIN from the Internal Revenue Service; IRS). If the applicant does not have an EIN enter "NA" in the space provided. Enter the complete mailing address, telephone number, and email address of the operator. Optional: enter the fax number of the operator.

Section III. Project/Site Information
Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for termination of permit coverage to be valid.

Section IV. Certification Information
All applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows:
For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOT form will not be considered valid termination of permit coverage.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice
Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 0.5 hours per notice, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Chief, Information Policy Branch, 2136, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460. Include the OMB number on any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

Visit this website for mailing instruction:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/mail

Visit this website for instructions on how to submit electronically:
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/enoi

ATTACHMENT B

7413(a)(3) and 7413(d), has assessed a civil penalty for these violations:

249 South 51st Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85043;
808 County Road, Monett, MO 65708;
200 Economic Drive, Commerce, TX 75248.

EPA will not issue an order in this proceeding prior to the close of the public comment period.

Dated: January 20, 2010.

Bernadette Rappold,

Director, Special Litigation and Projects Division, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

[FR Doc. 2010–1741 Filed 1–27–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9107–3, EPA–HQ–OW–2008–0238]

Modification to 2008 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction Activities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA Regions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 today are modifying the 2008 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permits for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity in order to extend by one year the expiration date of the permit. Hereinafter, these NPDES general permits will be referred to as "permit" or "2008 construction general permit" or "2008 CGP." The 2008 CGP was originally issued for a period of two (2) years. Today, EPA is modifying the CGP in order to extend the 2 year term of the 2008 CGP by one year so that it expires on June 30, 2011, instead of June 30, 2010, resulting in a permit that will be in effect for a total period of three (3) years. By Federal law, no NPDES permit may be issued for a period that exceeds five (5) years.

DATES: EPA is modifying its 2008 Construction General Permit by extending the permit by one year. This permit modification is effective on January 20, 2010. The 2008 Construction General Permit will now expire on midnight June 30, 2011, instead of June 30, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Greg Schaner, Water Permits Division, Office of Wastewater Management (Mail Code: 4203M), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., EPA East, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–0721; fax number: (202) 564–6431; e-mail address: *schaner.greg@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does This Action Apply to Me?

If a discharger chooses to apply for coverage under the 2008 CGP, the permit provides specific requirements for preventing contamination of stormwater discharges from the following construction activities:

Category	Examples of affected entities	North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code
Industry	Construction site operators disturbing 1 or more acres of land, or less than 1 acre but part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb 1 acre or more, and performing the following activities:	
	Building, Developing and General Contracting	233
	Heavy Construction	234

EPA does not intend the preceding table to be exhaustive, but provides it as a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be regulated by this action. This table lists the types of activities that EPA is now aware of that could potentially be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. To determine whether your facility is affected by this action, you should carefully examine the definition of "construction activity" and "small construction activity" in existing EPA regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 122.26(b)(15), respectively. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed for technical information in the preceding "**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**" section.

Eligibility for coverage under the 2008 CGP is limited to operators of "new projects" or "unpermitted ongoing projects." A "new project" is one that commences after the effective date of the 2008 CGP. An "unpermitted ongoing project" is one that commenced prior to the effective date of the 2008 CGP, yet never received authorization to discharge under the 2003 CGP or any other NPDES permit covering its construction-related stormwater discharges. This permit is effective only in those areas where EPA is the permitting authority. A list of eligible areas is included in Appendix B of the 2008 CGP.

B. How Can I Get Copies of This Document and Other Related Information?

1. Docket. EPA has established an official public docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OW–2008–0238. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the Water Docket in the EPA Docket Center, (EPA/DC) EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. Although all documents in the docket are listed in an index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through *http://www.regulations.gov* and in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room, open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744 and the telephone number for the Water Docket is (202) 566–2426.

2. Electronic Access. You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the "**Federal Register**" listings at *http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/.* Electronic versions of the final permit and fact sheet are available at EPA's stormwater Web site *http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater.*

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
General Permit for Discharges from
Construction Activities

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et. seq., (hereafter CWA or the Act), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, "operators" of construction activities (defined in Part 1.1.a and Appendix A) that meet the requirements of Part 1.1 of this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit, are authorized to discharge pollutants in accordance with the effluent limitations and conditions set forth herein. Permit coverage is required from the "commencement of earth-disturbing activities" (see Appendix A) until "final stabilization" (see Part 2.2).

This permit becomes effective on **February 16, 2012**. For the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), this permit becomes effective on **April 9, 2012**. For areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, this permit becomes effective on **April 13, 2012**. For projects located in the following areas, this permit becomes effective on **May 9, 2012**: Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, **February 16, 2017**.

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

H. Curtis Spalding
Regional Administrator, Region 1

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

William K. Honker, P.E.
Acting Director, Water Quality Protection Division, Region 6

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

John Filippelli
Director, Division of Environmental Planning & Protection, Region 2

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

Karen Flournoy
Director, Wetlands and Pesticides Division, Region 7

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

José C. Font
Acting Division Director, Carribbean Environmental Protection Division, Region 2, Caribbean Office

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

Melanie L. Pallman
Acting Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Partneships and Regulatory Assistance, Region 8

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

Catherine A. Libertz
Assistant Director, Water Protection Division, Region 3

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

Nancy Woo
Deputy Director, Water Division, Region 9

Signed and issued this 16th day of February, 2012

James D. Giattina
Director, Water Protection Division, Region 4

Signed and issued this 16th day of February and 9th day of April, 2012

Michael J. Lidgard
Acting Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, Region 10

Signed and issued this 16th day of February and 9th day of May, 2012

Tinka G. Hyde
Director, Water Division, Region 5

Signed and issued this 13th day of April, 2012

Christine Psyk
Associate Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, Region 10

The signatures are for the permit conditions in Parts 1 through 9 and Appendices A through K.

CONTENTS

1. HOW TO OBTAIN PERMIT COVERAGE UNDER THE CGP.

To be covered under this permit, you must meet the eligibility conditions and follow the requirements for applying for permit coverage in this Part.

1.1. ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF ALL PROJECTS.

Only those projects that meet all of the following eligibility conditions may be covered under this permit:

a. You are an "operator" of the construction project for which discharges will be covered under this permit;

Note: For the purposes of this permit, an "operator" is any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. *The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or*
2. *The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit).*

Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

Note: Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project, all operators are required to obtain permit coverage. The following applies in these situations:

1. *If one operator has control over plans and specifications and a different operator has control over activities at the project site, they may divide responsibility for compliance with the terms of this permit as long as they develop a group SWPPP (see Part 7.1.1), which documents which operator has responsibility for each requirement of the permit.*
2. *If an operator only has operational control over a portion of a larger project (e.g., one of four homebuilders in a subdivision), the operator is responsible for compliance with all applicable effluent limits, terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to the activities on their portion of the construction site, including protection of endangered species, critical habitat, and historic properties, and implementation of control measures described in the SWPPP in the areas under their control.*
3. *You must ensure either directly or through coordination with other permittees, that your activities do not render another party's pollutant discharge controls ineffective.*
4. *If the operator of a "construction support activity" (see Part 1.3.c) is different than the operator of the main construction site, that operator is also required to obtain permit coverage.*

b. Your project:

i. Will disturb 1 or more acres of land, or will disturb less than 1 acre of land but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb 1 or more acres of land; or

ii. Your project's discharges have been designated by EPA as needing a permit under § 122.26(a)(1)(v) or § 122.26(b)(15)(ii);

c. Your project is located in an area where EPA is the permitting authority (see Appendix B);

d. Discharges from your project are not:

   i. Already covered by a different NPDES permit for the same discharge; or

   ii. In the process of having coverage under a different NPDES permit for the same discharge denied, terminated, or revoked.[1, 2]

e. You are able to demonstrate that you meet one of the criteria listed in Appendix D with respect to the protection of species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or federally-designated critical habitat;

f. You have completed the screening process in Appendix E relating to the protection of historic properties and places; and

g. You have complied with all requirements in Part 9 imposed by the applicable state, Indian tribe, or territory in which your construction activities will occur.

1.2. ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS THAT APPLY DEPENDING ON TYPE OF PROJECT.

You must also satisfy, if applicable, the conditions in Parts 1.2.1 through 1.2.4 in order to obtain coverage under this permit.

1.2.1. Eligibility for Emergency-Related Construction Activities.

If you are conducting earth-disturbing activities in response to a public emergency *(e.g., natural disaster, widespread disruption in essential public services)*, and the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health, public safety, or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services, you are authorized to discharge on the condition that a complete and accurate NOI is submitted within 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities (see Table 1) establishing that you are eligible under this permit. You are also required to provide documentation in your SWPPP to substantiate the occurrence of the public emergency.

1.2.2. Water Quality Standards – Eligibility for New Sources.

If you are a "new source" (as defined in Appendix A), you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges that EPA, prior to authorization under this permit, determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.4.5. However, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to bring your discharge into compliance with water quality standards. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the stormwater control requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3.2, will result in discharges that will not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.

---

[1] Parts 1.1.d.i and 1.1.d.ii do not include sites currently covered under the 2003 or 2008 CGPs, which are in the process of obtaining coverage under this permit, and sites covered under this permit, which are transferring coverage to a different operator.

[2] Notwithstanding a project being made ineligible for coverage under this permit because it falls under the description of Parts 1.1.d.i or 1.1.d.ii, above, EPA may waive the applicable requirement after specific review if it determines that coverage under this permit is appropriate.

1.2.3. Discharging to Waters with High Water Quality – Eligibility for New Sources.

If you are a "new source" (as defined in Appendix A), you are eligible to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water only if your discharge will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the stormwater control requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3.3.2, will result in discharges that will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. See list of Tier 2, Tier 2.5, and Tier 3 waters in Appendix F.

Note: Your project will be considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first surface water to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first surface water to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

1.2.4. Use of Cationic Treatment Chemicals.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

1.3. Types of Discharges Authorized Under the CGP.

The following is a list of discharges that are allowed under the permit provided that appropriate stormwater controls are designed, installed, and maintained:

a. Stormwater discharges, including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, associated with construction activity under 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14) or § 122.26(b)(15)(i);

b. Stormwater discharges designated by EPA as needing a permit under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v) or § 122.26(b)(15)(ii);

c. Stormwater discharges from construction support activities *(e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas)* provided:

   i. The support activity is directly related to the construction site required to have permit coverage for stormwater discharges;

   ii. The support activity is not a commercial operation, nor does it serve multiple unrelated construction projects;

   iii. The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports; and

   iv. Stormwater controls are implemented in accordance with Part 2 and, if applicable, Part 3, for discharges from the support activity areas.

d. The following non-stormwater discharges from your construction activity, provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust and to irrigate areas to be vegetatively stabilized, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil on your site and you comply with any applicable requirements for these discharges in Part 2:

   i. Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;

ii. Fire hydrant flushings;

iii. Landscape irrigation;

iv. Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;

v. Water used to control dust;

vi. Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;

vii. Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;

viii. Pavement wash waters provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where detergents are not used. You are prohibited from directing pavement wash waters directly into any surface water, storm drain inlet, or stormwater conveyance, unless the conveyance is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control;

ix. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

x. Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water;

xi. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents or contaminated ground water; and

xii. Construction dewatering water that has been treated by an appropriate control under Part 2.1.3.4; and

e. Discharges of stormwater listed above in Parts a, b, and c, or authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part d above, commingled with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization.

1.4. SUBMITTING YOUR NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI).

To be covered under this permit, you must submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOI prior to commencing construction activities. The NOI certifies to EPA that you are eligible for coverage according to Part 1.1 and 1.2, and provides information on your construction operation and discharge.

Note: All "operators" (as defined in Appendix A) associated with your construction project, who meet the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements, and who elect to seek coverage under this permit, are required to submit an NOI.

Note: There are two exceptions to the requirement to submit the NOI prior to the commencement of construction activities: (1) for emergency-related projects, and (2) for new projects scheduled to commence construction activities on or after February 16, 2012, but no later than March 1, 2012. [3] *For these two types of projects, the NOI*

[3] For new projects in the State of Idaho (except Indian country), if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after April 9, 2012, but no later than May 9, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities. For new projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after April 13, 2012, but no later than May 13, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities. For new projects in the following areas, if you are schedule to commence construction activities on or after May 9, 2012, but no later than June 8, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

must be submitted within 30 calendar days after the commencement of earth-disturbing activities (see Part 1.4.2).

Note: You must complete the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) consistent with Part 7 prior to submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit.

1.4.1. How to Submit Your NOI.

You are required to use EPA's electronic NOI system, or "eNOI system", to prepare and submit your NOI. Go to www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgpenoi to access the eNOI system and file an NOI. If you have a problem with the use of the eNOI system, contact the EPA Regional Office that corresponds to the location of your site. If you are given approval by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper NOI, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix J.

1.4.2. Deadlines for Submitting Your NOI and Your Official Date of Permit Coverage.

Table 1 provides the deadlines for submitting your NOI and your official start date of permit coverage, which differ depending on when you commence construction activities. The following terms are used in Table 1 to establish NOI deadlines:

a. New project – a construction project that commences construction activities on or after February 16, 2012, or or April 9, 2012 for the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), or April 13, 2012 for areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, or May 9, 2012 for projects located in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

b. Existing project – a construction project that commenced construction activities prior to February 16, 2012, or April 9, 2012 for the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), or April 13, 2012 for areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, or May 9, 2012 for projects located in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

c. New operator of a new or existing project – an operator that through transfer of ownership and/or operation replaces the operator of an already permitted construction project.

Table 1 NOI Submittal Deadlines and Official Start Date for Permit Coverage.

Type of Construction Project	Deadlines for Operators to Submit NOI	Official Start Date for Permit Coverage
New project	You must submit your NOI at least 14 calendar days prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities. *Exception:* If your project qualifies as an "emergency-related project" under Part 1.2.1, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing	You are considered covered under this permit 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI on the Agency's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgpnoisearch), unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied. *Exception:* If your project qualifies as

Type of Construction Project	Deadlines for Operators to Submit NOI	Official Start Date for Permit Coverage
	earth-disturbing activities. *Exception:* If you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after February 16, 2012, but no later than March 1, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities.[4]	an "emergency-related project" under Part 1.2.1, you are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied. *Exception:* If you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after February 16, 2012, but no later than March 1, 2012, you are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.[5]

[4] For new projects in the State of Idaho (except Indian country), if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after April 9, 2012, but no later than May 9, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities. For new projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after April 13, 2012, but no later than May 13, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 calendar days after commencing earth-disturbing activities. For new projects located in the following areas, if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after May 9, 2012, but no later than June 8, 2012, you must submit your NOI by no later than 30 days after commencing earth-disturbing activities: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

[5] For new projects in the State of Idaho (except Indian country), if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after April 9, 2012, but no later than May 9, 2012, you are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied. For new projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after April 13, 2012, but no later than May 13, 2012, you are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied. For new projects located in the following areas, if you are scheduled to commence construction activities on or after May 9, 2012, but no later than June 8, 2012, you are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

Type of Construction Project	Deadlines for Operators to Submit NOI	Official Start Date for Permit Coverage
Existing project	You must submit your NOI by no later than May 16, 2012.[6] However, if you have not previously obtained coverage under an NPDES permit, you must submit your NOI immediately.	You are considered covered under this permit 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI on the Agency's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgpnoisearch), unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.[7]
New operator of a new or existing project	You must submit your NOI at least 14 calendar days before the date the transfer to the new operator will take place.	You are considered covered under this permit 14 calendar days after EPA has acknowledged receipt of your NOI on the Agency's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgpnoisearch), unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been delayed or denied.

Note: If you have missed the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your construction activities will continue to be unauthorized under the Clean Water Act until they are covered by this or a different NPDES permit. EPA may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of earth-disturbing activities and discharge authorization.

Note: Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage.

1.4.3. Your Official End Date of Permit Coverage

Once covered under this permit, your coverage will last until the date that:

- You terminate permit coverage consistent with Part 8; or
- Your discharges are permitted under a different NPDES permit or a reissued or replacement version of this permit after expiring on February 16, 2017; or
- For existing projects that continue after this permit has expired, the deadline has passed for the submission of an NOI for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit and you have failed to submit an NOI by the required deadline.

1.4.4. Continuation of Coverage for Existing Permittees After the Permit Expires.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and

[6] For existing projects located in the State of Idaho (except Indian country), NOIs must be submitted by no later than July 8, 2012. For existing projects located in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, NOIs must be submitted by no later than July 12, 2012. For existing projects located in the following areas, NOIs must be submitted no later than August 7, 2012: the Fond Du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin.

[7] Note that if you are currently covered under the 2003 or 2008 CGP, this coverage continues until your coverage under this permit begins, provided you have submitted an NOI by the deadline.

remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to expiration. If you were granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date, you will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- Your authorization for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit following your timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI requesting coverage under the new permit; or

  Note: If you fail to submit a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit, your coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due.

- Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
- Issuance or denial of an individual permit for the project's discharges; or
- A final permit decision by EPA not to reissue a general permit, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will terminate at the end of this time period.

EPA reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit under 40 CFR 122.62 and 63, in which case you will be notified of any relevant changes or procedures to which you may be subject.

1.4.5. Procedures for Denial of Coverage.

Following your submittal of a complete and accurate NOI, you may be notified in writing by EPA that you are not covered, and that you must either apply for and/or obtain coverage under an individual NPDES permit or an alternate general NPDES permit. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will provide application information. Any interested person may request that EPA consider requiring an individual permit under this paragraph.

If you are already a permittee with coverage under this permit, the notice will set a deadline to file the permit application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or alternate general NPDES permit, as it applies to you, coverage under this general permit will terminate. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application if you request it. If you are covered under this permit and fail to submit an individual NPDES permit application or an NOI for an alternate general NPDES permit as required by EPA, then the applicability of this permit to you is terminated at the end of the day specified by EPA as the deadline for application submittal. EPA may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge. If you submit a timely permit application, then when an individual NPDES permit is issued to you or you are provided with coverage under an alternate general NPDES permit, your coverage under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or date of coverage under the alternate general permit.

1.5. REQUIREMENT TO POST A NOTICE OF YOUR PERMIT COVERAGE.

You must post a sign or other notice conspicuously at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the project site. At a minimum, the notice must include the NPDES Permit tracking number and a contact name and phone number for obtaining additional project information. The notice must be located so that it is visible from the public road that is nearest to the active part of the construction site, and it must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way.

2. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES

You are required to comply with the following effluent limitations in this Part for discharges from your site and/or from construction support activities (see Part 1.3.c).

Note: If your project is an "existing project" (see Part 1.4.2.b) or if you are a "new operator of an existing project" (see Part 1.4.2.c), and it is infeasible for you to comply with a specific requirement in this Part because (1) the requirement was not part of the permit you were previously covered under (i.e., the 2003 or 2008 CGP), and (2) because you are prevented from compliance due to the nature or location of earth disturbances that commenced prior to February 16, 2012 (or prior to April 9, 2012 for projects in the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), or prior to April 13, 2012 for projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, or prior to May 9, 2012 for projects located in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin), or because you are unable to comply with the requirement due to the manner in which stormwater controls have already been installed or were already designed prior to February 16, 2012 (or prior to April 9, 2012 for projects in the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), or prior to April 13, 2012 for projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, or prior to May 9, 2012 for projects located in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin), you are required to document this fact in your SWPPP and are waived from complying with that requirement. This flexibility applies only to the requirements in Parts 2.1, and 2.3.3 through 2.3.5 (except for Parts 2.3.3.1, 2.3.3.2b, 2.3.3.3c.i, and 2.3.3.4). This only applies to those portions of your site that have already commenced earth-disturbing activities or where stormwater controls implemented in compliance with the previous permit have already been installed.

Part 2 includes the following types of requirements:

- Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements (Part 2.1)
- Stabilization Requirements (Part 2.2)
- Pollution Prevention Requirements (Part 2.3)

2.1. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS.

You must design, install, and maintain erosion and sediment controls that minimize the discharge of pollutants from earth-disturbing activities. To meet this requirement, you must comply with the following provisions.

2.1.1. General Requirements Applicable to All Construction Sites.

2.1.1.1 ***Area of Disturbance.*** You are required to minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities. You are also subject to the deadlines for temporarily and/or permanently stabilizing exposed portions of your site pursuant to Part 2.2.

2.1.1.2 ***Design Requirements.***

a. You must account for the following factors in designing your stormwater controls:

i. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;

ii. The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features. If any stormwater flow will be channelized at your site, you must design stormwater controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion; and

iii. The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

b. You must direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers established under Part 2.1.2.1, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

2.1.1.3 ***Installation Requirements.***

a. **Complete installation of stormwater controls by the time each phase of earth-disturbance has begun, unless infeasible.** By the time earth-disturbing activities in any given portion of your site have begun, unless infeasible, you must install and make operational any downgradient sediment controls (*e.g., buffers or equivalent sediment controls, perimeter controls, exit point controls, storm drain inlet protection)* that control discharges from the initial site clearing, grading, excavating, and other land-disturbing activities.

Note: Where it is infeasible to install stormwater controls prior to the initial earth disturbance, it is EPA's expectation that it will be a rare circumstance that will prevent the operator from installing such controls immediately following the initial earth disturbance.

Following the installation of these initial controls, all other stormwater controls planned for this portion of your site and described in your SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on the site allow.

Note: The requirement to install stormwater controls prior to earth-disturbance for each phase of the project does not apply to the earth disturbance associated with the actual installation of these controls.

b. **Use good engineering practices and follow manufacturer's specifications.** You must install all stormwater controls in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications.

Note: Design specifications may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or in applicable erosion and sediment control manuals or ordinances. Any departures from such specifications must reflect good engineering practice and must be explained in your SWPPP.

2.1.1.4 ***Maintenance Requirements.***

a. You must ensure that all erosion and sediment controls required in this Part remain in effective operating condition during permit coverage and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness.

b. You must inspect all erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the applicable requirements in Part 4.1, and document your findings in accordance with Part 4.1.7. If you find a problem (*e.g., erosion and sediment controls need to be replaced, repaired, or maintained*), you must make the necessary repairs or modifications in accordance with the following schedule:

i. Initiate work to fix the problem immediately after discovering the problem, and complete such work by the close of the next work day, if the problem does not require significant repair or replacement, or if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance.

ii. When installation of a new erosion or sediment control or a significant repair is needed, you must install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery where feasible. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days, you must document in your records why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 7-day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe. Where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 7 calendar days of completing this work.

2.1.2. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements Applicable to All Sites.

2.1.2.1 **Provide Natural Buffers or Equivalent Sediment Controls.** (These requirements only apply when a surface water is located within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances).

Note: EPA does not consider stormwater control features (e.g., stormwater conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins) to constitute "surface waters" for the purposes of triggering the requirement to comply with this Part.

Note: Areas that you do not own or that are otherwise outside your operational control may be considered areas of undisturbed natural buffer for purposes of compliance with this part.

You must ensure that any discharges to surface waters through the area between the disturbed portions of the property and any surface waters located within 50 feet of your site are treated by an area of undisturbed natural buffer and/or additional erosion and sediment controls in order to achieve a reduction in sediment load equivalent to that achieved by a 50-foot natural buffer. Refer to Appendix G (Buffer Guidance) for information to assist you in complying with this requirement, and to Part 2.1.2.1e for exceptions to this requirement.

a. **Compliance Alternatives.** You can comply with this requirement in one of the following ways:

i. Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

Note: If your earth disturbances are located 50 feet or further from a surface water, then you have complied with this alternative.

ii. Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination achieves the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

iii. If it is infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, you must implement erosion and sediment

controls that achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

Note: For the compliance alternatives in Parts 2.1.2.1a.i and 2.1.2.1a.ii, you are not required to enhance the quality of the vegetation that already exists in the buffer, or provide vegetation if none exists (e.g., arid and semi-arid areas). You only need to retain and protect from disturbance the natural buffer that existed prior to the commencement of construction. Any preexisting structures or impervious surfaces are allowed in the natural buffer provided you retain and protect from disturbance the natural buffer area outside the preexisting disturbance. Similarly, for alternatives 2.1.2.1a.ii and 2.1.2.1a.iii, you are required to implement and maintain sediment controls that achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to the undisturbed natural buffer that existed on the site prior to the commencement of construction. In determining equivalent sediment load reductions, you may consider naturally non-vegetated areas and prior disturbances. See Appendix G for a discussion of how to determine equivalent reductions.

You must document the compliance alternative you have selected in your SWPPP, and comply with the applicable additional requirements described in Parts 2.1.2.1b and 2.1.2.1c below.

The compliance alternative selected above must be maintained throughout the duration of permit coverage, except that you may select a different compliance alternative during your period of permit coverage, in which case you must modify your SWPPP to reflect this change.

b. **Additional Requirements for the Compliance Alternatives in Parts 2.1.2.1a.i and 2.1.2.1a.ii.** If you choose either of the compliance alternatives in Parts 2.1.2.1a.i or 2.1.2.1a.ii above, throughout your period of coverage under this permit, you must comply with the following additional requirements:

   i. Ensure that all discharges from the area of earth disturbance to the natural buffer are first treated by the site's erosion and sediment controls, and use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion caused by stormwater within the buffer;

   ii. Document in your SWPPP the natural buffer width retained on the property, and show the buffer boundary on your site plan; and

   iii. Delineate, and clearly mark off, with flags, tape, or other similar marking device all natural buffer areas.

c. **Additional Requirements for the Compliance Alternatives in Parts 2.1.2.1a.ii and 2.1.2.1a.iii.** If you choose either of the compliance alternatives in Parts 2.1.2.1a.ii and 2.1.2.1a.iii, you must document in your SWPPP the erosion and sediment control(s) you will use to achieve an equivalent sediment reduction, and any information you relied upon to demonstrate the equivalency.

d. **Additional Requirement for the Compliance Alternative in Part 2.1.2.1a.iii.** If you choose the compliance alternative in Part 2.1.2.1a.iii, you must also

include in your SWPPP a description of why it is infeasible for you to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size.

e. **Exceptions.**

i. If there is no discharge of stormwater to surface waters through the area between your site and any surface waters located within 50 feet of your site, you are not required to comply with the requirements in this Part. This includes situations where you have implemented control measures, such as a berm or other barrier, that will prevent such discharges.

ii. Where no natural buffer exists due to preexisting development disturbances *(e.g., structures, impervious surfaces)* that occurred prior to the initiation of planning for the current development of the site, you are not required to comply with the requirements in this Part, unless you will remove portions of the preexisting development.

Where some natural buffer exists but portions of the area within 50 feet of the surface water are occupied by preexisting development disturbances, you are required to comply with the requirements in this Part. For the purposes of calculating the sediment load reduction for either Part 2.1.2.1a.ii or 2.1.2.1a.iii above, you are not expected to compensate for the reduction in buffer function from the area covered by these preexisting disturbances. See Appendix G for further information on how to comply with the compliance alternatives in Part 2.1.2.1a.ii or 2.1.2.1a.iii above.

If during your project, you will disturb any portion of these preexisting disturbances, the area disturbed will be deducted from the area treated as natural buffer.

iii. For "linear construction projects" (see Appendix A), you are not required to comply with the requirements in this Part if site constraints (*e.g., limited right-of-way*) prevent you from meeting any of the compliance alternatives in Part 2.1.2.1a, provided that, to the extent practicable, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of the surface water and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from earth disturbances within 50 feet of the surface water. You must also document in your SWPPP your rationale as to why it is infeasible for you to comply with the requirements in Part 2.1.2.1a, and describe any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed.

iv. For "small residential lot" construction (*i.e., a lot being developed for residential purposes that will disturb less than 1 acre of land, but is part of a larger residential project that will ultimately disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre*), you have the option of complying with the requirements in Appendix G (Part G.2.3).

v. The following disturbances within 50 feet of a surface water are exempt from the requirements in this Part:

- Construction approved under a CWA Section 404 permit; or
- Construction of a water-dependent structure or water access area *(e.g., pier, boat ramp, trail)*.

You must document in your SWPPP if any of the above disturbances will occur within the buffer area on your site.

2.1.2.2 ***Install Perimeter Controls.***

a. **Installation Requirements:** You must install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your site that will receive stormwater from earth-disturbing activities.[8]

For linear projects with rights-of-way that restrict or prevent the use of such perimeter controls, you must maximize the use of these controls where practicable and document in your SWPPP why it is impracticable in other areas of the project.

b. **Maintenance Requirements:** You must remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

2.1.2.3 ***Minimize Sediment Track-Out.*** You must minimize the track-out of sediment onto off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks from vehicles exiting your construction site. To comply with this requirement, you must:

a. Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points;

b. Use appropriate stabilization techniques[9] at all points that exit onto paved roads so that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit;

c. Where necessary, use additional controls[10] to remove sediment from vehicle tires prior to exit; and

d. Where sediment has been tracked-out from your site onto the surface of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks, you must remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same work day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next work day if track-out occurs on a non-work day. You must remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. You are prohibited from hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance (unless it is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or surface water.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 2.1.2.3.

2.1.2.4 **Control Discharges from Stockpiled Sediment or Soil.** For any stockpiles or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil, you must comply with the following requirements:

[8] Examples of perimeter controls include, but are not limited to, filter berms, silt fences, and temporary diversion dikes.

[9] Examples of appropriate stabilization techniques include the use of aggregate stone with an underlying geotextile or non-woven filter fabric, or turf mats.

[10] Examples of additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle tires include, but are not limited to, wheel washing, rumble strips, and rattle plates.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, sediment or soil stockpiles are defined as the storage for multiple days of soil or other sediment material to be used in the construction project.

a. Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 2.1.2.1a and physically separated from other stormwater controls implemented in accordance with Part 2.1;

b. Protect from contact with stormwater (including run-on) using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier;[11]

c. Where practicable, provide cover or appropriate temporary stabilization to avoid direct contact with precipitation or to minimize sediment discharge;

d. Do not hose down or sweep soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance (unless connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or surface water; and

e. Unless infeasible, contain and securely protect from wind.

2.1.2.5 ***Minimize Dust.*** In order to avoid pollutants from being discharged into surface waters, to the extent feasible, you must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques.

2.1.2.6 ***Minimize the Disturbance of Steep Slopes.*** You must minimize the disturbance of "steep slopes" (see definition in Appendix A).

Note: The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes. For some projects, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary for construction (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain). If a disturbance to steep slopes is required for the project, EPA would recognize that it is not economically achievable to avoid the disturbance to steep slopes. However, in cases where steep slope disturbances are required, minimizing the disturbances to steep slopes consistent with this requirement can be accomplished through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances to these areas and using stabilization practices designed to be used on steep grades.

2.1.2.7 ***Preserve Topsoil.*** You must preserve native topsoil on your site, unless infeasible.

Note: Some projects may be designed to be highly impervious after construction, and therefore little or no vegetation is intended to remain. In these cases, preserving topsoil at the site would not be feasible. Some sites may not have space to stockpile topsoil on site for later use, in which case, it may also not be feasible to preserve topsoil.

Note: Stockpiling of topsoil at off-site locations, or transfer of topsoil to other locations, is an example of a practice that is consistent with the requirements in this Part.

2.1.2.8 ***Minimize Soil Compaction***. In areas of your site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either:

[11] Examples include berms, dikes, fiber rolls, silt fences, sandbag, gravel bags, or straw bale.

a. **Restrict vehicle / equipment use.** Restrict vehicle and equipment use in these locations to avoid soil compaction; or

b. **Use soil conditioning techniques.** Prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetative growth, if necessary and feasible.

2.1.2.9 ***Protect Storm Drain Inlets.*** If you discharge to any storm drain inlet that carries stormwater flow from your site directly to a surface water (and it is not first directed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), and you have authority to access the storm drain inlet, you must:

a. **Installation Requirements.** Install inlet protection measures[12] that remove sediment from your discharge prior to entry into the storm drain inlet.

Note: Inlet protection measures can be removed in the event of flood conditions or to prevent erosion.

b. **Maintenance Requirements.** Clean, or remove and replace, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection measure, you must remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same work day in which it is found or by the end of the following work day if removal by the same work day is not feasible.

2.1.3. Requirements Applicable Only to Sites Using These Specific Stormwater Controls.

You are required to comply with the following requirements if you will install any of the following stormwater controls at your site:

2.1.3.1 ***Constructed Stormwater Conveyance Channels.*** Design stormwater conveyance channels to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. Minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices[13] within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

2.1.3.2 ***Sediment Basins.*** If you install a sediment basin , you must comply with the following:

a. **Design requirements.**

i. Provide storage for either (1) the calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm (see Appendix H), or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained;

ii. When discharging from the sediment basin, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface in order to minimize the discharge of pollutants, unless infeasible;

[12] Examples of inlet protection measures include fabric filters, sandbags, concrete blocks, and gravel barriers.

[13] Examples of velocity dissipation devices include check dams, sediment traps, riprap, or grouted riprap at outlets.

Note: EPA believes that the circumstances in which it is infeasible to design outlet structures in this manner are rare. Exceptions may include areas with extended cold weather, where surface outlets may not be feasible during certain time periods (although it is expected that they would be used during other periods). If you have determined that it is infeasible to meet this requirement, you must provide documentation in your SWPPP to support your determination.

iii. Prevent erosion of (1) the sediment basin using stabilization controls *(e.g., erosion control blankets)*, and (2) the inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices; and

iv. Sediment basins must be situated outside of surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 2.1.2.1a, and must be designed to avoid collecting water from wetlands.

b. **Maintenance requirements.** Keep in effective operating condition and remove accumulated sediment to maintain at least ½ of the design capacity of the sediment basin at all times.

2.1.3.3 ***Use of Treatment Chemicals.*** If you are using polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals at your site, you must comply with the following minimum requirements:

a. **Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after the application of treatment chemicals.** Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to chemical addition to ensure effective treatment. Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control *(e.g., sediment basin, perimeter control)* prior to discharge.

b. **Select appropriate treatment chemicals**. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and discharged to locations where chemicals will be applied, and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or area.

c. **Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals.** Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures *(e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets),* or provide equivalent measures, designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means *(e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site)*.

d. **Comply with state/local requirements.** Comply with relevant state and local requirements affecting the use of treatment chemicals.

e. **Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier.** You must also use treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices or specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

f. **Ensure proper training.** Ensure that all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training. Among other things, the training must cover proper dosing requirements.

g. **Comply with additional requirements for the approved use of cationic chemicals.** If you have been authorized to use cationic chemicals at your site pursuant to Part 1.2.4, and the authorization is conditioned on your compliance with additional requirements necessary to ensure that the use of such chemicals will not cause an exceedance of water quality standards, you are required to comply with all such requirements.

h. **Provide proper SWPPP documentation.** You must include documentation in your SWPPP consistent with Parts 7.2.6.9 and 7.2.10.2 on the specific chemicals and chemical treatment systems you will use, and how you will comply with the requirements in this Part.

2.1.3.4 ***Dewatering Practices.*** You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls.[14] Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

a. **Discharge requirements.**

i. Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam;

ii. Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) that is designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering water is found to contain these materials;

iii. To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case will surface waters be considered part of the treatment area;

iv. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of Part 2.1.3.1;

v. With backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and

vi. Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.

b. **Treatment chemical restrictions.** If you are using polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Parts 2.1.3.3.

2.2. STABILIZATION REQUIREMENTS.

You are required to stabilize exposed portions of your site in accordance with the requirements of this Part.

[14] Examples of appropriate controls include, but are not limited to, sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems (e.g., bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, "exposed portions of your site" means areas of exposed soil that are required to be stabilized. Note that EPA does not expect that temporary or permanent stabilization measures to be applied to areas that are intended to be left unvegetated or unstabilized following construction (e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, or materials).

2.2.1. Deadlines for Initiating and Completing Stabilization.

2.2.1.1 ***Deadline to Initiate Stabilization.*** You must initiate soil stabilization measures immediately whenever earth-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased when clearing and excavation within any area of your construction site that will not include permanent structures has been completed.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities have temporarily ceased when clearing, grading, and excavation within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures will not resume (i.e., the land will be idle) for a period of 14 or more calendar days, but such activities will resume in the future.

The 14 calendar day timeframe above begins counting as soon as you know that construction work on a portion of your site will be temporarily ceased. In circumstances where you experience unplanned or unanticipated delays in construction due to circumstances beyond your control (e.g., sudden work stoppage due to unanticipated problems associated with construction labor, funding, or other issues related to the ability to work on the site; weather conditions rendering the site unsuitable for the continuation of construction work) and you do not know at first how long the work stoppage will continue, your requirement to immediately initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as you know with reasonable certainty that work will be stopped for 14 or more additional calendar days. At that point, you must comply with Parts 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization:

1. *prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization;*
2. *applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area;*
3. *seeding or planting the exposed area;*
4. *starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and*
5. *finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization in Parts 2.2.1.2 and 2.2.1.3.*

This list of examples is not exhaustive.

Note: The term "immediately" is used to define the deadline for initiating stabilization measures. In the context of this provision, "immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

2.2.1.2 ***Deadline to Complete Stabilization Activities.*** As soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures consistent with Part 2.2.1.1[15], you are required to have completed:

[15] EPA may determine, based on an inspection carried out under Part 4.2 and corrective actions required under Part 5.3, that the level of sediment discharge on the site makes it necessary to require a faster schedule for completing stabilization. For instance, if sediment discharges from an area of exposed soil

a. For vegetative stabilization, all activities[16] necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized; and/or

b. For non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such non-vegetative measures.

2.2.1.3 ***Exceptions to the Deadlines for Initiating and Completing Stabilization.***

a. *Deadlines for projects occurring in arid or semi-arid areas, or drought-stricken areas*. These requirements apply if (1) your site is located in an arid area, a semi-arid area, or a drought-stricken area, as these terms are defined in Appendix A, (2) construction will occur during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, and (3) you are using vegetative cover for temporary or permanent stabilization. You may also comply with the deadlines in Part 2.2.1.1 instead. The deadlines for these types of projects are as follows:

i. Immediately initiate, and within 14 calendar days of a temporary or permanent cessation of work in any portion of your site complete, the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to the extent necessary to prevent erosion;

ii. As soon as practicable, given conditions or circumstances on your site, complete all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized; and

iii. If construction is occurring during the seasonally dry period, indicate in your SWPPP the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period and your site conditions. You must also include the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization.

b. *Deadlines for projects that are affected by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization as required in Parts 2.2.1.1 and/or 2.2.1.2*. If you are unable to meet the deadlines in Parts 2.2.1.1and/or 2.2.1.2 due to circumstances beyond your control[17], and you are using vegetative cover for temporary or permanent stabilization, you may comply with the following stabilization deadlines instead:

i. Immediately initiate, and within 14 calendar days complete, the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion;

ii. Complete all soil conditioning, seeding, watering or irrigation installation, mulching, and other required activities related to the planting and initial establishment of vegetation as soon as conditions or circumstances allow it on your site; and

that is required to be stabilized are compromising the performance of existing stormwater controls, EPA may require stabilization to correct this problem.

[16] For example, such activities might include, but are not limited to, soil conditioning, application of seed or sod, planting of seedlings or other vegetation, application of fertilizer, and, as deemed appropriate, watering.

[17] Examples include problems with the supply of seed stock or with the availability of specialized equipment, unsuitability of soil conditions due to excessive precipitation and/or flooding.

Note: You are required to have stabilized the exposed portions of your site consistent with Part 2.2.2 prior to terminating permit coverage under Part 8.2.

iii. Document the circumstances that prevent you from meeting the deadlines required in Parts 2.2.1.1and/or 2.2.1.2 and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing stabilization.

c. *Deadlines for sites discharging to sensitive waters.* For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water (see Part 3.2) or to a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes (see Part 3.3), you are required to complete the stabilization activities specified in Parts 2.2.1.2a and/or 2.2.1.2b within 7 calendar days after the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.

Note: If you qualify for the deadlines for initiating and completing stabilization in Part 2.2.1.3a or b*, you may comply with the stabilization deadlines in Part 2.2.1.3a or* b *for any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water.*

2.2.2. Criteria for Stabilization.

To be considered adequately stabilized, you must meet the criteria below depending on the type of cover you are using, either vegetative or non-vegetative.

2.2.2.1 ***Vegetative Stabilization.***

a. ***For all sites, except those located in arid or semi-arid areas or on agricultural lands.***

i. If you are vegetatively stabilizing any exposed portion of your site through the use of seed or planted vegetation, you must provide established uniform vegetation *(e.g., evenly distributed without large bare areas)*, which provides 70 percent or more of the density of coverage that was provided by vegetation prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities. You should avoid the use of invasive species;

ii. For final stabilization, vegetative cover must be perennial; and

iii. Immediately after seeding or planting the area to be vegetatively stabilized, to the extent necessary to prevent erosion on the seeded or planted area, you must select, design, and install non-vegetative erosion controls that provide cover *(e.g., mulch, rolled erosion control products)* to the area while vegetation is becoming established.

b. ***For sites located in arid or semi-arid areas, or drought-stricken areas.*** If you are located in an arid or semi-arid area, or a drought-stricken area, as these terms are defined in Appendix A, you are considered to have completed final stabilization if both of the following criteria are met:

i. The area you have seeded or planted must within 3 years provide established vegetation that covers 70 percent or more of the density of vegetation prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities; and

ii. In addition to seeding or planting the area to be vegetatively stabilized, to the extent necessary to prevent erosion on the seeded

or planted area, you must select, design, and install non-vegetative erosion controls that provide cover for at least 3 years without active maintenance by you.

c. ***For sites located on land used for agriculture.*** Disturbed areas on land used for agricultural purposes *(e.g., pipelines across crop or range land, staging areas for highway construction*) that are restored to their pre-construction agricultural use are not subject to these final stabilization criteria. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, and areas that are not being returned to preconstruction agricultural use, must meet the conditions for stabilization in this Part**.**

2.2.2.2 ***Non-Vegetative Stabilization.*** If you are using non-vegetative controls to stabilize exposed portions of your site, or if you are using such controls to temporarily protect areas that are being vegetatively stabilized, you must provide effective non-vegetative cover[18] to stabilize any such exposed portions of your site.

2.3. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS.

You are required to design, install, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures in order to prevent the discharge of pollutants. Consistent with this requirement, you must:

- Eliminate certain pollutant discharges from your site (see Part 2.3.1);
- Properly maintain all pollution prevention controls (see Part 2.3.2); and
- Comply with pollution prevention standards for pollutant-generating activities that occur at your site (see Part 2.3.3).

These requirements apply to all areas of your construction site and any and all support activities covered by this permit consistent with Part 1.3.c.

2.3.1. Prohibited Discharges.

You are prohibited from discharging the following from your construction site:

2.3.1.1 Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 2.3.3.4;

2.3.1.2 Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 2.3.3.4;

2.3.1.3 Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;

2.3.1.4 Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and

2.3.1.5 Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

2.3.2. General Maintenance Requirements.

You must ensure that all pollution prevention controls installed in accordance with this Part remain in effective operating condition and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness. You must inspect all pollutant-generating activities and

[18] For temporary stabilization, examples of temporary non-vegetative stabilization methods include, but are not limited to, hydromulch and erosion control blankets. For final stabilization, examples of permanent non-vegetative stabilization methods include, but are not limited to, riprap, gabions, and geotextiles.

pollution prevention controls in accordance with your inspection frequency requirements in Parts 4.1.2 or 3.2.2.1 to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharges to receiving waters, and must document your findings in accordance with Part 4.1.7. If you find that controls need to be replaced, repaired, or maintained, you must make the necessary repairs or modifications in accordance with the following:

2.3.2.1 Initiate work to fix the problem immediately after discovering the problem, and complete such work by the close of the next work day, if the problem does not require significant repair or replacement, or if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance.

2.3.2.2 When installation of a new pollution prevention control or a significant repair is needed, you must install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days, you must document in your records why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 7 calendar day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7 calendar day timeframe. Where these actions result in changes to any of the pollution prevention controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 7 calendar days of completing this work.

2.3.3. Pollution Prevention Standards.

You are required to comply with the pollution prevention standards in this Part if you conduct any of the following activities at your site or at any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c):

- Fueling and maintenance of equipment or vehicles;
- Washing of equipment and vehicles;
- Storage, handling, and disposal of construction materials, products, and wastes; and
- Washing of applicators and containers used for paint, concrete, or other materials.

The pollution prevention standards are as follows:

2.3.3.1 ***Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment or Vehicles***. If you conduct fueling and/or maintenance of equipment or vehicles at your site, you must provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of spilled or leaked chemicals, including fuel, from the area where these activities will take place.[19]

To comply with the prohibition in Part 2.3.1.3, you must:

a. If applicable, comply with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements in 40 CFR 112 and Section 311 of the CWA;

b. Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;

[19] Examples of effective controls include, but are not limited to, locating activities away from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances, providing secondary containment *(e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets)*and cover where appropriate, and/or having spill kits readily available.

c. Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles;

d. Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;

e. Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures where possible, and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge; and

f. Do not clean surfaces by hosing the area down.

2.3.3.2 ***Washing of Equipment and Vehicles.***

a. You must provide an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other types of washing;[20] and

b. To comply with the prohibition in Part 2.3.1.4, for storage of soaps, detergents, or solvents, you must provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these detergents from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

2.3.3.3 ***Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes.*** You must minimize the exposure to stormwater of any of the products, materials, or wastes specified below that are present at your site by complying with the requirements in this Part.

Note: These requirements do not apply to those products, materials, or wastes that are not a source of stormwater contamination or that are designed to be exposed to stormwater.

To ensure you meet this requirement, you must:

a. *For building products*[21]*:* In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these products from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

b. *For pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials:*

i. In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (e.g., *plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these chemicals from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas; and

ii. Comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label.

c. *For diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:*

[20] Examples of effective controls include, but are not limited to, locating activities away from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances and directing wash waters to a sediment basin or sediment trap, using filtration devices, such as filter bags or sand filters, or using other similarly effective controls.

[21] Some examples of building products that are typically stored at construction sites include, but are not limited to, asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures.

i. To comply with the prohibition in Part 2.3.1.3, store chemicals in water-tight containers, and provide either (1) cover *(e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs)* to prevent these containers from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas *(e.g., spill kits)*, or provide secondary containment *(e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets)*; and

ii. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. Do not clean surfaces or spills by hosing the area down. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.

d. *For hazardous or toxic waste*[22]*:*

i. Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste;

ii. Store waste in sealed containers, which are constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and which are labeled in accordance with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements and all other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;

iii. Store all containers that will be stored outside within appropriately-sized secondary containment *(e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets)* to prevent spills from being discharged, or provide a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas *(e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site)*;

iv. Dispose of hazardous or toxic waste in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal and in compliance with federal, state, tribal, and local requirements; and

v. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. Do not clean surfaces or spills by hosing the area down. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.

e. *For construction and domestic waste*[23]: Provide waste containers *(e.g., dumpster or trash receptacle)* of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes. In addition, you must:

(1) On work days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers; and

(2) Clean up immediately if containers overflow.

[22] Examples of hazardous or toxic waste that may be present at construction sites include, but are not limited to, paints, solvents, petroleum-based products, wood preservatives, additives, curing compounds, acids.

[23] Examples of construction and domestic waste include, but are not limited to, packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, plastics, styrofoam, concrete, and other trash or building materials.

f. *For sanitary waste:* Position portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over.

2.3.3.4 **Washing of Applicators and Containers used for Paint, Concrete, or Other Materials.** To comply with the prohibition in Parts 2.3.1.1 and 2.3.1.2, you must provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of water from the washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, concrete, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials. To comply with this requirement, you must:

a. Direct all washwater into a leak-proof container or leak-proof pit. The container or pit must be designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;

b. Handle washout or cleanout wastes as follows:

i. Do not dump liquid wastes in storm sewers;

ii. Dispose of liquid wastes in accordance with applicable requirements in Part 2.3.3.3; and

iii. Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with your handling of other construction wastes in Part 2.3.3.3; and

c. Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances, and, to the extent practicable, designate areas to be used for these activities and conduct such activities only in these areas.

2.3.4. Emergency Spill Notification.

You are prohibited from discharging toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, consistent with Part 2.3.1.5. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. You must also, within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. State, tribal, or local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

2.3.5. Fertilizer Discharge Restrictions.

You are required to minimize discharges of fertilizers containing nitrogen or phosphorus. To meet this requirement, you must comply with the following requirements:

2.3.5.1 Apply at a rate and in amounts consistent with manufacturer's specifications, or document departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate in Part 7.2.7.2 of the SWPPP;

2.3.5.2 Apply at the appropriate time of year for your location, and preferably timed to coincide as closely as possible to the period of maximum vegetation uptake and growth;

2.3.5.3 Avoid applying before heavy rains that could cause excess nutrients to be discharged;

2.3.5.4 Never apply to frozen ground;

2.3.5.5 Never apply to stormwater conveyance channels with flowing water; and

2.3.5.6 Follow all other federal, state, tribal, and local requirements regarding fertilizer application.

3. WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS.

3.1. GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION TO MEET APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. You must also comply with any additional requirements that your state or tribe requires you to meet in Part 9.

In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will result in stormwater discharges being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge is not being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Part 5.2.1, and document the corrective actions as required in Part 5.2.2 and Part 5.4.

EPA will also impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. This includes situations where additional controls are necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an EPA established or approved TMDL.

3.2. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS FOR IMPAIRED WATERS

If you discharge to a surface water that is impaired for (1) sediment or a sediment-related parameter, such as total suspended solids (TSS) or turbidity, and/or (2) nutrients, including impairments for nitrogen and/or phosphorus, you are required to comply with the requirements in Part 3.2.2.

Note: For the purposes of this Part, "impaired waters" are waters identified as impaired on the appropriate CWA Section 303(d) list, or waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL. Your construction site will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first surface water to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first surface water to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

If you discharge to an impaired water that is impaired for a parameter other than a sediment-related parameter or nutrients, EPA will inform you if any additional limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards, including for it to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in any applicable TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part 1.4.5.

If during your coverage under a previous permit, you were required to install and maintain stormwater controls specifically to meet the assumptions and requirements of an EPA-approved or established TMDL (for any parameter) or to otherwise control your discharge to meet water quality standards, you must continue to implement such controls as part of this permit.

3.2.1. Identify If You Discharge To An Impaired Water.

If you discharge to an impaired water, you must provide the following information in your NOI:

- A list of all impaired waters to which you discharge;
- The pollutant(s) for which the surface water is impaired; and

- Whether a TMDL has been approved or established for the waters to which you discharge.

3.2.2. Requirements for Discharges to Sediment or Nutrient-Impaired Waters.

If you discharge to a surface water that is impaired for (1) sediment or a sediment-related parameter *(e.g., total suspended solids (TSS) or turbidity)* and/or (2) nutrients *(e.g., nitrogen and/or phosphorus)*, including impaired waters for which a TMDL has been approved or established for the impairment, you are required to comply with the following stormwater control requirements, which supplement the requirements applicable to your site in other corresponding parts of the permit

3.2.2.1 ***Frequency of Site Inspection.*** You must conduct inspections at the frequency specified in Part 4.1.3.

3.2.2.2 ***Deadline to Complete Stabilization.*** You must comply with the deadlines for completing site stabilization as specified in Part 2.2.1.3c.

3.2.2.3 ***State and Tribal Requirements.*** You must comply with any additional state or tribal impairment-related requirements included in Part 9.

EPA will also impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if it is determined that the controls in the Part will not be sufficient to control discharges consistent with the assumptions and requirements of an applicable wasteload allocation of an approved or established TMDL or to prevent the site from contributing to the impairment.

3.3. DISCHARGES TO WATERS IDENTIFIED AS TIER 2, TIER 2.5, OR TIER 3.

3.3.1. Identify if You Discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 Water.

If you discharge to a water identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water, you must provide on your NOI a list of waters identified as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 to which you discharge. See Appendix F for a list of Tier 2 and 3 waters.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, you are considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first surface water to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3. Tiers 2, 2.5 and 3 refer to waters either identified by the state as high quality waters or Outstanding National Resource Waters under 40 CFR §131.12(a)(2) and (3). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the surface water to which you discharge is the first surface water that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

3.3.2. Requirements for New Projects Discharging to Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 Waters.

For new projects, if you will discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water, you are required to comply with the requirements in Parts 4.1.3 (inspection frequencies) and 2.2.1.3c (stabilization deadlines), and, if applicable, Part 9 (relevant state or tribal requirements). In addition, on a case-by-case basis, EPA may notify operators of such new projects or operators of existing projects with increased discharges that additional analyses, stormwater controls, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.4.5.

4. INSPECTIONS.

4.1. SITE INSPECTIONS.

4.1.1. Person(s) Responsible for Inspecting Site.

The person(s) inspecting your site may be a person on your staff or a third party you hire to conduct such inspections. You are responsible for ensuring that the person who conducts inspections is a "qualified person."

Note: A "qualified person" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit.

4.1.2. Frequency of Inspections.

At a minimum, you must conduct a site inspection in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below, unless you are subject to Part 4.1.3 or Part 4.1.4:

4.1.2.1 At least once every 7 calendar days; or

4.1.2.2 Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.1.7.1d.

Note: Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly in accordance with Part 4.1.2.2 and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

4.1.3. Increase in Inspection Frequency for Sites Discharging to Sensitive Waters.

For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water (see Part 3.2) or to a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes (see Part 3.3), instead of the inspection frequency specified in Part 4.1.2, you must conduct inspections in accordance with the following inspection frequencies:

4.1.3.1 Once every 7 calendar days; and

4.1.3.2 Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that

measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.1.7.1d.

Note: Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

Note: If you qualify for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.1.4, you may conduct inspections in accordance with Part 4.1.4 for any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water.

4.1.4. Reductions in Inspection Frequency.

Your inspection frequency may be reduced as follows:

4.1.4.1 ***For Stabilized Areas.*** You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in Parts 2.2.1.2a and 2.2.1.2b have been completed. If construction activity resumes in this portion of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency immediately increases to that required in Parts 4.1.2 or 4.1.3, if applicable. You must document the beginning and ending dates of this period in your records.

4.1.4.2 ***For Arid, Semi-Arid, or Drought-Stricken Areas.*** You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater if your site is located in an arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken area, as these terms are defined in Appendix A, and construction is occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur. You must document that you are using this reduced schedule and the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period in your SWPPP. To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.1.7.1d.

Note: Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

4.1.4.3 ***For Frozen Conditions.***

a. If you are suspending earth-disturbing activities due to frozen conditions, you may temporarily suspend inspections on your site until thawing conditions (see Appendix A) begin to occur if:

i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least 3 months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain on snow events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.1.2 or 4.1.3, if applicable;

ii. Land disturbances have been suspended; and

iii. All disturbed areas of the site have been temporarily or permanently stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.

b. If you are still conducting earth-disturbing activities during frozen conditions, you may reduce your inspection frequency to once per month if:

i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least 3 months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain on snow events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.1.2 or 4.1.3 if applicable; and

ii. Except for areas in which you are actively conducting earth-disturbing activities, disturbed areas of the site have been temporarily or permanently stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.

You must document the beginning and ending dates of this period in your SWPPP.

4.1.5. Areas that Need to Be Inspected. During your site inspection, you must at a minimum inspect the following areas of your site:

4.1.5.1 All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and that have not yet completed stabilization consistent with Part 2.2;

4.1.5.2 All stormwater controls (including pollution prevention measures) installed at the site to comply with this permit;

4.1.5.3 Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit;

4.1.5.4 All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including drainageways designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater;

4.1.5.5 All points of discharge from the site; and

4.1.5.6 All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.

You are not required to inspect areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe to your inspection personnel.

4.1.6. Requirements for Inspections. During your site inspection, you must at a minimum:

4.1.6.1 Check whether all erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention controls are installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize pollutant discharges. Determine if any controls need to be replaced, repaired, or maintained in accordance with Parts 2.1.1.4 and 2.3.2;

4.1.6.2 Check for the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site;

4.1.6.3 Identify any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the requirements of Parts 2 and/or 3;

4.1.6.4 At points of discharge and, if applicable, the banks of any surface waters flowing within your property boundaries or immediately adjacent to your property, check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation *(i.e., sediment deposits)* that have occurred and are attributable to your discharge; and

4.1.6.5 Identify any and all incidents of noncompliance observed.

4.1.6.6 If a discharge is occurring during your inspection, you are required to:

a. Identify all points of the property from which there is a discharge;

b. Observe and document the visual quality of the discharge, and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollutants; and

c. Document whether your stormwater controls are operating effectively, and describe any such controls that are clearly not operating as intended or are in need of maintenance.

4.1.6.7 Based on the results of your inspection, initiate corrective action under Part 5.

4.1.7. Inspection Report.

4.1.7.1 ***Requirement to Complete Inspection Report.*** You must complete an inspection report within 24 hours of completing any site inspection. Each inspection report must include the following:

a. The inspection date;

b. Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;

c. A summary of your inspection findings, covering at a minimum the observations you made in accordance with Part 4.1.6;

d. If you are inspecting your site at the frequency specified in Part 4.1.2.2, Part 4.1.3, or Part 4.1.4.2, and you conducted an inspection because of rainfall measuring 0.25 inches or greater, you must include the applicable rain gauge or weather station readings that triggered the inspection; and

e. If you have determined that it is unsafe to inspect a portion of your site, you must describe the reason you found it to be unsafe and specify the locations that this condition applied to.

4.1.7.2 ***Signature Requirements.*** Each inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix I, Part I.11 of this permit.

4.1.7.3 ***Recordkeeping Requirements.*** You are required to keep a current, copy of all inspection reports at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made available at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request by EPA. For purposes of this permit, your inspection reports may be kept electronically if the records are:

a. In a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record;

b. Legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and

c. Accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

Note: See Section IX.1.7 of the Fact Sheet for a discussion on ways to ensure that electronic records satisfy this requirement. See Appendix I, Part I.11.5 for requirements relating to electronic signature of these documents.

All inspection reports completed for this Part must be retained for at least 3 years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

4.2. INSPECTIONS BY EPA.

You must allow EPA, or an authorized representative of the EPA, to conduct the following activities at reasonable times:

4.2.1. Enter onto areas of your site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c), and onto locations where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;

4.2.2. Access and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

4.2.3. Inspect your construction site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c) and any stormwater controls installed and maintained at the site; and

4.2.4. Sample or monitor for the purpose of ensuring compliance.

5. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

5.1. "CORRECTIVE ACTIONS" DEFINED.

Corrective actions are actions you take in compliance with this Part to:

- Repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at the site;
- Clean up and properly dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits; or
- Remedy a permit violation.

5.2. REQUIREMENTS FOR TAKING CORRECTIVE ACTION.

You must complete the following corrective actions in accordance with the deadlines specified in this Part. In all circumstances, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" requires construction operators to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if the problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiative corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin on the following work day.

5.2.1. For any of the following conditions on your site, you must install a new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days, you must document in your records why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 7 calendar day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe.

5.2.1.1 A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Parts 2 and/or 3; or

5.2.1.2 You become aware that the stormwater controls you have installed and are maintaining are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1. In this case, you must notify your EPA Regional Office by the end of the next work day. You are required to submit your notification through EPA's electronic NOI system, or "eNOI", at www.epa.gov/npdes/cgpenoi; or

5.2.1.3 One of the prohibited discharges in Part 2.3.1 is occurring or has occurred.

5.2.2. Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 7 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

5.3. CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED BY EPA.

You must comply with any corrective actions required by EPA as a result of permit violations found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.2.

5.4. CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT.

For each corrective action taken in accordance with this Part, you must complete a corrective action report, which includes the applicable information in Parts 5.4.1 and 5.4.2. Note that these reports must be maintained in your records but do not need to be provided to EPA except upon request.

5.4.1. Within 24 hours of discovering the occurrence of one of the triggering conditions in Part 5.2.1 at your site, you must complete a report of the following:

5.4.1.1 Which condition was identified at your site;

5.4.1.2 The nature of the condition identified; and

5.4.1.3 The date and time of the condition identified and how it was identified.

5.4.2. Within 7 calendar days of discovering the occurrence of one of the triggering conditions in Part 5.2.1 at your site, you must complete a report of the following:

5.4.2.1 Any follow-up actions taken to review the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater controls, including the dates such actions occurred;

5.4.2.2 A summary of stormwater control modifications taken or to be taken, including a schedule of activities necessary to implement changes, and the date the modifications are completed or expected to be completed; and

5.4.2.3 Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of the condition identified or corrective action.

5.4.3. Signature Requirements. Each corrective action report must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix I, Part I.11 of this permit.

5.4.4. Recordkeeping Requirements. You are required to keep a current copy of all corrective action reports at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made available at the time of an onsite inspection or upon request by EPA. For purposes of this permit, your corrective action reports may be kept electronically if the records are:

5.4.4.1 In a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record;

5.4.4.2 Legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and

5.4.4.3 Accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

Note: See Section IX.1.7 of the Fact Sheet for a discussion on ways to ensure that electronic records satisfy this requirement. See Appendix I, Part I.11.5 for requirements relating to electronic signature of these documents.

All corrective action reports completed for this Part must be retained for at least 3 years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

6. STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.

Prior to the commencement of earth-disturbing activities or pollutant-generating activities, whichever occurs first, you must ensure that the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable);
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections as required in Part 4.1.1; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions as required in Part 5.

Notes: (1) If the person requiring training is a new employee, who starts after you commence earth-disturbing or pollutant-generating activities, you must ensure that this person has the proper understanding as required above prior to assuming particular responsibilities related to compliance with this permit.

(2) For emergency-related construction activities, the requirement to train personnel prior to commencement of earth-disturbing activities does not apply, however, such personnel must have the required training prior to NOI submission.

You are responsible for ensuring that all activities on the site comply with the requirements of this permit. You are not required to provide or document formal training for subcontractors or other outside service providers, but you must ensure that such personnel understand any requirements of the permit that may be affected by the work they are subcontracted to perform.

At a minimum, personnel must be trained to understand the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- The location of all stormwater controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

7. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP).

7.1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

7.1.1. Requirement to Develop a SWPPP Prior to Submitting Your NOI.

All operators associated with a construction project to be covered under this permit must develop a SWPPP.

Note: You have the option of developing a group SWPPP where you are one of several operators who will be engaged in construction activities at your site. For instance, if both the owner and the general contractor of the construction site are permitted, the owner may be the party responsible for SWPPP development, and the general contractor can choose to use this same SWPPP, as long as the SWPPP addresses the general contractor's scope of construction work and obligations under this permit.

You are required to develop your site's SWPPP prior to submitting your NOI. At a minimum, your SWPPP must include the information required in Part 7.2 and as specified in other parts of the permit. [24] You must also update the SWPPP as required in Part 7.4.

Note: If your project is an "existing project" (see Part 1.4.2.b) or if you are a new operator of an existing project" (see Part 1.4.2.c), and it is infeasible for you to comply with a specific requirement in this Part or in Parts 2.1, and 2.3.3 through 2.3.5 (except for Parts 2.3.3.1, 2.3.3.2b, 2.3.3.3c.i, and 2.3.3.4) because (1) the provision was not part of the permit you were previously covered under (i.e., the 2003 or 2008 CGP), and (2) because you are prevented from compliance due to the nature or location of earth disturbances that commenced prior to February 16, 2012 (or prior to April 9, 2012 for projects in the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), or prior to April 13, 2012 for projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, or prior to May 9, 2012 for projects located in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin), or because you are unable to comply with the requirement due to the manner in which stormwater controls have already been installed or were already designed prior to February 16, 2012 (or prior to April 9, 2012 for projects in the State of Idaho (except for Indian country), or prior to April 13, 2012 for projects in areas in the State of Washington (except for Indian country) subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator, or prior to May 9, 2012 for projects located in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin), you are required to include documentation of the reasons why it is infeasible for you to meet the specific requirement, and then you may be waived from complying with this requirement. You must include a separate justification why it is infeasible for you to meet each of the applicable requirements.

If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this NPDES permit, you must review and update your SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI.

7.2. SWPPP CONTENTS.

Your SWPPP must include the following information, at a minimum.

[24] The SWPPP does not establish the effluent limits that apply to your site's discharges; these limits are established in this permit in Parts 2 and 3.

7.2.1. Stormwater Team.

Each operator, or group of multiple operators, must assemble a "stormwater team," which is responsible for overseeing the development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to it, and for compliance with the requirements in this permit.

The SWPPP must identify the personnel (by name or position) that are part of the stormwater team, as well as their individual responsibilities. Each member of the stormwater team must have ready access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

7.2.2. Nature of Construction Activities.

The SWPPP must describe the nature of your construction activities, including the size of the property (in acres) and the total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (in acres), construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c), and the maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time.

7.2.3. Emergency-Related Projects.

If you are conducting earth-disturbing activities in response to a public emergency (see Part 1.2), you must document the cause of the public emergency *(e.g., natural disaster, extreme flooding conditions, etc.)*, information substantiating its occurrence *(e.g., state disaster declaration or similar state or local declaration)*, and a description of the construction necessary to reestablish effected public services.

7.2.4. Identification of Other Site Operators.

The SWPPP must include a list of all other operators who will be engaged in construction activities at your site, and the areas of the site over which each operator has control.

7.2.5. Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities.

The SWPPP must include a description of the intended sequence of construction activities, including a schedule of the estimated start dates and the duration of the activity, for the following activities:

7.2.5.1 Installation of stormwater control measures, and when they will be made operational, including an explanation of how the sequence and schedule for installation of stormwater control measures complies with Part 2.1.1.3a and of any departures from manufacturer specifications pursuant to Part 2.1.1.3b;

7.2.5.2 Commencement and duration of earth-disturbing activities, including clearing and grubbing, mass grading, site preparation (i.e., excavating, cutting and filling), final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization;

7.2.5.3 Cessation, temporarily or permanently, of construction activities on the site, or in designated portions of the site;

7.2.5.4 Final or temporary stabilization of areas of exposed soil. The dates for stabilization must reflect the applicable deadlines to which you are subject in Part 2.2.1; and

7.2.5.5 Removal of temporary stormwater conveyances/channels and other stormwater control measures, removal of construction equipment and vehicles, and cessation of any pollutant-generating activities.

Note: If plans change due to unforeseen circumstances or for other reasons, the requirement to describe the sequence and estimated dates of construction activities is not meant

to "lock in" the operator to meeting these projections. When departures from initial projections are necessary, this should be documented in the SWPPP itself or in associated records, as appropriate.

7.2.6. Site Map.

The SWPPP must include a legible site map, or series of maps, showing the following features of your project:

Note: Included in the project site are any construction support activities covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c).

7.2.6.1 Boundaries of the property and of the locations where construction activities will occur, including:

a. Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur, noting any phasing of construction activities;

b. Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities. Note areas of steep slopes, as defined in Appendix A;

c. Locations where sediment, soil, or other construction materials will be stockpiled;

d. Locations of any crossings of surface waters;

e. Designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads;

f. Locations of structures and other impervious surfaces upon completion of construction; and

g. Locations of construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c).

7.2.6.2 Locations of all surface waters, including wetlands, that exist within or in the immediate vicinity of the site. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired, and which are identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;

7.2.6.3 The boundary lines of any natural buffers provided consistent with Part 2.1.2.1a;

7.2.6.4 Areas of federally-listed critical habitat for endangered or threatened species;

7.2.6.5 Topography of the site, existing vegetative cover (*e.g., forest, pasture, pavement, structures*), and drainage pattern(s) of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater flow onto, over, and from the site property before and after major grading activities;

7.2.6.6 Stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge locations, including:

a. Locations of any storm drain inlets on the site and in the immediate vicinity of the site; and

Note: The requirement to show storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the site on your site map only applies to those inlets that are easily identifiable from your site or from a publicly accessible area immediately adjacent to your site.

b. Locations where stormwater or allowable non-stormwater will be discharged to surface waters (including wetlands) on or near the site.

7.2.6.7 Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Part 7.2.7;

7.2.6.8 Locations of stormwater control measures; and

7.2.6.9 Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored.

7.2.7. Construction Site Pollutants.

The SWPPP must include the following:

7.2.7.1 A list and description of all the pollutant-generating activities[25] on your site.

7.2.7.2 For each pollutant-generating activity, an inventory of pollutants or pollutant constituents *(e.g., sediment, fertilizers and/or pesticides, paints, solvents, fuels)* associated with that activity, which could be exposed to rainfall, or snowmelt, and could be discharged from your construction site. You must take into account where potential spills and leaks could occur that contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. You must also document any departures from the manufacturer's specifications for applying fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus, as required in Part 2.3.5.1.

7.2.8. Non-Stormwater Discharges.

The SWPPP must also identify all sources of allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.3.d.

7.2.9. Buffer Documentation.

If you are required to comply with Part 2.1.2.1 because a surface water is located within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances, you must describe which compliance alternative you have selected for your site, and comply with any additional requirements to provide documentation in Part 2.1.2.1.

7.2.10. Description of Stormwater Control Measures.

7.2.10.1 ***Stormwater Control Measures to be Used During Construction Activity.*** The SWPPP must describe all stormwater control measures that are or will be installed and maintained at your site to meet the requirements of Part 2. For each stormwater control measure, you must document:

a. Information on the type of stormwater control measure to be installed and maintained, including design information;

b. What specific sediment controls will be installed and made operational prior to conducting earth-disturbing activities in any given portion of your site to meet the requirement of Part 2.1.2.2a;

c. For exit points on your site, document stabilization techniques you will use and any additional controls that are planned to remove sediment prior to vehicle exit consistent with Part 2.1.2.3; and

d. For linear projects, where you have determined that the use of perimeter controls in portions of the site is impracticable, document why you believe this to be the case (see Part 2.1.2.2a).

7.2.10.2 ***Use of Treatment Chemicals.*** If you will use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals at your site, the SWPPP must include:

a. A listing of all soil types[26] that are expected to be exposed during construction and that will be discharged to locations where chemicals

[25] Examples of pollutant-generating activities include, but are not limited to: paving operations; concrete, paint, and stucco washout and waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering operations.

will be applied. Also include a listing of soil types expected to be found in fill material to be used in these same areas, to the extent you have this information prior to construction.

b. A listing of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site, and why the selection of these chemicals is suited to the soil characteristics of your site;

c. If you have been authorized by your applicable EPA Regional Office to use cationic treatment chemicals, include the specific controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards;

d. The dosage of all treatment chemicals you will use at the site or the methodology you will use to determine dosage;

e. Information from any applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);

f. Schematic drawings of any chemically-enhanced stormwater controls or chemical treatment systems to be used for application of the treatment chemicals;

g. A description of how chemicals will be stored consistent with Part 2.1.3.3b;

h. References to applicable state or local requirements affecting the use of treatment chemicals, and copies of applicable manufacturer's specifications regarding the use of your specific treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems; and

i. A description of the training that personnel who handle and apply chemicals have received prior to permit coverage, or will receive prior to use of the treatment chemicals at your site.

7.2.10.3 ***Stabilization Practices.*** The SWPPP must describe the specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2, including:

a. If you will be complying with the stabilization deadlines specified in Part 2.2.1.3a, you must indicate in your SWPPP the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period and your site conditions; and

b. If you will be complying with the stabilization deadlines specified in Part 2.2.1.3b, you must document the circumstances that prevent you from meeting the deadlines specified in Parts 2.2.1.1 and/or 2.2.1.2.

7.2.11. Pollution Prevention Procedures.

7.2.11.1 ***Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.*** The SWPPP must describe procedures that you will follow to prevent and respond to spills and leaks consistent with Part 2.3, including:

a. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up spills, leaks, and other releases. Identify the name or position of the employee(s) responsible for detection and response of spills or leaks; and

[26] Information on soils may be obtained at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/.

b. Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity consistent with Part 2.3.4 and established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

You may also reference the existence of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the construction activity under Part 311 of the CWA, or spill control programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the construction activity, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite.

Note: Even if you already have an SPCC or other spill prevention plan in existence, your plans will only be considered adequate if they meet all of the requirements of this Part, either as part of your existing plan or supplemented as part of the SWPPP.

7.2.11.2 ***Waste Management Procedures.*** The SWPPP must describe procedures for how you will handle and dispose of all wastes generated at your site, including, but not limited to, clearing and demolition debris, sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste.

7.2.12. Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action.

The SWPPP must describe the procedures you will follow for maintaining your stormwater control measures, conducting site inspections, and, where necessary, taking corrective actions, in accordance with Part 2.1.1.4, Part 2.3.2, Part 4, and Part 5 of the permit. The following information must also be included in your SWPPP:

7.2.12.1 Personnel responsible for conducting inspections;

7.2.12.2 The inspection schedule you will be following, which is based on whether your site is subject to Part 4.1.2 or Part 4.1.3, and whether your site qualifies for any of the allowances for reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.1.4. If you will be conducting inspections in accordance with the inspection schedule in Part 4.1.2.2 or Part 4.1.3, the location of the rain gauge on your site or the address of the weather station you will be using to obtain rainfall data;

7.2.12.3 If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.1.4.2, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally-defined arid period for your area or the valid period of drought. If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.1.4.3, the beginning and ending dates of frozen conditions on your site; and

7.2.12.4 Any inspection or maintenance checklists or other forms that will be used.

7.2.13. Staff Training.

The SWPPP must include documentation that the required personnel were trained in accordance with Part 6.

7.2.14. Documentation of Compliance with Other Federal Requirements.

7.2.14.1 *Endangered Species Act.* The SWPPP must include documentation supporting your determination with respect to Part 1.1.e and Appendix D.

7.2.14.2 *Historic Properties.* The SWPPP must include documentation required by Appendix E in relation to potential impacts to historic properties.

7.2.14.3 *Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (UIC) Requirements for Certain Subsurface Stormwater Controls.* If you are using any of the following stormwater controls at your site, as they are described below, you must document any contact you have had with the applicable state agency or EPA Regional Office responsible for implementing the requirements for underground injection wells in the Safe Drinking Water Act and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts 144 -147. Such controls would generally be considered Class V UIC wells:

a. Infiltration trenches (if stormwater is directed to any bored, drilled, driven shaft or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or has a subsurface fluid distribution system);

b. Commercially manufactured pre-cast or pre-built proprietary subsurface detention vaults, chambers, or other devices designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater flow; and

c. Drywells, seepage pits, or improved sinkholes (if stormwater is directed to any bored, drilled, driven shaft or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or has a subsurface fluid distribution system).

Note: For state UIC program contacts, refer to the following EPA website: http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/whereyoulive.cfm.

7.2.15. SWPPP Certification.

You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix I, Part I.11.

7.2.16. Post-Authorization Additions to the SWPPP.

Once you are notified of your coverage under this permit, you must include the following documents as part of your SWPPP:

7.2.16.1 A copy of your NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA related to coverage under this permit;

7.2.16.2 A copy of the acknowledgment letter you receive from the NOI Processing Center or eNOI system assigning your permit tracking number;

7.2.16.3 A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to the stormwater team is also acceptable).

7.3. ON-SITE AVAILABILITY OF YOUR SWPPP.

You are required to keep a current copy of your SWPPP at the site or at an easily accessible location so that it can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA; a state, tribal, or local agency approving stormwater management plans; the operator of a storm sewer system receiving discharges from the site; or representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) will be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.

Note: Information covered by a claim of confidentiality will be disclosed by EPA only to the extent of, and by means of, the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. In general, submitted information protected by a business confidentiality claim may

be disclosed to other employees, officers, or authorized representatives of the United States concerned with implementing the CWA. The authorized representatives, including employees of other executive branch agencies, may review CBI during the course of reviewing draft regulations.

If an onsite location is unavailable to keep the SWPPP when no personnel are present, notice of the plan's location must be posted near the main entrance of your construction site.

7.4. REQUIRED SWPPP MODIFICATIONS.

7.4.1. List of Conditions Requiring SWPPP Modification.

You must modify your SWPPP, including the site map(s), in response to any of the following conditions:

7.4.1.1 Whenever new operators become active in construction activities on your site, or you make changes to your construction plans, stormwater control measures, pollution prevention measures, or other activities at your site that are no longer accurately reflected in your SWPPP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions triggered under Part 5. You do not need to modify your SWPPP if the estimated dates in Part 7.2.5 change during the course of construction;

7.4.1.2 To reflect areas on your site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage;

7.4.1.3 If inspections or investigations by site staff, or by local, state, tribal, or federal officials determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit;

7.4.1.4 Where EPA determines it is necessary to impose additional requirements on your discharge, the following must be included in your SWPPP:

a. A copy of any correspondence describing such requirements; and

b. A description of the stormwater control measures that will be used to meet such requirements.

7.4.1.5 To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater control measures implemented at the site; and

7.4.1.6 If applicable, if a change in chemical treatment systems or chemically-enhanced stormwater control is made, including use of a different treatment chemical, different dosage rate, or different area of application.

7.4.2. Deadlines for SWPPP Modifications.

You must complete required revisions to the SWPPP within 7 calendar days following the occurrence of any of the conditions listed in Part 7.4.1.

7.4.3. SWPPP Modification Records.

You are required to maintain records showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications. The records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Part 7.2.15 above) and a brief summary of all changes.

7.4.4. Certification Requirements.

All modifications made to the SWPPP consistent with Part 7.4 must be authorized by a person identified in Appendix I, Part I.11.b.

7.4.5. Required Notice to Other Operators.

Upon determining that a modification to your SWPPP is required, if there are multiple operators covered under this permit, you must immediately notify any operators who may be impacted by the change to the SWPPP.

8. HOW TO TERMINATE COVERAGE.

Until you terminate coverage under this permit, you are required to comply with all conditions and effluent limitations in the permit. To terminate permit coverage, you must submit to EPA a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT), which certifies that you have met the requirements for terminating in Part 8.

8.1. MINIMUM INFORMATION REQUIRED IN NOT.

You will be required to provide the following in your NOT:

8.1.1. NPDES permit tracking number provided by EPA when you received coverage under this permit;

8.1.2. Basis for submission of the NOT (see Part 8.2);

8.1.3. Operator contact information;

8.1.4. Name of project and address (or a description of location if no street address is available); and

8.1.5. NOT certification.

8.2. CONDITIONS FOR TERMINATING PERMIT COVERAGE.

You may terminate permit coverage only if one of the following conditions occurs at your site:

8.2.1. You have completed all earth-disturbing activities at your site and, if applicable, construction support activities covered by this permit (see Part 1.3.c), and you have met the following requirements:

8.2.1.1 For any areas that (1) were disturbed during construction, (2) are not covered over by permanent structures, and (3) over which you had control during the construction activities, you have met the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization in Part 2.2.2;

8.2.1.2 You have removed and properly disposed of all construction materials, waste and waste handling devices, and have removed all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage;

8.2.1.3 You have removed all stormwater controls that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage or those that are biodegradable; and

8.2.1.4 You have removed all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage; or

8.2.2. You have transferred control of all areas of the site for which you are responsible under this permit to another operator, and that operator has submitted an NOI and obtained coverage under this permit; or

8.2.3. Coverage under an individual or alternative general NPDES permit has been obtained.

8.3. HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR NOT.

You are required to use EPA's electronic NOI system, or "eNOI system", to prepare and submit your NOT. The electronic NOT form you are required to complete is found at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgpenoi. You will use your NOI tracking number *(i.e., the EPA number you were assigned upon authorization under the permit)* to upload the

fillable NOT form, which will ensure that EPA properly records your termination of coverage. If you have a problem with the use of the eNOI system, contact the EPA Regional Office that corresponds to the location of your site. If you are given approval by the EPA Regional Office to use a paper NOT, you must complete the form in Appendix K.

8.4. DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING NOTS.

You must submit your NOT within 30 calendar days after any one of the triggering conditions in Part 8.2 occur.

8.5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF TERMINATION OF COVERAGE.

Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the calendar day that a complete NOT is processed and posted on EPA's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgpnoisearch).

9. PERMIT CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC STATES, INDIAN COUNTRY LANDS, OR TERRITORIES

The provisions in this Part provide modifications or additions to the applicable conditions of this permit to reflect specific additional conditions required as part of the state or tribal CWA Section 401 certification process, or the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) certification process, or as otherwise established by the permitting authority. The specific additional revisions and requirements only apply to activities in those specific states, Indian country, and areas in certain states subject to construction projects by Federal Operators. States, Indian country, and areas subject to construction by Federal Operators not included in this Part do not have any modifications or additions to the applicable conditions of this permit

9.1. Region 1

9.1.1. MAR120000: Commonwealth of Massachusetts (except Indian country).

9.1.1.1 You must comply with the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act (Ch. 21, ss. 26-53).

9.1.1.2 You must comply with the conditions in 314 CMR 4.00- Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards.

9.1.1.3 You must comply with the conditions in 314 CMR 3.00- Massachusetts Surface Water Discharge Permit Program.

9.1.1.4 You must comply with the Wetlands Protection Act (Ch. 131 s. 40) and its regulations, 310 CMR 10.00 and any Order of Conditions issued by a Conservation Commission or a Superseding Order of Conditions issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.

9.1.1.5 You must comply with the Massachusetts Storm Water Performance Standards, as prescribed by state regulations promulgated under the authority of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, MGL Ch. 21, ss 26-53 and the Wetlands Protection Act, Ch. 131, s. 40.

9.1.1.6 You must comply with the conditions in 314 CMR 9.00 – Water Quality Certification for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material, Dredging, and Dredged Material Disposal in Waters of the United States within the Commonwealth.

9.1.1.7 You must comply with the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA), MGL Ch. 313A and regulations at 321 CMR 10.00 and any actions undertaken to comply with this stormwater general permit shall not result in non-compliance with the MESA.

9.1.1.8 Activities covered under this general permit shall not interfere with the implementation of mosquito control work conducted in accordance with Chapter 252 including s. 5A thereunder and MassDEP Guideline Number BRP G01-02, West Nile Virus Application of Pesticides to Wetland Resource Areas and Buffer Zones, and Public Water Supplies.

9.1.1.9 The Department may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to the Department within 14 days of such request. The Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with state law requirements, including state water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.

9.1.1.10 The Department may require the permit holder to perform water quality monitoring during the permit term if monitoring is necessary for the protection of public health or the environment as designated under the authority at 314 CMR 3.00.

9.1.1.11 The Department may require the permit holder to provide measurable verification of the effectiveness of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other control measures used in the stormwater management program, including water quality monitoring.

9.1.1.12 The Department has determined that compliance with this permit does not protect the permit holder from enforcement actions deemed necessary by the Department under its associated regulations to address an imminent threat to public health or a significant adverse environmental impact which results in a violation of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, Ch. 21, ss. 26-53.

9.1.1.13 The Department reserves the right to modify this 401 Water Quality Certification if any changes, modifications, or deletions are made to this general permit. In addition, the Department reserves the right to add and/or alter the terms and conditions of this 401 Water Quality Certification to carry out its responsibilities during the term of this general permit with respect to water quality, including any revisions to 314 CMR 4.00, Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards.

9.1.1.14 Should any violation of the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00, or the conditions of this 401 Water Quality Certification occur, the Department will direct the permit holder to correct the violation(s). The Department has the right to take any action as authorized by the General Laws of the Commonwealth to address the violation(s) of this permit or the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Substantial civil and criminal penalties are authorized under MGL Ch. 21, s. 42 for discharging into Masachusetts' waters in violation of an order or permit issued by this Department. This 401 Water Quality Certification does not relieve the permit holder of the duty to comply with other applicable Massachusetts statutes and regulations.

9.1.2. NHR120000: State of New Hampshire.

9.1.2.1 If you disturb 100,000 square feet or more of contiguous area, you must also apply for an Alteration of Terrain (AoT) permit from DES pursuant to RSA 485-A:17 and Env-Ws 1500. This requirement also applies to a lower disturbance threshold of 50,000 square feet or more when construction occurs within the protected shoreline under the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (see RSA 483-B and Env-Ws 1400). A permit application must also be filed if your project disturbs an area of greater than 2,500 square feet, is within 50 feet of any surface water, and has a flow path of 50 feet or longer disturbing a grade of 25 percent or greater. Project sites with disturbances smaller than those discussed above, that have the potential to adversely affect state surface waters, are subject to the conditions of an AoT General Permit by Rule.

9.1.2.2 You must determine that any excavation dewatering discharges are not contaminated before they will be authorized as an allowable non-stormwater discharge under this permit (see Part 1.3.d). The water is considered uncontaminated if there is no groundwater contamination within 1,000 feet of the source of the groundwater to be treated and discharged.

Information on groundwater contamination can be generated over the Internet via the NHDES web site http://des.nh.gov/ at the OneStop Web Geographic Information System at http://www2.des.state.nh.us/gis/onestop. If it is determined that the groundwater to be dewatered is near a remediation or other waste site you must apply for the Remediation General Permit (see http://www.epa.gov/region1/npdes/rgp.html.)

9.1.2.3 You must treat any uncontaminated excavation dewatering discharges as necessary to remove suspended solids and turbidity. The discharges must be sampled at a location prior to mixing with stormwater at least once per week during weeks when discharges occur. Samples must be analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS) and must meet monthly average and daily maximum TSS limits of 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 100 mg/L, respectively. TSS (a.k.a. Residue, Nonfilterable) sampling and analysis must be performed in accordance with Tables IB and II in 40 CFR 136.3 (see: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/40cfr136_02.html). Records of any sampling and analysis must be maintained and kept with the SWPPP for at least three years after final site stabilization.

9.1.2.4 Construction site owners and operators must consider opportunities for post-construction groundwater recharge using infiltration best management practices (BMPs) during site design and preparation of the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). If your construction site is in a town that is required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) you may be required to use such practices. The SWPPP must include a description of any on-site infiltration that will be installed as a post-construction stormwater management measure or reasons for not employing such measures such as 1) The facility is located in a wellhead protection area as defined in RSA 485-C:2; or 2) The facility is located in an area where groundwater has been reclassified to GAA, GAI or GA2 pursuant to RSA 485-C and Env-Ws 420; or 3) Any areas that would be exempt from the groundwater recharge requirements contained in Env-Ws 1507.04(e), including all land uses or activities considered to be a "High-load Area" (see Env-Wq 1502.26). For design considerations for infiltration measures see Volume II of the NH Stormwater Manual.

9.1.2.5 Appendix F contains a list of Tier 2, or high quality waters. Although there is no official list of tier 2 waters, it can be assumed that all NH surface waters are tier 2 for turbidity unless 1) the surface water that you are proposing to discharge into is listed as impaired for turbidity in the states listing of impaired waters (see Surface Water Quality Watershed Report Cards at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wmb/swqa/report_cards.htm or 2) sampling upstream of the proposed discharge location shows turbidity values greater than 10 NTU. A single grab sample collected during dry weather (no precipitation within 48 hours) is acceptable.

9.1.2.6 To ensure compliance with RSA 485-C, RSA 485-A, RSA 485-A:13, I(a), Env-Wq 1700 and Env-Wq 302, the following information may be requested by NHDES. This information must be kept on site unless you receive a written request from NHDES that it be sent to the address shown in Part 9.1.2.7.

a. A site map required in Part 7.2.6, showing the type and location of all post-construction infiltration BMPs utilized at the facility or the reason(s) why none were installed;

b. A list of all non-stormwater discharges that occur at the facility, including their source locations and the control measures being used (see Part 1.3.d).

c. Records of sampling and analysis of TSS required for construction dewatering discharges (see Part 9.1.2.3).

9.1.2.7 All required or requested documents must be sent to:

NH Department of Environmental Services, Wastewater Engineering Bureau, Permits & Compliance Section
P.O. Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095

9.1.2.8 When NHDES determines that additional water quality certification requirements are necessary to protect water quality, it may require individual discharges to meet additional conditions to obtain or continue coverage under the CGP. Any such conditions must be supplied to the permittee in writing. Any required pollutant loading analyses and any designs for structural best management practices necessary to protect water quality must be prepared by a civil or sanitary engineer registered in New Hampshire.

9.2. Region 4

9.2.1. FLR12000I: Indian country within the State of Florida.

9.2.1.1 **Seminole Tribe of Florida**. The following conditions apply only for discharges on federal trust lands of the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood, Immokalee, and Tampa Reservations):

a. Any discharges into waters of the Seminole Tribe of Florida shall not cause an exceedance in Turbidity of 29 NTU above natural background conditions.

b. Unless otherwise specified by previous permits or criteria, a storm event of three (3) day duration and twenty five (25) year return frequency shall be used in computing off-site discharge on Seminole Lands as agreed upon in the Water Rights Compact agreement attached to Public Law 100-228 (December 31, 1987), Seminole Indian Land Claims Settlement Act of 1987.

c. The Seminole Tribe of Florida accepts a 20' X 20' stabilization at entry/exit points.

9.3. Region 5

MNR12000I: Indian country within the State of Minnesota.

9.3.1.1 **Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.** The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation.

a. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to the following office at least thirty (30) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA:

Fond du Lac Reservation
Office of Water Protection
1720 Big Lake Road
Cloquet, MN 55720

CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the FDL Office of Water Protection in the identification of all proposed receiving waters.

b. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection at the same time they are submitted to EPA.

c. The turbidity limit shall NOT exceed 10% of natural background as determined by the Office of Water protection staff.

d. Turbidity sampling must take place within 24 hours of a ½ -inch or greater rainfall event. The results of the sampling must be reported to the Officce of Water Protection staff within 7 days of sample collection. All sample reporting must include the date and time, location (GPS:UTM/Zone 15), and NTU.

e. Discharges to receiving waters with open water must be sampled for turbidity prior to any authorized discharge as determined by Office of Water Protection staff.

f. This certification does not pertain to any new discharge to Outstanding Reservation Resource Waters (ORRW) as described in §105 b.3 of the Fond du Lac Water Quality Standards (Ordinance #12/98). Although additional waters may be designated in the future, currently Perch Lake, Rice Portage Lake, Miller Lake, Deadfish Lake and Jaskari Lake are designated as ORRWs. New dischargers wishing to discharge to an ORRW must obtain an individual permit for stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities.

g. All work shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Ordinance 12/98 as amended. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Fond du Lac Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation. These uses include wildlife, aquatic life, warm and cold water fisheries, subsistence fishing (netting), primary contact recreation, cultural, wild rice areas, aesthetic waters, agriculture, navigation and commercial.

h. Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering waters of the Fond du Lac Reservation. All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency management agency, and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the Fond du Lac reservation, including groundwater.

i. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for such listing.

9.3.1.2 **Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.** The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation.

a. The CGP authorization is for construction activities that may occur within the exterior boundaries of the Grand Portage Reservation in

accordance to the Grand Portage Land Use Ordinance. The CGP regulates stormwater discharges associated with construction sites of one acre or more in size. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by this certification (the "Certification"). This Certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.

b. All construction stormwater discharges authorized by the CGP must comply with the Water Quality Standards and Water Resources Ordinance, as well as Applicable Federal Standards (as defined in the Water Resources Ordinance). As such, appropriate steps must be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering the Waters of the Reservation (as defined in the Water Resources Ordinance). All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency-management agency, and measures must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Waters of the Reservation, including groundwater.

c. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (the "Plan") required by the CGP must be submitted to the Board at least 30 days in advance of sending the requisite Notice of Intent to EPA. The Board may require monitoring of storm-water discharges as determined on a case-by-case basis. If the Board determines that a monitoring plan is necessary, the monitoring plan must be prepared and incorporated into the Plan before the Notice of Intent is submitted to the EPA. The Plan should be sent to:

   Grand Portage Environmental Resources Board
   P.O. Box 428
   Grand Portage, MN 55605

   Copies of the Notice of Intent and Notice of Termination required under the General Permit must be submitted to the Board at the address above at the same time they are submitted to the EPA.

d. If requested by the Grand Portage Environmental Department, the permittee must provide additional information necessary for a case-by-case eligibility determination to assure compliance with the Water Quality Standards and any Applicable Federal Standards.

e. Discharges that the Board has determined to be or that may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards or Applicable Federal Standards are not authorized by this Certification.

f. The Board retains full authority provided by the Water Resources Ordinance to ensure compliance with and to enforce the provisions of the Water Resource Ordinance and Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and these Certification conditions.

g. Appeals related to Board actions taken in accordance with any of the preceding conditions may be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court.

9.3.2. WIR12000I: Indian country within the State of Wisconsin.

9.3.2.1 **Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians.** The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians Reservation.

a. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by this Certification. This Certification does not authorize impacts to cultural properties, or historical sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.[27, 28]

b. Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under the CGP for all new discharges to an Outstanding Tribal Resource Water (or Tier 3 water).[29] Outstanding Tribal Resource Waters, or Tier 3 waters, include the following: Kakagon Slough and the lower wetland reaches of its tributaries that support wild rice, Kakagon River, Bad River Slough, Honest John Lake, Bog Lake, a portion of Bad River, from where it enters the Reservation through the confluence with the White River, and Potato River.[30]

c. Projects utilizing cationic treatment chemicals[31] within the Bad River Reservation boundaries are not eligible for coverage under the CGP.[32]

d. All projects which are eligible for coverage under the CGP and are located within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation shall be implemented in such a manner that is consistent with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards (WQS).[33]

e. An operator proposing to discharge to an Outstanding Resource Water (or Tier 2.5 water) under the CGP must comply with the antidegradation provisions of the Tribe's WQS. Outstanding Resource Waters, or Tier 2.5 waters, include the following: a portion of Bad River, from downstream the confluence with the White River to Lake Superior, White River, Marengo River, Graveyard Creek, Bear Trap Creek, Wood Creek, Brunsweiler River, Tyler Forks, Bell Creek, and Vaughn Creek.[34] The antidegradation demonstration materials described in provision E.4.iii. must be submitted to the following address:

   Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
   Attn: Water Resources Specialist
   P.O. Box 39
   Odanah, WI 54861

f. An operator proposing to discharge to an Exceptional Resource Water (or Tier 2 water) under the CGP must comply with the antidegradation provisions of the Tribe's WQS. Exceptional Resource Waters, or Tier 2 waters, include the following: any surface water within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation that is not specifically classified as an Outstanding Resource Water (Tier 2.5 water) or an Outstanding Tribal

[27] Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians Water Quality Standards adopted by Resolution No. 7-6-11-441 (hereafter, Tribe's WQS).

[28] 36 C.F.R §800.16(l)(2).

[29] Tribe's WQS: See provisions E.3.ii and E.4.iv.

[30] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.2.iii.

[31] See definition of cationic treatment chemicals in Appendix A of the CGP

[32] Tribe's WQS: See provisions E.6.ii.a and E.6.ii.c.

[33] See Footnote 27.

[34] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.2.ii.

Resource Water (Tier 3 water).[35] The antidegradation demonstration materials described in provision E.4.ii. must be submitted to the following address:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

g. A discharge to a surface water within the Bad River Reservation boundaries shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the turbidity criterion included in the Tribe's WQS, which states: Turbidity shall not exceed 5 NTU over natural background turbidity when the background turbidity is 50 NTU or less, or turbidity shall not increase more than 10% when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTU.[36]

h. All projects which are eligible for coverage under the CGP within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation must comply with the Bad River Reservation Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance, or Chapter 323 of the Bad River Tribal Ordinances, including the erosion and sedimentation control, natural buffer, and stabilization requirements. Questions regarding Chapter 323 and requests for permit applications can be directed to the Wetlands Specialist in the Tribe's Natural Resources Department at (715) 682-7123 or wetlands@badriver-nsn.gov.

i. An operator of a project, which is eligible for coverage under the CGP, that would result in an allowable discharge under the CGP occurring within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation must notify the Tribe prior to the commencing earth-disturbing activities.[37] The operator must submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the following addresses at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. EPA:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

The operator must also submit a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the above addresses at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. EPA.

j. The THPO must be provided 30 days to comment on the project.[38]

k. The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. This written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate effects to historic properties. For more information regarding the specifics

[35] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.2.i.

[36] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.7.iii.

[37] See footnotes 27 and 28.

[38] 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(c)(4).

of the cultural resources process, see 36 CFR Part 800. A best practice for an operator is to consult with the THPO during the planning stages of an undertaking.[39]

l. An operator of a project, which is eligible for coverage under the CGP, that would result in an allowable discharge under the CGP occurring within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation must submit a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the following address at the same time as submitting the NOI:[40]

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

m. Any corrective action reports that are required under the CGP must be submitted to the following address within one (1) working day of the report completion:[41]

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

n. An operator shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by the U.S. EPA necessary to comply with the Tribe's antidegradation policies if the discharge point is located upstream of waters designated by the Tribe.[42]

9.3.2.2 **Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.** The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Reservation.

a. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to the following office at least thirty (30) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA:

Lac du Flambeau
Tribal Land Management
P. O. Box 279
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the LdF Office of Water Protection in the identification of all proposed receiving waters.

b. Copies of the NOI and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the LdF Water Resource Program at the same time they are submitted to EPA.

c. All work shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. This includes, but is not limited to, the

[39] 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(b).

[40] See footnote 27.

[41] See footnote 27.

[42] See footnote 27.

prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

d. Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering waters of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency management agency, and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, including groundwater.

e. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for such listing.

Note: Facilities within the Sokaogon Chippewa Community are not eligible for stormwater discharge coverage under this permit. Contact the Region 5 office for an individual permit application.

9.4. Region 6

9.4.1. NMR120000: State of New Mexico, except Indian country.

9.4.1.1 In addition to all other provisions of this permit, operators who intend to obtain authorization under this permit for all new and existing stormwater discharges must satisfy the following condition:

The SWPPP must include site-specific interim and permanent stabilization, managerial, and structural solids, erosion, and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) and/or other controls that are designed to prevent to the maximum extent practicable an increase in the sediment yield and flow velocity from pre-construction, pre-development conditions to assure that applicable standards in 20.6.4 NMAC, including the antidegradation policy, or waste load allocations (WLAs) are met. This requirement applies to discharges both during construction and after construction operations have been completed. The SWPPP must identify, and document the rationale for selecting these BMPs and/or other controls. The SWPPP must also describe design specifications, construction specifications, maintenance schedules (including a long term maintenance plan), criteria for inspections, and expected performance and longevity of these BMPs. BMP selection must be made based on the use of appropriate soil loss prediction models (e.g., SEDCAD 4.0, RUSLE, SEDIMOT II, MULTISED, etc.), or equivalent, generally accepted (by professional erosion control specialists), soil loss prediction tools. The operator(s) must demonstrate, and include documentation in the SWPPP, that implementation of the site-specific practices will assure that the applicable standards or WLAs are met, and will result in sediment yields and flow velocities that, to the maximum extent practicable, will not be greater than the sediment yield levels and flow velocities from pre-construction, pre-development conditions. The SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices by qualified (e.g., CPESC certified, engineers with appropriate training, etc.) erosion control specialists familiar with the use of soil loss prediction models and design of erosion and sediment control systems based on these models (or equivalent soil loss prediction tools). Qualifications of the preparer (e.g., professional certifications, description of appropriate training) must be

documented in the SWPPP. The operator(s) must design, implement, and maintain BMPs in the manner specified in the SWPPP.

9.4.1.2 Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under this permit for all new and existing stormwater discharges to outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs) (also referred to as "Tier 3" waters).

9.4.1.3 For temporary stabilization, instead of the deadline for initiating and completing stabilization in Part 2.2.1.3a, operators must comply with the deadlines in Parts 2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2.

9.4.1.4 Instead of the criteria for vegetative stabilization in Part 2.2.2.1.a, operators must provide a uniform vegetation (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures. The adjustment to allow for less than 100 % native vegetative cover (e.g., 50 % native vegetative cover x 70 % = 35 %) is acceptable.

9.4.1.5 The following replaces the criteria for final vegetative stabilization in Part 2.2.2.1.b:

- The area you have seeded and planted must within 3 years provide established vegetation that achieves 70% of the native background vegetative cover for all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures; and
- In addition to to seeding or planting the area to be vegetatively stabilized, you must select, design, and install non-vegetative erosion controls that provide cover for at least 3 years without active maintenance by you.

In addition, permittees are only authorized to used this option as a method for final vegetative stabilization for purposes of filing a Notice of Termination (NOT) under the following conditions:

If this option is selected, you must notify NMED at the address listed in Part 9.4.1.6 at the time the NOT is submitted to EPA. The information to be submitted includes:

- A copy of the NOT;
- Contact information, including individual name or title, address, and phone number for the party responsible for implementing the final stabilization measures; and
- The date that the permanent vegetative stabilization practice was implemented and the projected timeframe that the 70 % native vegetative cover requirements are expected to be met. (Note that if more than three years is required to establish 70 % of the natural vegetative cover, this technique cannot be used or cited for fulfillment of the final stabilization requirement – you remain responsible for establishment of final stabilization).

NMED also requires that operators periodically (minimum once/year) inspect and properly maintain the area until the criteria for final stabilization, as specified in Part 2.2 of the CGP, have been met. Operators must prepare an inspection report documenting the findings of these inspections and signed in accordance with Appendix I, Part I.11. This inspection record must be

retained along with the SWPPP for three years after the NOT is submitted for the site and additionally submitted to NMED at the address listed in Part 9.4.1.6. The inspections at a minimum must include the following:

- Observations of all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity;
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)/post-construction stormwater controls must be observed to ensure they are effective;
- An assessment of the status of vegetative re-establishment; and
- Corrective actions required to ensure vegetative success within three years, and control of pollutants in stormwater runoff from the site, including implementation dates.

9.4.1.6 Copies of all documents submitted to EPA in non-electronic format must be sent to the following address:

Program Manager
Point Source Regulation Section
Surface Water Quality Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
P.O. Box 5469
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

9.4.2. NMR12000I: Indian country within the State of New Mexico.

9.4.2.1 **Pueblo of Sandia**. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Sandia Reservation:

a. Copies of all Notices of Intent submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia at the following address. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete NOI has been submitted to the Pueblo of Sandia.

Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:
Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department
Attention: Water Quality Manager
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

b. The Pueblo of Sandia will not allow the Rainfall Erosivity Waivers (see Appendix C) to be granted for any small construction activities.

c. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment either electronically or hard copy upon request for review. The SWPPP must be made available at least fourteen (14) days before construction begins. The fourteen (14) day period will give Tribal staff time to become familiar with the project site, prepare for construction inspections, and determine compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the Pueblo of Sandia may result in denial of the discharge or construction delay.

d. An "Authorization to Proceed Letter" with site specific mitigation, site and project requirements will be sent out to the permittee when a review of the NOI and SWPPP is completed by the Pueblo of Sandia

Environment Department. This approval will allow the construction to proceed if all applicable requirements are met.

e. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT), permittees must clearly demonstrate to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department though a site visit or documentation that requirements for site stabilization have been met and any temporary erosion control structures have been removed. A short letter stating the stabilization requirements have been met will be sent to the permittee to add to the permittees NOT submission to EPA.

f. Copies of all NOT submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia at the following address:

Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:
Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department
Attention: Water Quality Manager
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

9.4.3. OKR12000F: Discharges in the State of Oklahoma that are not under the authority of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, including activities associated with oil and gas exploration, drilling, operations, and pipelines (includes SIC Groups 13 and 46, and SIC codes 492 and 5171), and point source discharges associated with agricultural production, services, and silviculture (includes SIC Groups 01, 02, 07, 08, 09).

In accordance with Section 303 of the Clean Water Act and Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards (OAC 785: 45):

9.4.3.1 For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated "ORW" (Outstanding Resource Water) in Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards, this permit may only be used to authorize discharges from temporary construction activities. Certification is denied for any on-going activities such as sand and gravel mining or any mineral mining.

9.4.3.2 For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated "ORW" (Outstanding Resource Water) in Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards, certification is denied for any discharges originating from support activities, including concrete and asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, or borrow areas.

9.5. Region 8

9.5.1. MTR12000I: Indian country within the State of Montana

9.5.1.1 **The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation**. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation Reservation:

a. Permittees must send the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Tribes at least 30 days before construction starts.

b. Before submitting the Notice of Termination (NOT), permittees must clearly demonstrate to an appointed tribal staff person during an on-site inspection that requirements for site stabilization have been met.

c. The permittee must send a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the tribes.

d. Permittees may submit their SWPPPs and NOTs electronically to clintf@cskt.org.

Written NOI's, SWPPPs and NOT's may be mailed to:
Clint Folden, Water Quality Regulatory Specialist
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855

9.5.1.2 Fort Peck Tribes. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Fort Peck Reservation:

Permittees must notify the Fort Peck Office of Environmental Protection (OEP) two weeks prior to commencing construction.

9.6. Region 9

9.6.1. AZR12000I: Indian country within the State of Arizona.

9.6.1.1 **Hualapai Tribal Lands**. The following condition applies only for discharges on the Hualapai Reservation:

All notices of intent for proposed stormwater discharges under the CGP and all pollution prevention plans for stormwater discharges on Hualapai Tribal lands shall be submitted to Water Resources Program through the Tribal Chairman for review and approval, P.O. Box 179, Peach Springs, AZ 86434.

9.6.2. CAR12000I: Indian country within the State of California.

9.6.2.1 **Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley**. Big Pine Tribal Water Quality Standards Section VII(e): If a proposed action has the possibility to adversely affect the water quality of Big Pine Creek, an application must be filed with the Tribal Environmental Office. The application must describe the action proposed and its effects on the creek, how this information was derived, and a justification for the action. Upon satisfying these requirements, the Tribal Environmental Office will recommend or not recommend this proposal to be considered by the Tribal Council. Tribal Council will make a determination whether to consider the proposal further. If the Tribal Council wishes to consider the application further, the public participation process will take place (see paragraph VII(d)). The Tribal Council has the sole authority in permitting degradation to Big Pine Creek. If the Tribal Council makes the decision to allow degradation, they will submit their decision to the USEPA for review and approval.

9.6.3. GUR120000: The Island of Guam.

Permittees must adhere with imposed conditions for the project, in accordance with section 307(c)(1), of the Coastal Zone Management Act, 15 CFR part 930.

9.6.4. MPR120000: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

9.6.4.1 An Earthmoving and Erosion Control Permit must be obtained from DEQ prior to any construction activity covered under the NPDES General Permit.

9.6.4.2 All conditions and requirements set forth in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities must be complied with.

9.6.4.3 A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for stormwater discharges from construction activities must be approved by the Director of DEQ prior to submission of the Notice of Intent (NOI).

9.6.4.4 A NOI to be covered by the General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities must be submitted to DEQ and USEPA, Region IX, in the form prescribed by USEPA, accompanied by a SWPPP approval letter from DEQ.

9.6.4.5 The NOI must be postmarked fourteen (14) calendar days prior to any stormwater discharges and a copy is submitted to the Director of DEQ no later than seven (7) calendar days prior to any stormwater discharges.

9.6.4.6 Copies of all monitoring reports required by the NPDES General Permit are submitted to DEQ.

9.6.4.7 In accordance with Section 10.3(h) and (i) of the CNMI Water Quality Standards, DEQ reserves the right to deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on review of the NOI or other information made available to the Director.

9.6.5. NVR12000I: Indian country within the State of Nevada.

9.6.5.1 **Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe**. The following conditions apply only for discharges on the Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation:

a. A SWPPP for stormwater discharges from project construction activities must be submitted to, and approved by, the PLPT Environmental Department director, prior to the submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI or eNOI) to EPA.

b. The applicant is to submit a hard copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI or eNOI) and a draft or final copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by U.S. Mail to the Pyramid Lake Environmental Department at the address below:

Pyramid Lake Tribe Environmental Department
P.O. Box 256
Nixon, NV 89424

c. The applicant is to concurrently submit to the PLPT Environmental Department, hard copies of any other forms submitted to the EPA, including waivers, reporting, and Notice of Termination (NOT).

9.7. Region 10

9.7.1. IDR120000: The State of Idaho, except those located on Indian country.

For the complete text of Idaho's certification including the full anti-degradation analysis, please visit the IDEQ website at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/821491-usepa-npdes-general-permit-storm-water-discharges-401-certification-final-0412.pdf

9.7.1.1 The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) certification of this permit does not constitute authorization of your permitted activities by any other state or federal agency or private person or entity. DEQ's certification does not excuse you from the obligation to obtain any other necessary

approvals, authorizations or permits, including without limitation, the approval from the owner of a private water conveyance system, if one is required, to use the system in connection with the permitted activities.

9.7.1.2 Idaho's Antidegradation Policy. Idaho Water Quality Standards (WQS) (IDAPA 58.01.02) contain an antidegradation policy providing three levels of protection to water bodies in Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.02.051).

a. Tier 1 Protection. The first level of protection applies to all water bodies subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction and ensures that existing uses of a water body and the level of water quality necessary to protect those existing uses will be maintained and protected (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01; 58.01.02.052.01). Additionally, a Tier 1 review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).
b. Tier 2 Protection. The second level of protection applies to those water bodies considered high quality and ensures that no lowering of water quality will be allowed unless deemed necessary to accommodate important economic or social development (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.052.06).
c. Tier 3 Protection. The third level of protection applies to water bodies that have been designated outstanding resource waters and requires that activities not cause a lowering of water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03; 58.01.02.052.07).

DEQ is employing a water body by water body approach to implementing Idaho's antidegradation policy. This approach means that any water body fully supporting its beneficial uses will be considered high quality (Idaho Code § 39-3603(2)(b)(i)). Any water body not fully supporting its beneficial uses will be provided Tier 1 protection for that use, unless specific circumstances warranting Tier 2 protection are met (Idaho Code § 39-3603(2)(b)(iii)). The most recent federally approved Integrated Report and supporting data are used to determine support status and the tier of protection (Idaho Code § 39-3603(2)(b)). The primary pollutants of concern associated with stormwater discharges from construction activities are sediment and turbidity (as Total Suspended Solids). Other potential pollutants include the following: phosphorus, nitrogen and other nutrients from fertilizers; pesticides; petroleum products; construction chemicals; and solid wastes.

9.7.1.3 Protection and Maintenance of Existing Uses (Tier 1 Protection). In order to protect and maintain designated and existing beneficial uses, a permitted discharge must comply with narrative and numeric criteria of the Idaho WQS, as well as other provisions of the WQS such as Section 055, which addresses water quality limited waters. The permittee must notify the appropriate DEQ Regional Office (see table in Part 9.7.1.8 below for contact information) of any potential discharges to impaired waters - water bodies identified as "impaired" for sediment or a sediment-related parameter, such as total suspended solids (TSS) or turbidity, and/or nutrients, including impairments for nitrogen and/or phosphorus.

To determine the support status of the affected water body, the permittee must use the most current EPA-approved Integrated Report, available on Idaho DEQ's website: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/monitoring-assessment/integrated-report.aspx. Impaired waters are identified in Categories 4 and 5 of the Integrated Report. Category 4(a) reflects impaired waters for which a TMDL has been approved by EPA. Category 5

contains waters which have been identified as "impaired" but do not yet have an EPA-approved TMDL.

DEQ's webpage also has a link to the state's map-based Integrated Report which presents information from the Integrated Report in a searchable, map-based format: http://mapcase.deq.idaho.gov/wq2010/.

In addition to complying with the Part 3.2.2 requirements for any sediment or nutrient-impaired waters, permittee(s) must also comply with Idaho's numeric turbidity criteria, developed to protect aquatic life uses. The criterion states, "Turbidity shall not exceed background turbidity by more than 50 NTU instantaneously or more than 25 NTU for more than 10 consecutive days" (IDAPA 58.01.02250.02.e). For Waters of the State which have been identified as impaired due to sedimentation/siltation, the permittee must conduct turbidity monitoring as described below in Part 9.7.1.6

9.7.1.4 Protection of High-Quality Waters (Tier 2 Protection). To determine the support status of the affected water body, the permittee must use the most current EPA-approved Integrated Report, available on Idaho DEQ's website: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/monitoring-assessment/integrated-report.aspx. DEQ's webpage also has a link to the state's map-based Integrated Report which presents information from the Integrated Report in a searchable, map-based format: http://mapcase.deq.idaho.gov/wq2010/.

DEQ retains the authority to determine that a 303(d) listed water body is actually a high quality water body if there is biological, chemical or physical data to support such a determination. In cases where information submitted with the NOI, or available from other sources, indicates that further Tier 2 analysis is necessary and/or additional conditions are needed, either for a new project or an existing project with a significantly increased discharge, EPA and DEQ will conduct a review and require any appropriate additional controls. If during this review, EPA and DEQ decide that an additional Tier 2 protection is warranted, then EPA may either change the terms of coverage or terminate coverage under the CGP and require an individual permit.

9.7.1.5 Protection of Outstanding Resource Waters (Tier 3 Protection). Idaho's antidegradation policy requires that the quality of outstanding resource waters (ORWs) be maintained and protected from the impacts of point source discharges. No water bodies in Idaho have been designated as outstanding resource waters to date; however, it is possible that waters may become designated during the term of the CGP. Any applicant proposing to discharge to an ORW must obtain an individual NPDES permit from EPA.

9.7.1.6 Turbidity Monitoring. For Waters of the State which are identified in the Integrated Report as impaired for sedimentation/siltation, the permittee must conduct turbidity monitoring each day during construction activities when the project is not stabilized per Part 2.2 or shut down per Part 4.1.4.3 of the CGP. A properly and regularly calibrated turbidimeter is required.

A sample must be taken twice daily at an undisturbed area immediately upstream of the project area to establish background turbidity levels for each monitoring event. Background turbidity, location, date and time must be recorded prior to monitoring downstream of the project area.

A sample must also be taken twice daily immediately downstream from any point of discharge, and within any visible plume. The turbidity, location, date

and time must be recorded. The downstream sample(s) must be taken immediately following the upstream sample(s) in order to obtain meaningful and representative results.

Results from the compliance point sampling or observation must be compared to the background levels to determine whether project activities are causing an exceedance of state WQS. If the downstream turbidity is 50 NTUs or more than the upstream turbidity, or a plume is observed, then the project is causing an exceedance of the WQS. The permittee must inspect the condition of project BMPs. If the BMPs are functioning to their fullest capability, then the permittee must modify project activities and/or BMPs to correct the violation.

Copies of daily logs for turbidity monitoring must be available to DEQ upon request. The report must describe all exceedances and subsequent actions taken, including the effectiveness of the action.

9.7.1.7 Equivalent Analysis Waiver. Use of the "Equivalent Analysis Waiver" in Appendix C (Part C.3) of the CGP is not authorized.

9.7.1.8 Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Petroleum Products. Any spill of hazardous materials must be immediately reported to the appropriate DEQ regional office (see table of contacts, below) (IDAPA 58.01.02.850.03). Spills of petroleum products that exceed 25 gallons or that cause a visible sheen on nearby surface waters should be reported to DEQ within 24-hours. Petroleum product spills of less than 25 gallons or spills that do not cause a sheen on nearby surface waters shall only be reported to DEQ if clean-up cannot be accomplished within 24-hours (IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04).

DEQ Regional Office	Contact Name	Phone Number
Boise	Lance Holloway	208-373-0550
Coeur d'Alene	June Bergquist	208-769-1422
Idaho Falls	Troy Saffle	208-528-2650
Lewiston	John Cardwell	208-799-4370
Pocatello	Greg Mladenka	208-236-6160
Twin Falls	Balthasar Buhidar	208-736-2190

Outside of regular business hours, qualified spills shall be reported to the State Communications Center (1-800-632-8000 or 208-846-7610).

9.7.2. ORR12000I: Indian country within the State of Oregon.

9.7.2.1 **Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation**. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Umatilla Indian Reservation:

a. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservations (CTUIR) Water Quality Standards.

b. The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the CTUIR Water Resources Program at the address below, at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

c. The operator shall be responsible for submitting all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) required under this permit to the CTUIR Water Resources Program for review and determination that the SWPPP is sufficient to meet Tribal Water Quality Standards, prior to the beginning of any discharge activities taking place.

d. The operator shall be responsible for reporting an exceedance to Tribal Water Quality Standards to the CTUIR Water Resources Program at the same time it is reported to EPA.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Water Resources Program
46411 Timine Way
Pendleton, OR 97801

e. The CTUIR Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) requests copies of each NOI which will define whether or not the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, and if so, define the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE).

f. The THPO must be provided 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the permit application.

g. If the project is an undertaking, a cultural resource investigation must occur. All fieldwork must be conducted by qualified personnel (as outlined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines; http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm) and documented using Oregon Reporting Standards (http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/ARCH/arch_pubsandlinks.shtml). The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THOP must concur with the findings and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The THPO requires 30 days to review all reports.

h. The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. If historic properties are present, this written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate effects to historic properties.

i. For more information regarding the specifics of the cultural resources process, see 36 CFR Part 800.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Cultural Resources Protection Program
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
46411 Timine Way
Pendleton, OR 97801

9.7.2.2 Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The following conditions apply only for discharges on the Warm Springs Reservation:

a. All activities covered by this NPDES general permit occurring within a designated riparian buffer zone as established in Ordinance 74 (Integrated Resource Management Plan or IRMP) must be reviewed, approved and permitted through the Tribe's Hydraulic Permit Application process, including payment of any applicable fees.

b. All activities covered by this NPDES permit must follow all applicable land management and resource conservation requirements specified in the IRMP.

c. Operators of activities covered by this NPDES general permit must submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Tribe's Water Control Board at the following address for approval at least 30 days prior to beginning construction activity:

Chair, Warm Springs Water Control Board
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

d. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Water Quality Standards of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The operator shall be responsible for reporting an exceedance to Tribal Water Quality Standards to the Water Control Board at the address above.

e. The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the CTWS, Branch of Natural Resources, Tribal Environmental Office at the address above, at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

f. The CTWS Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) requests copies of each NOI which will define whether or not the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties, and if so, define the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE).

g. The THPO must be provided 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the permit application.

h. If the project is an undertaking, a cultural resource investigation must occur. All fieldwork must be conducted by qualified personnel (as outlined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines; http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm) and documented using Oregon Reporting Standards (http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/ARCH/arch_pubsandlinks.shtml). The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THOP must concur with the findings and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The THPO requires 30 days to review all reports.

i. The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. If historic properties are present, this written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate effects to historic properties.

j. For more information regarding the specifics of the cultural resources process, see 36 CFR Part 800.

9.7.3. WAR12000F: Areas in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian country, subject to construction by Federal Operators.

9.7.3.1 Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), sediment management standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR Part 131.36). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.

9.7.3.2 Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the state, the permittee shall apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), with all appropriate best management practices (BMPs) installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit.

9.7.3.3 Sampling & Numeric Effluent Limitations – For Sites Discharging to Certain Waterbodies on the 303(d) List

a. Permittees that discharge to water bodies listed as impaired by the State of Washington under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH or phosphorus, shall conduct water quality sampling according to the requirements of this subsection.

Parameter identified in 303(d) listing	Parameter/Units	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Water Quality Standard
Turbidity Fine Sediment Phosphorus	Turbidity/NTU	SM2130 or EPA180.1	Weekly, if discharging	If background is 50 NTU or less: 5 NTU over background; or If background is more than 50 NTU: 10% over background
High pH	pH/Standard Units	pH meter	Weekly, if discharging	In the range of 6.5 – 8.5

b. The operator must retain all monitoring results required by this section as part of the SWPPP. All data and related monitoring records must be provided to EPA or the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) upon request.

c. The operator must notify EPA when the discharge turbidity or discharge pH exceeds the water quality standards as defined in 5.b and 6.b below. All such reports must be submitted within 30 day s of measurement to EPA at the following address:

USEPA – Region 10
NPDES Compliance Unit - Attn: Federal Facilities Compliance Officer
1200 6th Avenue, Suite 900
OCE-133
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1846

d. All references and requirements associated with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act mean the most current EPA approved listing of impaired waters that exists on January 29, 2009, or the date when the operator's complete NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later. The most

recent EPA approved 303(d) list is available on Ecology's website at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/303d/2008/index.html.

e. Discharges to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus

i. Permittees which discharge to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus shall conduct turbidity sampling at the following locations to evaluate compliance with the water quality standard for turbidity:

(1) Background turbidity shall be measured in the 303(d) listed receiving water immediately upstream (upgradient) or outside the area of influence of the discharge.

(2) Discharge turbidity shall be measured at the point of discharge into the 303(d) listed receiving waterbody, inside the area of influence of the discharge; or

(3) Alternatively, discharge turbidity may be measured at the point where the discharge leaves the construction site, rather than in the receiving waterbody.

Based on sampling, if the discharge turbidity ever exceeds the water quality standard for turbidity (more than 5 NTU over background turbidity when the background turbidity is 50 NTU or less, or more than a 10% increase in turbidity when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTU), all future discharges shall comply with a numeric effluent limit which is equal to the water quality standard for turbidity. If the receiving water background turbidity is 50 NTU or less, the water quality standard is 5 NTU over background. If the receiving water background turbidity is more than 50 NTU, the water quality standard is 10% over background.

If a future discharge exceeds the water quality standard for turbidity, the permittee shall:

(1) Review the SWPPP for compliance with the permit and make appropriate revisions within seven days of the discharge that exceeded the standard.

(2) Fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, but no later than ten days of the discharge that exceeded the standard.

(3) Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

(4) Continue to sample daily until discharge turbidity meets the water quality standard for turbidity.

f. Discharges to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for High pH

i. Permittees which discharge to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for high pH shall conduct sampling one of the following locations to evaluate compliance with the water quality standard for pH (in the range of 6.5 – 8.5):

(1) pH shall be measured at the point of discharge into the 303(d) listed waterbody, inside the area of influence of the discharge; or,

(2) Alternatively, pH may be measured at the point where the discharge leaves the construction site, rather than in the receiving water.

ii. Based on the sampling set forth above, if the pH ever exceeds the water quality standard for pH (in the range of 6.5 – 8.5), all future discharges shall comply with a numeric effluent limit which is equal to the water quality standard for pH. If a future discharge exceeds the water quality standard for pH, the permittee shall:

(1) Review the SWPPP for compliance with the permit and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the discharge.

(2) Fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, but no later than 10 days of the discharge that exceeded the standards.

(3) Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

(4) Continue to sample daily until discharge meets the water quality standard for pH (in the range of 6.5 – 8.5).

9.7.3.4 Sampling & Limitations – For Sites Discharging to TMDLs

a. Discharges to a waterbodies subject to an applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, shall be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.

i. Where an applicable TMDL sets specific waste load allocations or requirements for discharges covered by this permit, discharges shall be consistent with any specific waste load allocations or requirements established by the applicable TMDL.

(1) Discharges shall be sampled weekly, or as otherwise specified by the TMDL, to evaluate compliance with the specific waste load allocations or requirements.

(2) Analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements shall conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136.

ii. Where an applicable TMDL has established a general waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but no specific requirements have been identified, compliance with this permit will be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL.

iii. Where an applicable TMDL has not specified a waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but has not excluded these discharges, compliance with this permit will be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL.

iv. Where an applicable TMDL specifically precludes or prohibits discharges from construction activity, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

b. Applicable TMDL means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, which has been completed and approved by EPA prior to February 16, 2012, or prior to the date the operator's complete NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later.

Completed TMDLs are available on Ecology's website at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/tmdl/TMDLsbyWria/TMDLbyWria.html, or by phone at (360) 407-6460.

9.7.4. WAR12000I: Indian country within the State of Washington

9.7.4.1 **Kalispel Tribe**. The following conditions apply only for discharges on the Kalispel Reservation:

a. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Kalispel Tribe's Water Quality Standards, and;

b. The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department (KNRD) at the same time as it is submitted to the EPA, and;

c. The operator shall submit all Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) to KNRD thirty (30) days prior to beginning any discharge activities for review, and;

d. The operator shall be responsible for reporting any exceedance of Tribal Water Quality Standards to KNRD at the same time it is reported to EPA, and;

e. Prior to any land disturbing activities on the Kalispel Indian Reservation and its dependent communities, the operator shall attain a cultural resource clearance letter from KNRD.

f. All tribal correspondence pertaining to the General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities shall be sent to:

Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department
Water Resources Program
PO Box 39
Usk, WA 99180

9.7.4.2 **Lummi Nation**. The following conditions apply only for discharges on the Lummi Reservation:

a. Pursuant to Lummi Code of Laws (LCL) 17.05.020(a), the operator must also obtain a land use permit from the Lummi Planning Department as provided in Title 15 of the Lummi Code of Laws and regulations adopted thereunder.

b. Pursuant to LCL 17.05.020(a), each operator shall develop and submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to the Lummi Water Resources Division for review and approval by the Water Resources Manager prior to beginning any discharge activities.

c. Pursuant to LCL Title 17, each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Lummi Indian Reservation (Lummi Administrative Regulations [LAR] 17 LAR 07.010 together with supplements and amendments thereto).

d. Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Lummi Water Resources Division at the same time it is submitted electronically to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and shall provide the Lummi Water Resources Division the acknowledgement of receipt of the NOI from the EPA and the associated NPDES tracking number provided by the EPA within 7 calendar days of receipt by EPA.

e. Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Lummi Water Resources Division at the same time it is submitted electronically to the EPA and shall provide the Lummi Water Resources Division the EPA acknowledgement of receipt of the NOT.

f. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, Notice of intent, Notice of Termination and associated correspondence with the EPA shall be submitted to:

Lummi Natural Resources Department
ATTN: Water Resources Manager
2616 Kwina Road
Bellingham, WA 98226-9298

g. Please see the Lummi Nation website (www.lummi-nsn.gov) and/or the Lummi Natural Resources Department website (http://lnnr.lummi-nsn.gov/LummiWebsite/Website.php?PageID=53) to review a copy of Title 17 of the Lummi Code of Laws, associated regulations, and the references upon which the conditions identified above are based.

9.7.4.3 **Makah Tribe**. The following conditions apply only for discharges on the Makah Reservation:

a. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Makah Tribe's Water Quality Standards.

b. The operator shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Makah Tribe Water Quality Program and Makah Fisheries Habitat Division for review and approval at least thirty (30) days prior to beginning any discharge activities.

c. The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent to the Makah Tribe Water Quality Program and Makah Fisheries Habitat Division at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

d. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and Notices of Intent shall be submitted to:

Ray Colby
Makah Tribal Water Quality
Water Quality Specialist
(360) 645-3162
colby.ray@centurytel.net
PO Box 115
Neah Bay, WA 98357

9.7.4.4 **Puyallup Tribe of Indians**. The following conditions apply only for discharges on the Puyallup Reservation:

a. Each permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Puyallup Tribe's Water Quality Standards, including antidegradation provisions. The Puyallup Natural Resources Department will conduct an antidegradation review for permitted activities that have the potential to lower water quality. The antidegradation review will be consistent with the Tribe's Antidegradation Implementation Procedures.

b. The permittee shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by EPA necessary to comply with the Puyallup Tribe's antidegradation policies if the discharge point is located within 1 linear mile upstream of waters designated by the Tribe.

c. Each permittee shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the Puyallup tribal Natural Resources Department at the address listed below at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians
3009 E. Portland Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98404
ATTN: Natural Resources Department – Bill Sullivan and Char Naylor

d. All supporting documentation and certifications in the NOI related to coverage under the general permit for Endangered Species Act purposes shall be submitted to Bill Sullivan and Char Naylor in the Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources Department for review.

e. If EPA requires coverage under an individual or alternative permit, the permittee shall submit a copy of the permit to Bill Sullivan and Char Naylor in the Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources Department at the address listed above.

f. The permittee shall submit all stormwater pollution prevention plans to Bill Sullivan and Char Naylor in the Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources Department for review and approval prior to beginning any activities resulting in a discharge to tribal waters.

g. The permittee shall conduct benchmark monitoring for turbidity and nutrients, complying with Section 3 monitoring requirements.

h. The permittee shall notify Bill Sullivan and Char Naylor prior to conducting inspections at construction sites generating stormwater discharged to tribal waters.

Appendix A - Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions

"Action Area" – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. See 50 CFR 402. For the purposes of this permit and for application of the Endangered Species Act requirements, the following areas are included in the definition of action area:

- The areas on the construction site where stormwater discharges originate and flow toward the point of discharge into the receiving waters (including areas where excavation, site development, or other ground disturbance activities occur) and the immediate vicinity. (Example: Where bald eagles nest in a tree that is on or bordering a construction site and could be disturbed by the construction activity or where grading causes stormwater to flow into a small wetland or other habitat that is on the site that contains listed species.)
- The areas where stormwater discharges flow from the construction site to the point of discharge into receiving waters. (Example: Where stormwater flows into a ditch, swale, or gully that leads to receiving waters and where listed species (such as listed amphibians) are found in the ditch, swale, or gully.)
- The areas where stormwater from construction activities discharge into receiving waters and the areas in the immediate vicinity of the point of discharge. (Example: Where stormwater from construction activities discharges into a stream segment that is known to harbor listed aquatic species.)
- The areas where stormwater controls will be constructed and operated, including any areas where stormwater flows to and from the stormwater controls. (Example: Where a stormwater retention pond would be built.)
- The areas upstream and/or downstream from the stormwater discharge into a stream segment that may be affected by these discharges. (Example: Where sediment discharged to a receiving stream settles downstream and impacts a breeding area of a listed aquatic species.)

"Agricultural Land" - cropland, grassland, rangeland, pasture, and other agricultural land, on which agricultural and forest-related products or livestock are produced and resource concerns may be addressed. Agricultural lands include cropped woodland, marshes, incidental areas included in the agricultural operation, and other types of agricultural land used for the production of livestock.

"Antidegradation Policy" or "Antidegradation Requirements" - the water quality standards regulation that requires States and Tribes to establish a three-tiered antidegradation program:

1. Tier 1 maintains and protects existing uses and water quality conditions necessary to support such uses. An existing use can be established by demonstrating that fishing, swimming, or other uses have actually occurred since November 28, 1975, or that the water quality is suitable to allow such uses to occur. Where an existing use is established, it must be protected even if it is not listed in the water quality standards as a designated use. Tier 1 requirements are applicable to all surface waters.
2. Tier 2 maintains and protects "high quality" waters -- water bodies where existing conditions are better than necessary to support CWA § 101(a)(2) "fishable/swimmable"

uses. Water quality can be lowered in such waters. However, State and Tribal Tier 2 programs identify procedures that must be followed and questions that must be answered before a reduction in water quality can be allowed. In no case may water quality be lowered to a level which would interfere with existing or designated uses.

3. Tier 3 maintains and protects water quality in outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs). Except for certain temporary changes, water quality cannot be lowered in such waters. ONRWs generally include the highest quality waters of the United States. However, the ONRW classification also offers special protection for waters of exceptional ecological significance, i.e., those which are important, unique, or sensitive ecologically. Decisions regarding which water bodies qualify to be ONRWs are made by States and authorized Indian Tribes.

"Arid Areas" – areas with an average annual rainfall of 0 to 10 inches.

"Bank" (e.g., stream bank or river bank) – the rising ground bordering the channel of a water of the U.S.

"Bluff" – a steep headland, promontory, riverbank, or cliff.

"Borrow Areas" – the areas where materials are dug for use as fill, either onsite or off-site.

"Bypass" – the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).

"Cationic Treatment Chemical" – polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in stormwater discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.

"Commencement of Earth-Disturbing Activities" - the initial disturbance of soils (or 'breaking ground') associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction-related activities (e.g., stockpiling of fill material).

"Commencement of Pollutant-Generating Activities" – at construction sites (for the purposes of this permit) occurs in any of the following circumstances:

- Clearing, grubbing, grading, and excavation has begun;
- Raw materials related to your construction activity, such as building materials or products, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, oils, or other chemicals have been placed at your site;
- Use of authorized non-stormwater for washout activities, or dewatering activities, have begun; or
- Any other activity has begun that causes the generation of or the potential generation of pollutants.

"Construction Activities" – earth-disturbing activities, such as the clearing, grading, and excavation of land.

"Construction and Development Effluent Limitations and New Source Performance Standards" (C&D Rule) – as published in 40 CFR § 450 is the regulation requiring effluent limitations guidelines

(ELG's) and new source performance standards (NSPS) for controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites.

"Construction Site" – the land or water area where construction activities will occur and where stormwater controls will be installed and maintained. The construction site includes construction support activities, which may be located at a different part of the property from where the primary construction activity will take place, or on a different piece of property altogether. The construction site is often a smaller subset of the lot or parcel within which the project is taking place.

"Construction Support Activities" – a construction-related activity that specifically supports the construction activity and involves earth disturbance or pollutant-generating activities of its own, and can include activities associated with concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, materials storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas.

"Construction Waste" – discarded material (such as packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, steel, pipe, and electrical cuttings, plastics, and styrofoam).

"Conveyance Channel" – a temporary or permanent waterway designed and installed to safely convey stormwater flow within and out of a construction site.

"Corrective Action" – for the purposes of the permit, any action taken to (1) repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and (3) remedy a permit violation.

"Critical Habitat" – as defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 for a threatened or endangered species, (i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

"CWA" – the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.

"Dewatering" – the act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, and trenches.

"Discharge" – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant."

"Discharge of a Pollutant" – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

"Discharge Point" – for the purposes of this permit, the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the construction site.

"Discharge-Related Activity" – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction, and operation of stormwater controls to control, reduce, or prevent pollutants from being discharged.

"Discharge to an Impaired Water" – for the purposes of this permit, a discharge to an impaired water occurs if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a State, Tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the first water of the U.S. that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

"Domestic Waste" – for the purposes of this permit, typical household trash, garbage or rubbish items generated by construction activities.

"Drainageway" – an open linear depression, whether constructed or natural, that functions for the collection and drainage of surface water.

"Drought-Stricken Area" – for the purposes of this permit, an area in which the National Oceanic and Atomospheric Administration's U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates for the period during which the construction will occur that any of the following conditions are likely: (1) "Drought to persist or intensify", (2) "Drought ongoing, some improvement", (3) "Drought likely to improve, impacts ease", or (4) "Drought development likely". See http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.gif.

"Earth-Disturbing Activity" or "Land-Disturbing Activity" – actions taken to alter the existing vegetation and/or underlying soil of a site, such as clearing, grading, site preparation (e.g., excavating, cutting, and filling), soil compaction, and movement and stockpiling of top soils.

"Effective Operating Condition" – for the purposes of this permit, a stormwater control is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

"Effluent Limitations" – for the purposes of this permit, any of the Part 2 or Part 3 requirements.

"Effluent Limitations Guideline" (ELG) – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

"Electronic Notice of Intent" (eNOI) – EPA's online system for submitting electronic Construction General Permit forms.

"Eligible" – for the purposes of this permit, refers to stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges that are authorized for coverage under this general permit.

"Emergency-Related Project" – a project initiated in response to a public emergency (e.g., natural disaster, disruption in essential public services), for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services.

"Endangered Species" – defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose

protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

"Excursion" – a measured value that exceeds a specified limit.

"Existing Project" – a construction project that commenced construction activities prior to February 16, 2012 (April 9, 2012 for the State of Idaho, except for Indian Country; April 13, 2012 for areas in the state of Washington, except for Indian Country, subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator; May 9, 2012 for projects in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin).

"Exit Points" – any points of egress from the construction site to be used by vehicles and equipment during construction activities.

"Exposed Soils" – for the purposes of this permit, soils that as a result of earth-disturbing activities are left open to the elements.

"Federal Operator" – an entity that meets the definition of "Operator" in this permit and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing construction activity for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

"Final Stabilization" – on areas not covered by permanent structures, either (1) vegetation has been established, or for arid or semi-arid areas, will be established that provides a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the natural background vegetative cover, or (2) non-vegetative stabilization methods have been implemented to provide effective cover for exposed portions of the site.

"Hazardous Materials" or "Hazardous Substances" or "Hazardous or Toxic Waste" – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

"Historic Property" – as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act regulations means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

"Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment" – for the purposes of this permit, waters identified as impaired on the CWA Section 303(d) list, or waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL. Your construction site will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

"Impervious Surface" – for the purpose of this permit, any land surface with a low or no capacity for soil infiltration including, but not limited to, pavement, sidewalks, parking areas and driveways, packed gravel or soil, or rooftops.

"Indian Country" or "Indian Country Lands" – defined at 40 CFR §122.2 as:

1. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
2. All dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.

"Infeasible" – for the purpose of this permit, infeasible means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conflict with state water rights law.

"Install" or "Installation" – when used in connection with stormwater controls, to connect or set in position stormwater controls to make them operational.

"Intermittent (or Seasonal) Stream" – one which flows at certain times of the year when groundwater provides water for stream flow, as well as during and immediately after some precipitation events or snowmelt.

"Jar test" – a test designed to simulate full-scale coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation water treatment processes by taking into account the possible conditions.

"Landward" – positioned or located away from a waterbody, and towards the land.

"Level Spreader" – a temporary stormwater control used to spread stormwater flow uniformly over the ground surface as sheet flow to prevent concentrated, erosive flows from occurring.

"Linear Project" – includes 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.

"Minimize" – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater controls that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" or "MS4" – defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned and operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and

4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES) – defined at 40 CFR §122.2 as the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of CWA. The term includes an 'approved program.'

"Native Topsoil" – the uppermost layer of naturally occurring soil for a particular area, and is often rich in organic matter, biological activity, and nutrients.

"Native Vegetation" – the species of plants that have developed for a particular region or ecosystem and are considered endemic to that region or ecosystem.

"Natural Buffer" – for the purposes of this permit, an area of undisturbed natural cover surrounding surface waters within which construction activities are restricted. Natural cover includes the vegetation, exposed rock, or barren ground that exists prior to commencement of earth-disturbing activities.

"Natural Vegetation" – vegetation that occurs spontaneously without regular management, maintenance or species introductions, removals, and that generally has a strong component of native species.

"New Operator of a New or Existing Project" – an operator that through transfer of ownership and/or operation replaces the operator of an already permitted construction project.

"New Project" – a construction project that commences construction activities on or after February 16 (or on or after April 9, 2012 for the State of Idaho, except for Indian Country; April 13, 2012 for areas in the state of Washington, except for Indian Country, subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator; May 9, 2012 for projects in the following areas: the Fond du Lac Band and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Minnesota; and the Bad River Band and Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa in Wisconsin).

"New Source" – for the purpose of this permit, a construction project that commenced construction activities after February 1, 2010.

"New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)" – for the purposes of this permit, NSPS are technology-based standards that apply to construction sites that are new sources under 40 CFR 450.24.

"Non-Stormwater Discharges" – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.

"Non-Turbid" – a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedence of turbidity-related water quality standards.

"Notice of Intent" (NOI) – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under the Construction General Permit.

"Notice of Termination" (NOT) – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under the Construction General Permit.

"Operational" – for the purpose of this permit, stormwater controls are made "operational" when they have been installed and implemented, are functioning as designed, and are properly maintained.

"Operator" – for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
2. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit).

This definition is provided to inform permittees of EPA's interpretation of how the regulatory definitions of "owner or operator" and "facility or activity" are applied to discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity.

"Ordinary High Water Mark" – the line on the shore established by fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and/or the presence of litter and debris.

"Outfall" – see "Discharge Point."

"Permitting Authority" – for the purposes of this permit, EPA, a Regional Administrator of EPA, or an authorized representative.

"Point(s) of Discharge" – see "Discharge Point."

"Point Source" – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

"Pollutant" – defined at 40 CFR §122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.

"Pollutant-Generating Activities" – at construction sites (for the purposes of this permit), those activities that lead to or could lead to the generation of pollutants, either as a result of earth-disturbance or a related support activity. Some of the types of pollutants that are typically found at construction sites are:

- sediment;
- nutrients;
- heavy metals;
- pesticides and herbicides;
- oil and grease;
- bacteria and viruses;

ATTACHMENT C

Supporting Information and Erosion Control Typical Drawings

Included:

USDA Soil Report

Drainage Design Calculations

Erosion Control Typical Drawings

Sediment Loss Calculations

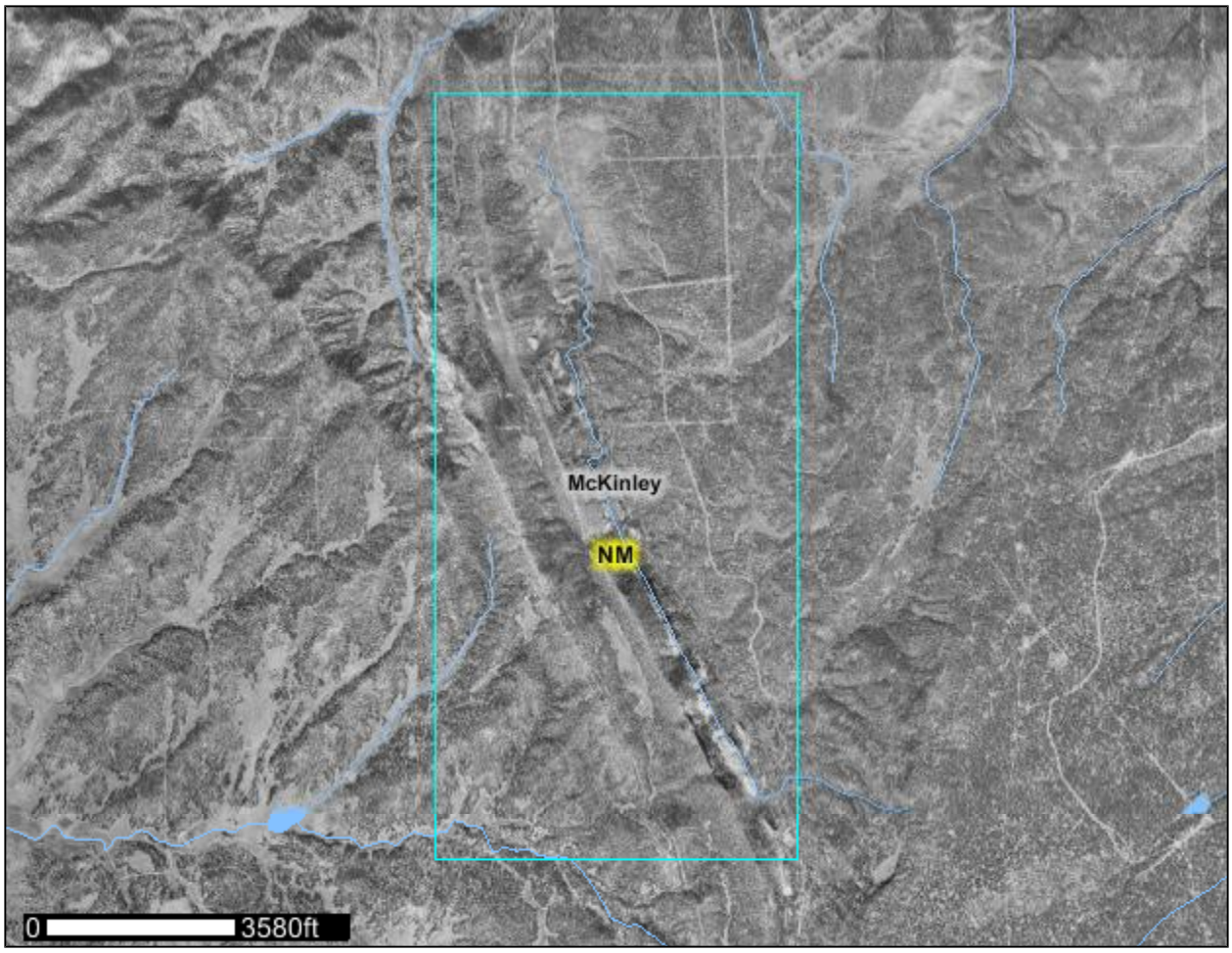
USDA Soil Report

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

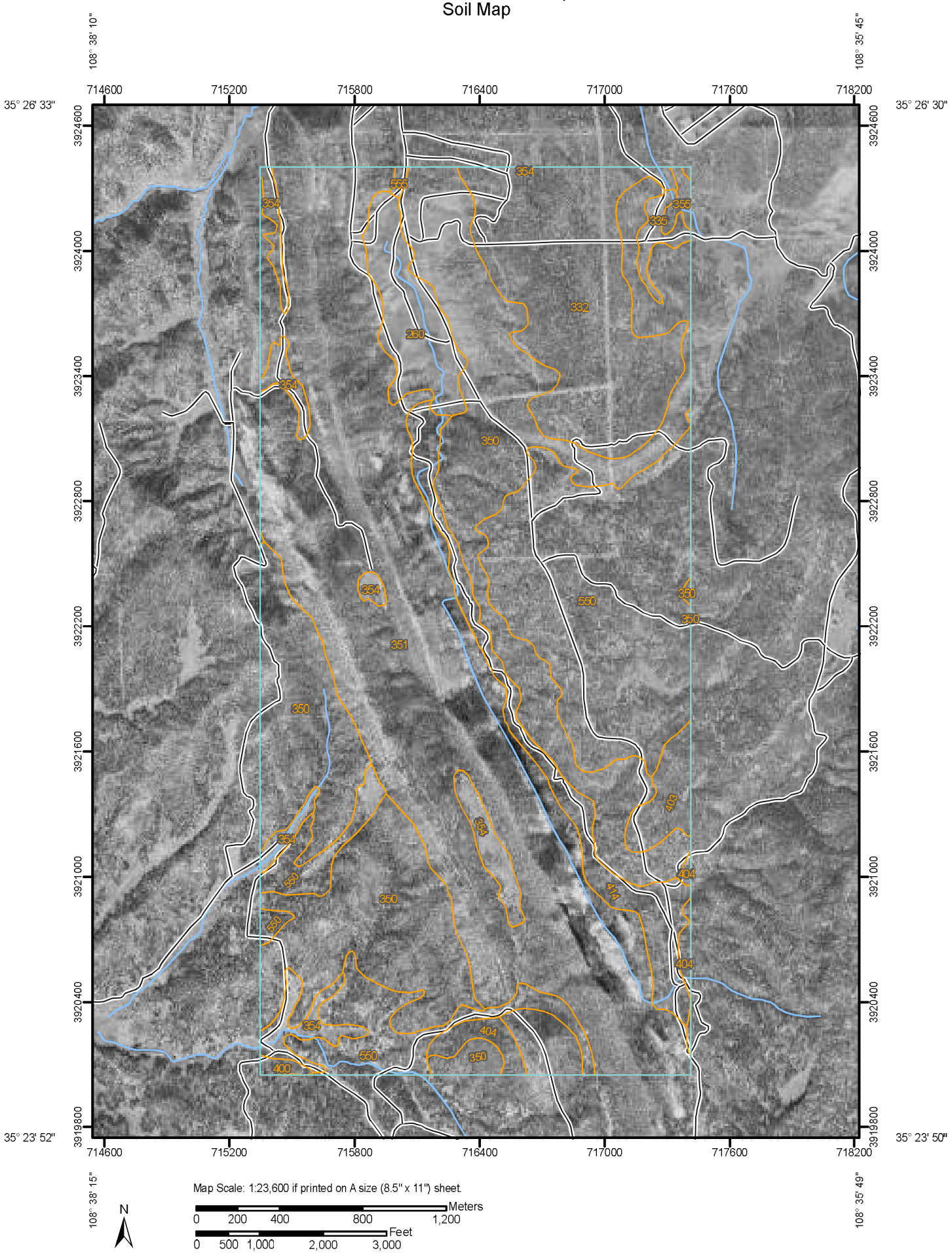
A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties



January 18, 2011

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Unit Legend

McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties (NM692)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
260	Quarries and pits	65.5	2.9%
332	Evpark-Arabrab complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	223.5	10.0%
335	Venadito clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	12.8	0.6%
350	Toldohn-Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes	594.4	26.7%
351	Rock outcrop-Vessilla complex, 35 to 70 percent slopes	736.7	33.1%
354	Knifehill loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	69.1	3.1%
355	Rizno-Tekapo-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 45 percent slopes	6.3	0.3%
400	Shoemaker-Stozuni complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	4.1	0.2%
403	Valnor-Techado complex, 2 to 25 percent slopes	26.9	1.2%
404	Rock outcrop-Techado-Stozuni complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes	21.9	1.0%
414	Zunalei-Corzuni loamy fine sands, 2 to 10 percent slopes	85.6	3.8%
550	Bryway-Galzuni loams, 1 to 8 percent slopes	376.0	16.9%
555	Parkelei-Evpark fine sandy loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	2.1	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**2,224.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

McKinley County Area, New Mexico, McKinley County and Parts of Cibola and San Juan Counties

260—Quarries and pits

Map Unit Composition

Quarries and pits: 95 percent

Description of Quarries And Pits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 200 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Bedrock

332—Evpark-Arabrab complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 6,800 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 49 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Evpark and similar soils: 50 percent
Arabrab and similar soils: 40 percent

Description of Evpark

Setting

Landform: Dip slopes on cuestas, mesas
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits over slope alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

350—Toldohn-Vessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 6,800 to 8,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 49 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition

Toldohn and similar soils: 35 percent
Vessilla and similar soils: 30 percent
Rock outcrop: 20 percent

Description of Toldohn

Setting

Landform: Breaks, ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, shoulder, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope, crest, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Slope alluvium over residuum weathered from shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 5 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 2.0
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s
Ecological site: Pinus edulis-Juniperus monosperma/Quercus gambelii/Bouteloua gracilis (F035XG134NM)
Other vegetative classification: pinyon-juniper forest (null_3)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Gravelly clay loam
4 to 11 inches: Clay
11 to 20 inches: Bedrock

Description of Vessilla

Setting

Landform: Breaks, structural benches on ridges, structural benches on hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, backslope, footslope, shoulder

20 to 50 inches: Fine sandy loam
50 to 70 inches: Fine sandy loam

Description of Corzuni

Setting
Landform: Dip slopes on cuestas, fan remnants on valley sides
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Parent material: Eolian deposits over fan alluvium derived from sandstone

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 10 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c
Ecological site: Pinus ponderosa-Pinus edulis/Muhlenbergia montana-Bouteloua curtipendula (F039XA007NM)
Other vegetative classification: Ponderosa Pine Forest (null_5)

Typical profile
0 to 1 inches: Slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 8 inches: Loamy fine sand
8 to 29 inches: Fine sandy loam
29 to 45 inches: Fine sandy loam
45 to 70 inches: Fine sandy loam

550—Bryway-Galzuni loams, 1 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 49 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 135 days

Map Unit Composition
Bryway and similar soils: 50 percent
Galzuni and similar soils: 35 percent

Description of Bryway

Setting

Landform: Hills, dip slopes on cuestas, mesas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, backslope, footslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, head slope, crest, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear
Parent material: Slope alluvium derived from sandstone over residuum weathered from shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6c
Ecological site: Loamy (R035XA112NM)
Other vegetative classification: pinyon-juniper forest (null_3)

Typical profile

0 to 2 inches: Loam
2 to 6 inches: Clay loam
6 to 32 inches: Clay
32 to 40 inches: Bedrock

Description of Galzuni

Setting

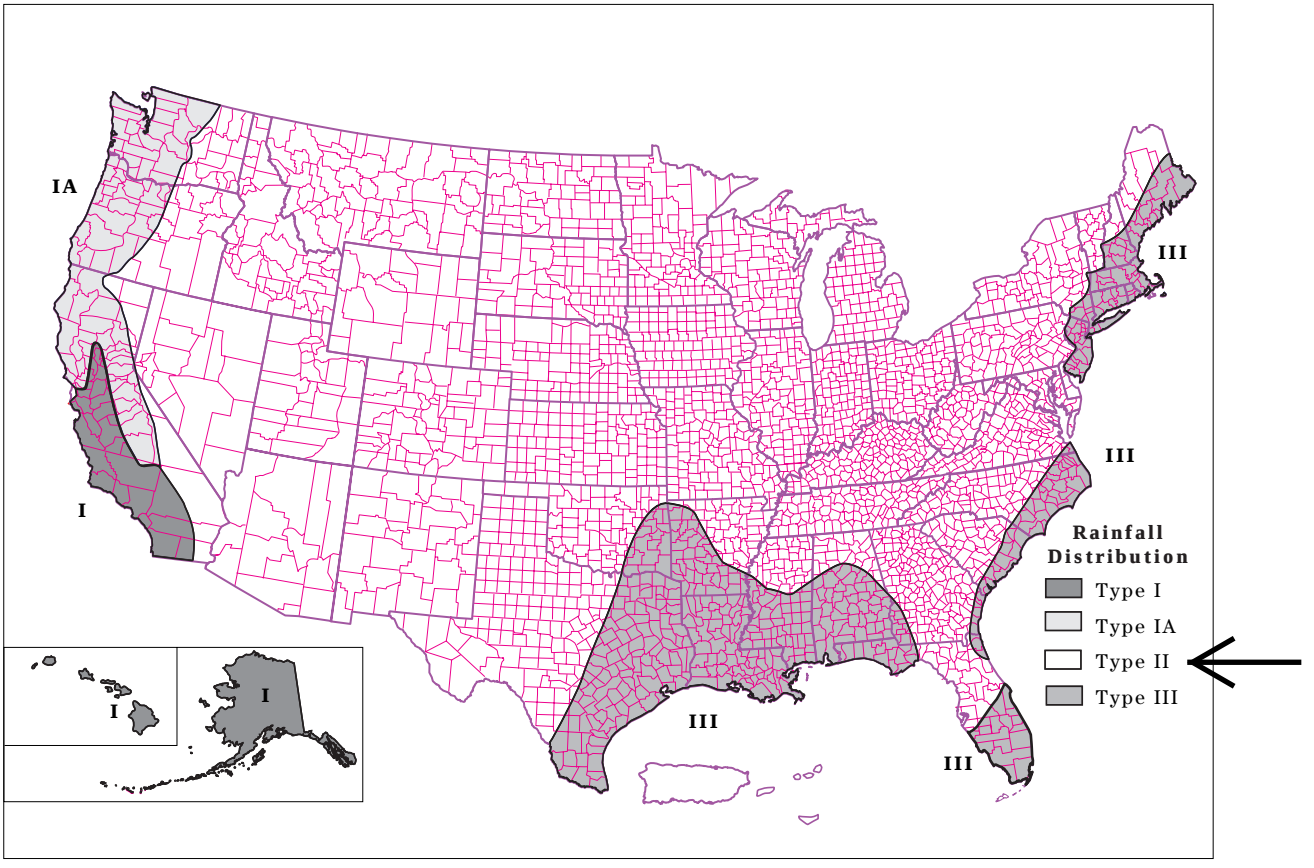
Landform: Fan remnants, dip slopes on cuestas, mesas
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear
Parent material: Eolian deposits over slope alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Drainage Design Calculations

Figure B-2 Approximate geographic boundaries for NRCS (SCS) rainfall distributions



Rainfall data sources

This section lists the most current 24-hour rainfall data published by the National Weather Service (NWS) for various parts of the country. Because NWS Technical Paper 40 (TP-40) is out of print, the 24-hour rainfall maps for areas east of the 105th meridian are included here as figures B-3 through B-8. For the area generally west of the 105th meridian, TP-40 has been superseded by NOAA Atlas 2, the Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the Western United States, published by the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration.

East of 105th meridian

Hershfield, D.M. 1961. Rainfall frequency atlas of the United States for durations from 30 minutes to 24 hours and return periods from 1 to 100 years. U.S. Dept. Commerce, Weather Bur. Tech. Pap. No. 40. Washington, DC. 155 p.

West of 105th meridian

Miller, J.F., R.H. Frederick, and R.J. Tracey. 1973. Precipitation-frequency atlas of the Western United States. Vol. I Montana; Vol. II, Wyoming; Vol III, Colorado; Vol. IV, New Mexico; Vol V, Idaho; Vol. VI, Utah; Vol. VII, Nevada; Vol. VIII, Arizona; Vol. IX, Washington; Vol. X, Oregon; Vol. XI, California. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Weather Service, NOAA Atlas 2. Silver Spring, MD.

Alaska

Miller, John F. 1963. Probable maximum precipitation and rainfall-frequency data for Alaska for areas to 400 square miles, durations to 24 hours and return periods from 1 to 100 years. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Weather Bur. Tech. Pap. No. 47. Washington, DC. 69 p.

Hawaii

Weather Bureau. 1962. Rainfall-frequency atlas of the Hawaiian Islands for areas to 200 square miles, durations to 24 hours and return periods from 1 to 100 years. U.S. Dept. Commerce, Weather Bur. Tech. Pap. No. 43. Washington, DC. 60 p.

Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

Weather Bureau. 1961. Generalized estimates of probable maximum precipitation and rainfall-frequency data for Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands for areas to 400 square miles, durations to 24 hours, and return periods from 1 to 100 years. U.S. Dept. Commerce, Weather Bur. Tech. Pap. No. 42. Washington, DC. 94 P.

POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES FROM NOAA ATLAS 14

FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO (29-3305) 35.4667 N 108.5333 W 7073 feet

from "Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States" NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, Version 4
G.M. Bonnin, D. Martin, B. Lin, T. Parzybok, M.Yekta, and D. Riley
NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland, 2006

Extracted: Wed Dec 22 2010

Confidence Limits | Seasonality | Related Info | GIS data | Maps | Docs | Return to State Map

Precipitation Frequency Estimates (inches)

AEP* (1-in-Y)	5 min	10 min	15 min	30 min	60 min	120 min	3 hr	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	48 hr	4 day	7 day	10 day	20 day	30 day	45 day	60 day
2	0.22	0.33	0.41	0.55	0.68	0.81	0.87	1.02	1.16	1.18	1.33	1.60	1.86	2.15	2.82	3.46	4.29	4.88
5	0.32	0.48	0.60	0.80	0.99	1.16	1.23	1.40	1.58	1.63	1.81	2.16	2.52	2.89	3.81	4.66	5.75	6.51
10	0.39	0.59	0.73	0.98	1.21	1.42	1.49	1.67	1.87	1.94	2.15	2.55	2.96	3.38	4.46	5.44	6.68	7.53
25	0.48	0.73	0.90	1.22	1.51	1.77	1.84	2.04	2.24	2.36	2.58	3.05	3.52	4.00	5.29	6.39	7.82	8.76
50	0.55	0.84	1.04	1.40	1.74	2.06	2.13	2.33	2.53	2.68	2.92	3.43	3.94	4.46	5.90	7.08	8.63	9.63
100	0.63	0.96	1.19	1.60	1.98	2.36	2.44	2.64	2.83	3.02	3.26	3.82	4.36	4.91	6.51	7.77	9.41	10.45
200	0.71	1.08	1.34	1.81	2.24	2.69	2.77	2.96	3.15	3.37	3.62	4.20	4.78	5.36	7.12	8.43	10.17	11.25
500	0.83	1.26	1.56	2.10	2.60	3.16	3.25	3.42	3.62	3.87	4.10	4.73	5.35	5.95	7.91	9.29	11.13	12.24
1000	0.92	1.40	1.74	2.35	2.90	3.55	3.65	3.81	4.01	4.25	4.48	5.14	5.78	6.39	8.51	9.93	11.83	12.96

* These precipitation frequency estimates are based on an annual maxima series. AEP is the Annual Exceedance Probability.
Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 Document for more information. NOTE: Formatting forces estimates near zero to appear as zero.

* Upper bound of the 90% confidence interval Precipitation Frequency Estimates (inches)

AEP** (1-in-Y)	5 min	10 min	15 min	30 min	60 min	120 min	3 hr	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	48 hr	4 day	7 day	10 day	20 day	30 day	45 day	60 day
2	0.26	0.39	0.48	0.65	0.81	0.96	1.02	1.17	1.33	1.34	1.47	1.79	2.08	2.36	3.12	3.83	4.73	5.38
5	0.37	0.57	0.70	0.95	1.17	1.37	1.44	1.61	1.79	1.81	1.99	2.43	2.81	3.18	4.22	5.15	6.35	7.16
10	0.45	0.69	0.86	1.15	1.43	1.68	1.74	1.91	2.12	2.13	2.37	2.87	3.30	3.72	4.93	6.00	7.36	8.27
25	0.57	0.86	1.07	1.44	1.78	2.09	2.15	2.34	2.54	2.59	2.84	3.43	3.92	4.40	5.84	7.05	8.61	9.60
50	0.65	0.99	1.23	1.65	2.05	2.42	2.48	2.67	2.87	2.94	3.21	3.86	4.39	4.91	6.52	7.82	9.51	10.54
100	0.74	1.13	1.40	1.89	2.34	2.78	2.84	3.02	3.19	3.31	3.59	4.29	4.86	5.41	7.20	8.58	10.39	11.45
200	0.84	1.28	1.59	2.14	2.64	3.17	3.23	3.39	3.57	3.69	3.98	4.73	5.32	5.90	7.88	9.31	11.23	12.33
500	0.98	1.49	1.85	2.49	3.09	3.73	3.79	3.92	4.10	4.23	4.52	5.33	5.96	6.57	8.79	10.28	12.32	13.44
1000	1.10	1.67	2.07	2.79	3.46	4.20	4.27	4.37	4.56	4.67	4.94	5.78	6.44	7.06	9.48	11.00	13.12	14.26

* The upper bound of the confidence interval at 90% confidence level is the value which 5% of the simulated quantile values for a given frequency are greater than.
** These precipitation frequency estimates are based on an annual maxima series. AEP is the Annual Exceedance Probability.

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 Document for more information. NOTE: Formatting prevents estimates near zero to appear as zero.

* Lower bound of the 90% confidence interval Precipitation Frequency Estimates (inches)

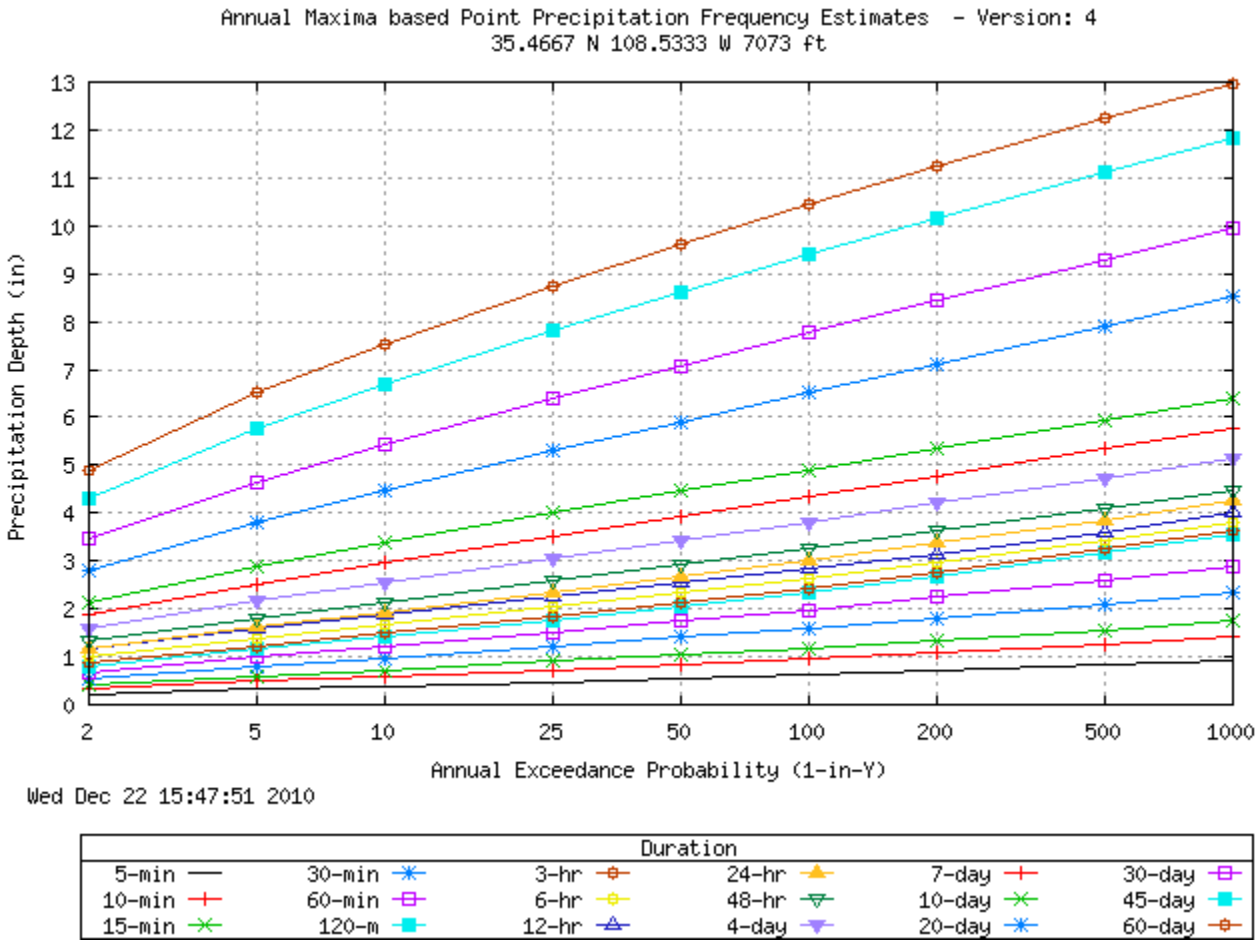
AEP** (1-in-Y)	5 min	10 min	15 min	30 min	60 min	120 min	3 hr	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	48 hr	4 day	7 day	10 day	20 day	30 day	45 day	60 day
2	0.19	0.28	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.69	0.75	0.90	1.03	1.07	1.21	1.43	1.67	1.94	2.55	3.13	3.88	4.43
5	0.27	0.41	0.51	0.68	0.84	0.99	1.05	1.22	1.39	1.47	1.64	1.94	2.26	2.62	3.44	4.21	5.20	5.90
10	0.32	0.49	0.61	0.83	1.02	1.20	1.27	1.46	1.64	1.75	1.95	2.29	2.65	3.06	4.03	4.90	6.03	6.81
25	0.40	0.61	0.76	1.02	1.26	1.49	1.56	1.77	1.97	2.12	2.33	2.72	3.14	3.61	4.76	5.75	7.04	7.90
50	0.46	0.70	0.87	1.17	1.45	1.71	1.79	2.01	2.20	2.40	2.62	3.05	3.51	4.02	5.30	6.36	7.75	8.68
100	0.52	0.79	0.98	1.32	1.64	1.95	2.04	2.26	2.45	2.69	2.91	3.38	3.87	4.41	5.82	6.94	8.42	9.41

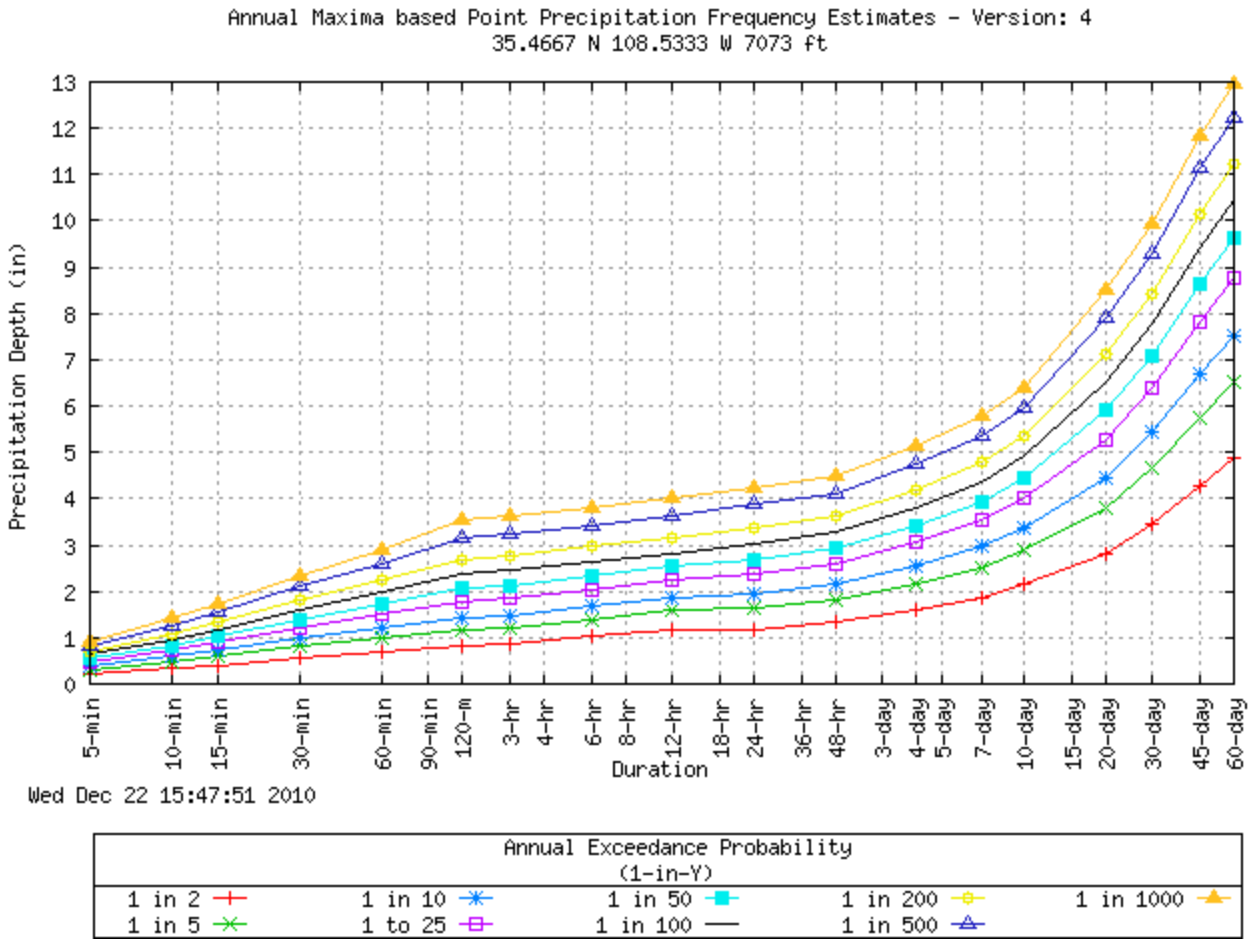
200	0.58	0.89	1.10	1.48	1.83	2.20	2.29	2.51	2.71	2.98	3.21	3.70	4.23	4.79	6.33	7.51	9.07	10.09
500	0.67	1.02	1.26	1.70	2.10	2.55	2.64	2.86	3.06	3.39	3.61	4.14	4.69	5.29	7.01	8.24	9.89	10.94
1000	0.74	1.12	1.39	1.87	2.32	2.82	2.92	3.14	3.36	3.71	3.91	4.46	5.04	5.66	7.49	8.75	10.48	11.54

* The lower bound of the confidence interval at 90% confidence level is the value which 5% of the simulated quantile values for a given frequency are less than.
** These precipitation frequency estimates are based on an annual maxima series. AEP is the Annual Exceedance Probability.

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 Document for more information. NOTE: Formatting prevents estimates near zero to appear as zero.

Text version of tables





Related Information

Maps & Aerials

Click here to see topographic maps and aerial photographs available for this location from Microsoft Research Maps

Watershed/Streamflow Information

Click here to see watershed and streamflow information available for this location from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's site

Climate Data Sources

National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) database

Locate NCDC climate stations within:

+/-30 minutes or +/-1 degree of this location. Digital ASCII data can be obtained directly from **NCDC**.

Note: Precipitation frequency results are based on analysis of precipitation data from a variety of sources, but largely NCDC. The following links provide general information about observing sites in the area, regardless of if their data was used in this study. For detailed information about the stations used in this study, please refer to the matching documentation available at the PF Document page

Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) SNOTEL dataset

At present, there are more than 700 SNOTEL sites typically located in the mountainous regions of the Western U.S. that report daily and/or hourly precipitation, air temperture, snow water equivalent and snow depth data.

US Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
Office of Hydrologic Development

1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Questions?: HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov

Disclaimer

from essentially 0 micrometers per second (0 inches per hour) to 0.9 micrometers per second (0.1 inches per hour). For simplicity, either case is considered impermeable for hydrologic soil group purposes. In some cases, saturated hydraulic conductivity (a quantitatively measured characteristic) data are not always readily available or obtainable. In these situations, other soil properties such as texture, compaction (bulk density), strength of soil structure, clay mineralogy, and organic matter are used to estimate water movement. Tables 7–1 and 7–2 relate saturated hydraulic conductivity to hydrologic soil group.

The four hydrologic soil groups (HSGs) are described as:

Group A—Soils in this group have low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water is transmitted freely through the soil. Group A soils typically have less than 10 percent clay and more than 90 percent sand or gravel and have gravel or sand textures. Some soils having loamy sand, sandy loam, loam or silt loam textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.

The limits on the diagnostic physical characteristics of group A are as follows. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers exceeds 40.0 micrometers per second (5.67 inches per hour). The depth to any water impermeable layer is greater than 50 centimeters [20 inches]. The depth to the water table is greater than 60 centimeters [24 inches]. Soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a water impermeable layer are in group A if the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface exceeds 10 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour).

Group B—Soils in this group have moderately low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is unimpeded. Group B soils typically have between 10 percent and 20 percent clay and 50 percent to 90 percent sand and have loamy sand or sandy loam textures. Some soils having loam, silt loam, silt, or sandy clay loam textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.

The limits on the diagnostic physical characteristics of group B are as follows. The saturated hydraulic conductivity in the least transmissive layer between the surface and 50 centimeters [20 inches] ranges from 10.0 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour) to 40.0 micrometers per second (5.67 inches per hour). The depth to any water impermeable layer is greater than 50 centimeters [20 inches]. The depth to the water table is greater than 60 centimeters [24 inches]. Soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a water impermeable layer or water table are in group B if the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface exceeds 4.0 micrometers per second (0.57 inches per hour) but is less than 10.0 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour).

Group C—Soils in this group have moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is somewhat restricted. Group C soils typically have between 20 percent and 40 percent clay and less than 50 percent sand and have loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, and silty clay loam textures. Some soils having clay, silty clay, or sandy clay textures may be placed in this group if they are well aggregated, of low bulk density, or contain greater than 35 percent rock fragments.

The limits on the diagnostic physical characteristics of group C are as follows. The saturated hydraulic conductivity in the least transmissive layer between the surface and 50 centimeters [20 inches] is between 1.0 micrometers per second (0.14 inches per hour) and 10.0 micrometers per second (1.42 inches per hour). The depth to any water impermeable layer is greater than 50 centimeters [20 inches]. The depth to the water table is greater than 60 centimeters [24 inches]. Soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a restriction or water table are in group C if the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface exceeds 0.40 micrometers per second (0.06 inches per hour) but is less than 4.0 micrometers per second (0.57 inches per hour).

Group D—Soils in this group have high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water movement through the soil is restricted or very restricted. Group D soils typically have greater than 40 percent clay, less than 50 percent sand, and have clayey textures. In some areas, they also have high shrink-swell potential. All soils with a depth to a water impermeable layer less than 50 centimeters [20 inches] and all soils with a water table

within 60 centimeters [24 inches] of the surface are in this group, although some may have a dual classification, as described in the next section, if they can be adequately drained.

The limits on the physical diagnostic characteristics of group D are as follows. For soils with a water impermeable layer at a depth between 50 centimeters and 100 centimeters [20 and 40 inches], the saturated hydraulic conductivity in the least transmissive soil layer is less than or equal to 1.0 micrometers per second (0.14 inches per hour). For soils that are deeper than 100 centimeters [40 inches] to a restriction or water table, the saturated hydraulic conductivity of all soil layers within 100 centimeters [40 inches] of the surface is less than or equal to 0.40 micrometers per second (0.06 inches per hour).

Dual hydrologic soil groups—Certain wet soils are placed in group D based solely on the presence of a water table within 60 centimeters [24 inches] of the surface even though the saturated hydraulic conductivity may be favorable for water transmission. If these soils can be adequately drained, then they are assigned to dual hydrologic soil groups (A/D, B/D, and C/D) based on their saturated hydraulic conductivity and the water table depth when drained. The first letter applies to the drained condition and the second to the undrained condition. For the purpose of hydrologic soil group, adequately drained means that the seasonal high water table is kept at least 60 centimeters [24 inches] below the surface in a soil where it would be higher in a natural state.

Matrix of hydrologic soil group assignment criteria—The decision matrix in tables 7–1 and 7–2 can be used to determine a soil's hydrologic soil group. Check both tables before making a final decision. If saturated hydraulic conductivity data are available and deemed to be reliable, then these data, along with water table depth information, should be used to place the soil into the appropriate hydrologic soil group. If these data are not available, the hydrologic soil group is determined by observing the properties of the soil in the field. Factors such as texture, compaction (bulk density), strength of soil structure, clay mineralogy, and organic matter are considered in estimating the hydraulic conductivity of each layer in the soil profile. The depth and hydraulic conductivity of any water impermeable layer and the depth to any high water table are used to determine correct hydrologic soil group for the soil. The property that is most limiting to water movement generally determines the soil's hydrologic group. In anomalous situations, when adjustments to hydrologic soil group become necessary, they shall be made by the NRCS state soil scientist in consultation with the state conservation engineer.

Table 7–1 Criteria for assignment of hydrologic soil groups when a water impermeable layer exists at a depth between 50 and 100 centimeters [20 and 40 inches]

Soil property	Hydrologic soil group A	Hydrologic soil group B	Hydrologic soil group C	Hydrologic soil group D
Saturated hydraulic conductivity of the least transmissive layer	>40.0 µm/s (>5.67 in/h)	≤40.0 to >10.0 µm/s (≤5.67 to >1.42 in/h)	≤10.0 to >1.0 µm/s (≤1.42 to >0.14 in/h)	≤1.0 µm/s (≤0.14 in/h)
	and	and	and	and/or
Depth to water impermeable layer	50 to 100 cm [20 to 40 in]	50 to 100 cm [20 to 40 in]	50 to 100 cm [20 to 40 in]	<50 cm [<20 in]
	and	and	and	and/or
Depth to high water table	60 to 100 cm [24 to 40 in]	60 to 100 cm [24 to 40 in]	60 to 100 cm [24 to 40 in]	<60 cm [<24 in]

Table 7–2 Criteria for assignment of hydrologic soil groups when any water impermeable layer exists at a depth greater than 100 centimeters [40 inches]

Soil property	Hydrologic soil group A	Hydrologic soil group B	Hydrologic soil group C	Hydrologic soil group D
Saturated hydraulic conductivity of the least transmissive layer	>10 µm/s (>1.42 in/h)	≤10.0 to >4.0 µm/s (≤1.42 to >57 in/h)	≤4.0 to >0.40 µm/s (≤0.57 to >0.06 in/h)	≤0.40 µm/s (≤0.06 in/h)
	and	and	and	and/or
Depth to water impermeable layer	>100 cm [>40 in]	>100 cm [>40 in]	>100 cm [>40 in]	>100 cm [>40 in]
	and	and	and	and/or
Depth to high water table	>100 cm [>40 in]	>100 cm [>40 in]	>100 cm [>40 in]	>100 cm [>40 in]

WinTR-55 Current Data Description

--- Identification Data ---

User: DRH
Project: FWDA HWMU
SubTitle: SWPPP Design
State: New Mexico
County: McKinley
Filename: I:\fort wingate\2. FWDA HWMU Removal\5. Deliverables\5.7 SWPP\calcs\FWDA drainage design1.w5

Date: 1/11/2011
Units: English
Areal Units: Square Miles

--- Sub-Area Data ---

Name	Description	Reach	Area(mi²)	RCN	Tc
Area A	Upgradient undisturbed	Reach A	2.567	85	.821
Area B	Partialy disturbed	Reach B	0.26	85	.427
Area C	Partialy disturbed	Reach C	0.115	85	.379

Total area: 2.94 (mi²)

--- Storm Data --

Rainfall Depth by Rainfall Return Period

2-Yr (in)	5-Yr (in)	10-Yr (in)	25-Yr (in)	50-Yr (in)	100-Yr (in)	1-Yr (in)
1.18	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

Storm Data Source: User-provided custom storm data
Rainfall Distribution Type: Type II
Dimensionless Unit Hydrograph: <standard>

FWDA HWMU
SWPPP Design
McKinley County, New Mexico

Watershed Peak Table (Trial #2)

Sub-Area or Reach Identifier	Peak Flow by Rainfall Return Period 2-Yr (cfs)
SUBAREAS	
Area A	225.41
Area B	35.94
Area C	17.19
REACHES	
Reach A	225.41
Down	89.51
Reach B	102.58
Down	78.22
Reach C	79.53
Down	75.30
OUTLET	75.30

DRH

FWDA HWMU
SWPPP Design
McKinley County, New Mexico

Hydrograph Peak/Peak Time Table (Trial #2)

Sub-Area or Reach Identifier	Peak Flow and Peak Time (hr) by Rainfall Return Period 2-Yr (cfs) (hr)
SUBAREAS	
Area A	225.41 12.45
Area B	35.94 12.19
Area C	17.19 12.14
REACHES	
Reach A	225.41 12.45
Down	89.51 13.17
Reach B	102.58 12.35
Down	78.22 14.97
Reach C	79.53 14.94
Down	75.30 15.64
OUTLET	75.30

Structure Output Table

Reach Identifier / Structure Identifier ANALYSIS: — Peak Flow (PF), Storage Volume (SV), Stage (STG) by Rainfall Return Period

Reach: Reach A		
Pipe : Basin A		
24(in)		
	PF (cfs)	44.66
	SV (ac ft)	13.19
	STG (ft)	3.78
36(in)		
	PF (cfs)	89.51
	SV (ac ft)	8.32
	STG (ft)	2.48
48(in)		
	PF (cfs)	142.01
	SV (ac ft)	5.00
	STG (ft)	1.55
Reach: Reach B		
Pipe : Basin B		
24(in)		
	PF (cfs)	38.98
	SV (ac ft)	7.41
	STG (ft)	3.70
36(in)		
	PF (cfs)	78.22
	SV (ac ft)	5.72
	STG (ft)	2.86
48(in)		
	PF (cfs)	124.36
	SV (ac ft)	4.55
	STG (ft)	2.27
Reach: Reach C		
Pipe : Basin C		
24(in)		
	PF (cfs)	37.88
	SV (ac ft)	3.35
	STG (ft)	3.35
36(in)		
	PF (cfs)	75.30
	SV (ac ft)	2.46
	STG (ft)	2.46
48(in)		
	PF (cfs)	119.87
	SV (ac ft)	1.95
	STG (ft)	1.95

FWDA HWMU
SWPPP Design
McKinley County, New Mexico

Structure Description - User Entered

Reach Identifier	Surface Area @ Crest (ac)	Height Above Crest (ft)	Surface Area @ Ht Above (ac)	Pipe Diameter (in)	Head on Pipe (ft)	Weir Length (ft)
Reach A						
	3	1	3.25	24	6	
				36		
				48		
Reach B						
	2			24	4	
				36		
				48		
Reach C						
	1			24	4	
				36		
				48		

FWDA HWMU
SWPPP Design
McKinley County, New Mexico

Structure Rating Details - Computed

Reach Idendifier	Stage (ft)	Pool Storage (ac ft)	Flows (cfs) @ Pipe Diameter Dia #1 24in	Dia #2 36in	Dia #3 48in
Basin A	0	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1	3.13	36.937	79.571	134.876
	2	6.50	39.897	86.503	147.750
	4	14.00	45.239	98.920	170.607
	10	42.50	58.403	129.199	225.691
	20	110.00	75.398	167.941	295.499

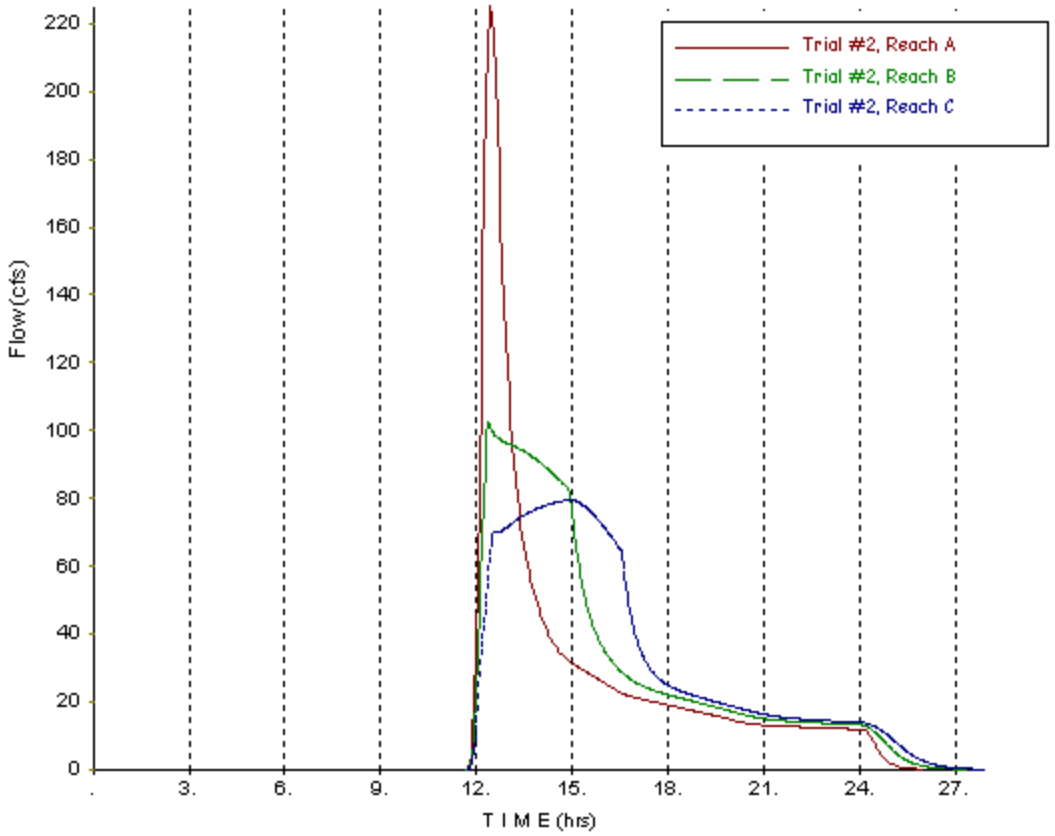
Reach Idendifier	Stage (ft)	Pool Storage (ac ft)	Flows (cfs) @ Pipe Diameter Dia #1 24in	Dia #2 36in	Dia #3 48in
Basin B	0	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1	2.00	30.159	63.476	104.475
	2	4.00	33.719	71.975	120.637
	4	8.00	39.897	86.503	147.750
	10	20.00	54.370	119.958	208.950
	20	40.00	72.319	160.940	282.919

Reach Idendifier	Stage (ft)	Pool Storage (ac ft)	Flows (cfs) @ Pipe Diameter Dia #1 24in	Dia #2 36in	Dia #3 48in
Basin C	0	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1	1.00	30.159	63.476	104.475
	2	2.00	33.719	71.975	120.637
	4	4.00	39.897	86.503	147.750
	10	10.00	54.370	119.958	208.950
	20	20.00	72.319	160.940	282.919

WinTR-55 Output Hydrograph **Project: FWDA HWMU** **1/11/2011**

Trial #2, Upstream **Reaches: (Reach A, Reach B, Reach C) Storm: 2-Yr**

I:\fort wingate\2. FWDA HWMU Removal\5. Deliverables\5.7 SWPP\calcs\FWDA drainage design1.w55



Erosion Control Typical Drawings

6.06 TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

Definition

A graveled area or pad located at points where vehicles enter and leave a construction site.

Purpose

To provide a buffer area where vehicles can drop their mud and sediment to avoid transporting it onto public roads, to control erosion from surface runoff, and to help control dust.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road or other paved off-site area. Construction plans should limit traffic to properly constructed entrances.

Design Criteria

Aggregate Size—Use 2-3 inch washed stone.

Dimensions of gravel pad—
Thickness: 6 inches minimum
Width: 12-ft minimum or full width at all points of the vehicular entrance and exit area, whichever is greater
Length: 50-ft minimum

Location—Locate construction entrances and exists to limit sediment from leaving the site and to provide for maximum utility by all construction vehicles (Figure 6.06a). Avoid steep grades and entrances at curves in public roads.

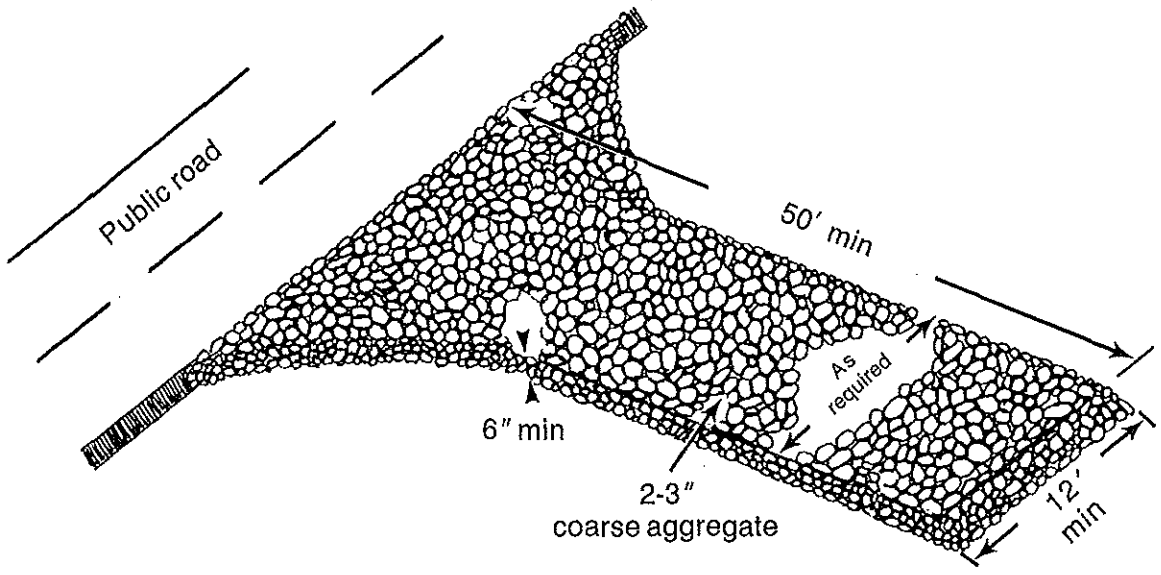


Figure 6.06a Gravel entrance/exit keeps sediment from leaving the construction site (modified from Va SWCC).

Source: NCDENR 1988

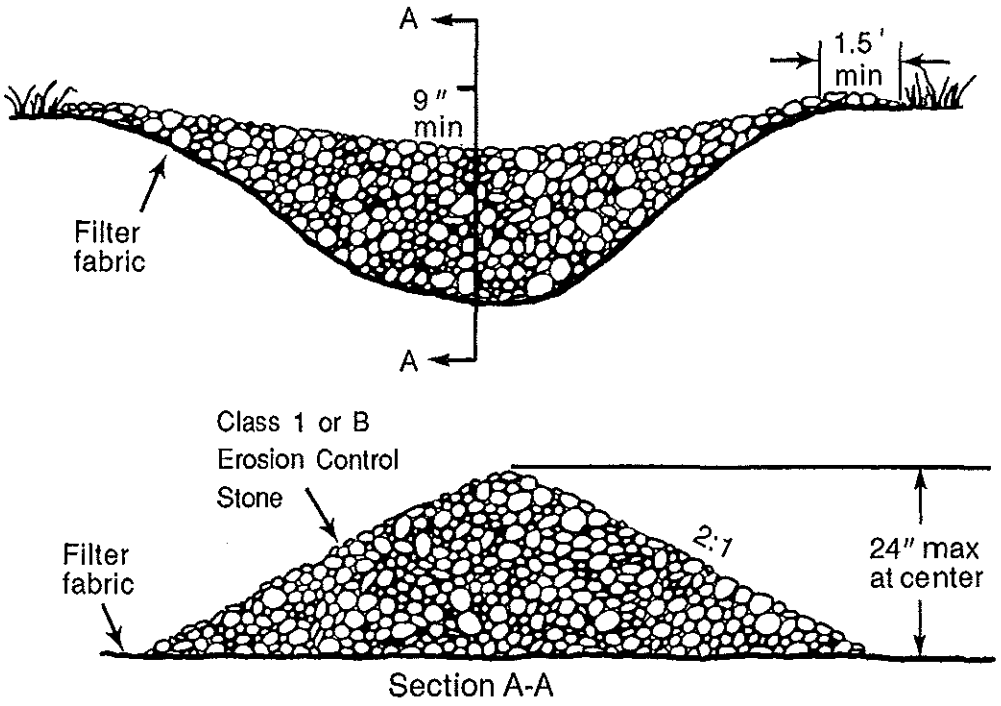


Figure 6.83b Stone check dam—Stone should be placed over the channel banks to keep water from cutting around the dam.

References

Runoff Conveyance Measures
6.30, Grass-lined Channels
6.31, Riprap-lined and Paved Channels

Outlet Protection
6.41, Outlet Stabilization Structure

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures

Source: NCDENR 1988

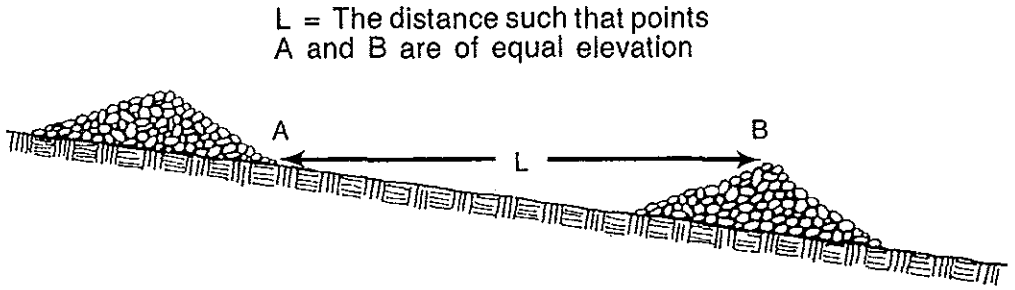


Figure 6.83a Space check dams in a channel so that the crest of downstream dam is at elevation of the toe of upstream dam.

- Use 4 to 15-inch stone (N.C. Department of Transportation class 1 or class B erosion control stone).
- Key the stone into the ditch banks and extend it beyond the abutments a minimum of 18 inches to avoid washouts from overflow around the dam.

Construction Specifications

1. Place stone to the lines and dimensions shown in the plan on a filter fabric foundation.

2. Keep the center stone section at least 9 inches below natural ground level where the dam abuts the channel banks.

3. Extend stone at least 1.5 ft beyond the ditch banks (Figure 6.83b) to keep overflow water from undercutting the dam as it re-enters the channel.

4. Set spacing between dams to assure that the elevation at the top of the lower dam is the same as the toe elevation of the upper dam.

5. Protect the channel downstream from the lowest check dam, considering that water will flow over and around the dam (Practice 6.41, *Outlet Stabilization Structure*).

6. Make sure that the channel reach above the most upstream dam is stable.

7. Ensure that channel appurtenances, such as culvert entrances below check dams, are not subject to damage or blockage from displaced stones.

Maintenance

Inspect check dams and channels for damage after each runoff event.

Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from high flows around the edges of the dam. Correct all damage immediately. If significant erosion occurs between dams, install a protective riprap liner in that portion of the channel (Practice 6.31, *Riprap-lined and Paved Channels*).

Remove sediment accumulated behind the dams as needed to prevent damage to channel vegetation, allow the channel to drain through the stone check dam, and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam. Add stones to dams as needed to maintain design height and cross section.

Source: NCDENR 1988

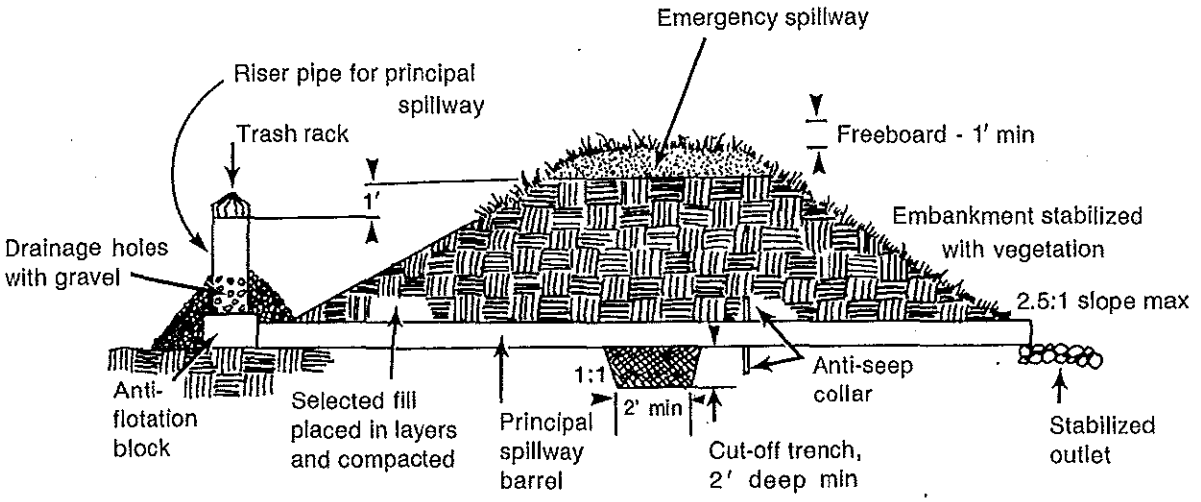


Figure 6.61b Section through embankment and basin controls.

- Inlets—Locate the sediment inlets to the basin the greatest distance from the principal spillway.
- Dewatering—Allow the maximum reasonable detention period before the basin is completely dewatered—at least 10 hours.
- Inflow rate—Reduce the inflow velocity and divert all sediment-free runoff.

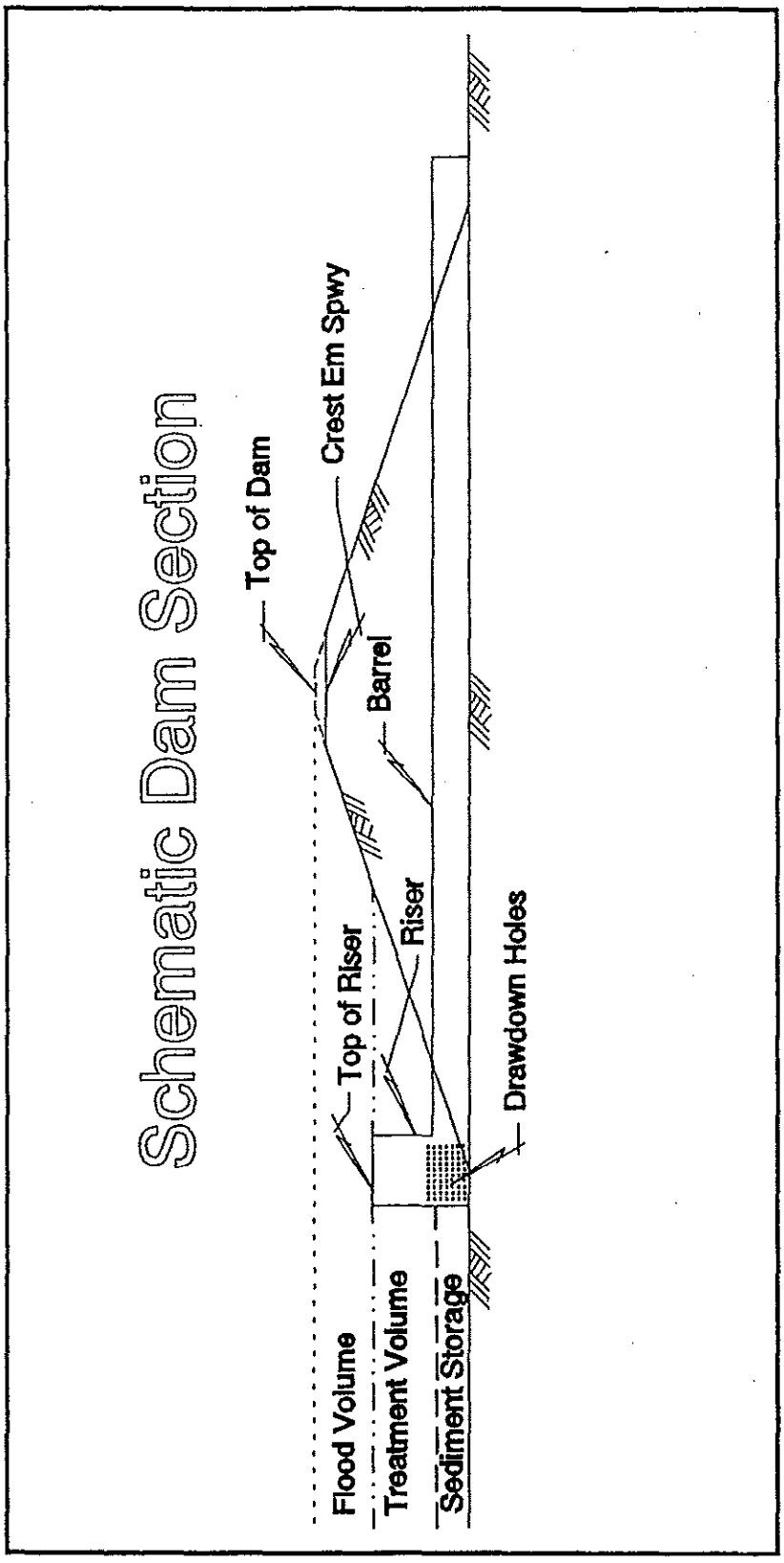
Construction Specifications

1. Site preparations—Clear, grub and strip topsoil from areas under the embankment to remove trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material. Delay clearing the pool area until the dam is complete and then remove brush, trees and other objectionable materials to facilitate sediment cleanout. Stockpile all topsoil or soil containing organic matter for use on the outer shell of the embankment to facilitate vegetative establishment. Place temporary sediment control measures below the basin as needed.

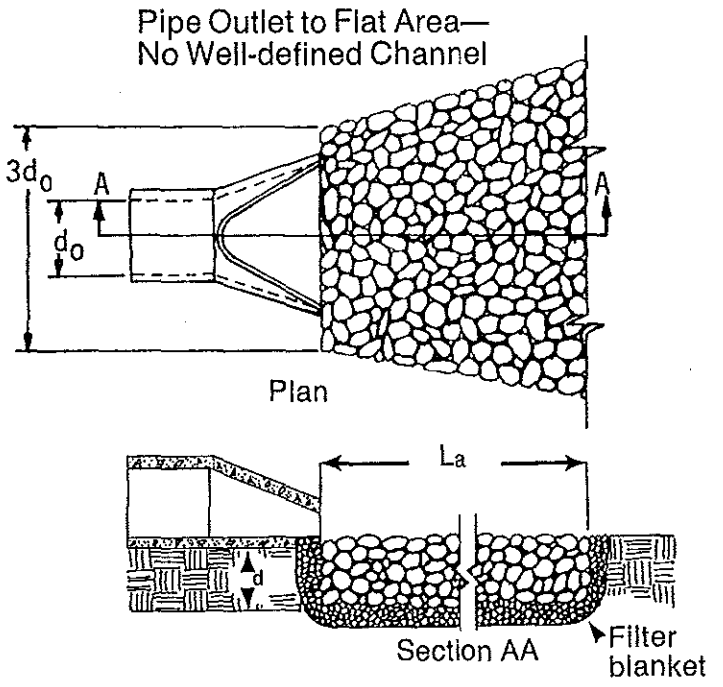
2. Cut-off trench—Excavate a cut-off trench along the centerline of the earth fill embankment. Cut the trench to stable soil material, but in no case make it less than 2 ft deep. The cut-off trench must extend into both abutments to at least the elevation of the riser crest. Make the minimum bottom width wide enough to permit operation of excavation and compaction equipment but in no case less than 2 ft. Make side slopes of the trench no steeper than 1:1. Compaction requirements are the same as those for the embankment. Keep the trench dry during backfilling and compaction operations.

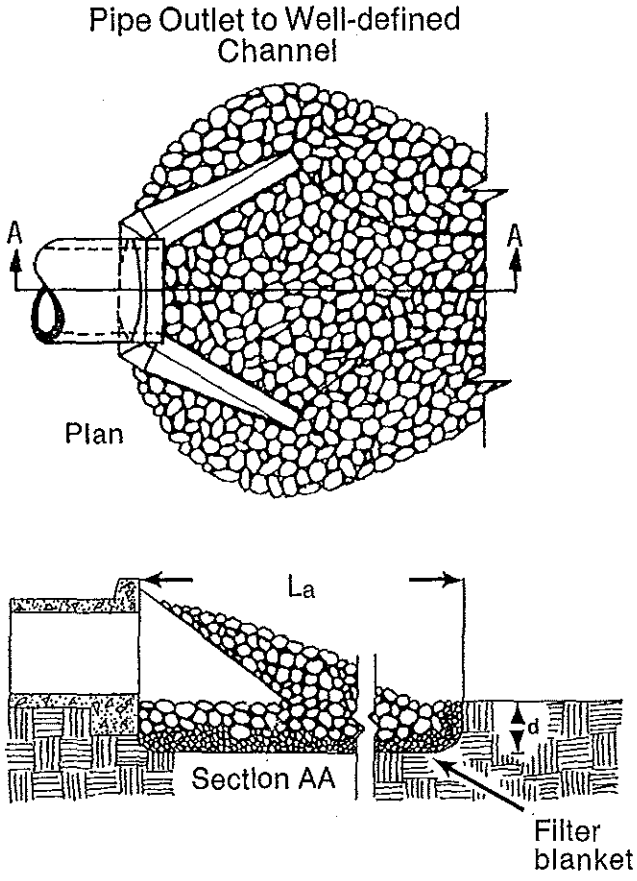
3. Embankment—Take fill material from the approved areas shown on the plans. It should be clean mineral soil, free of roots, woody vegetation, rocks and other objectionable material. Scarify areas on which fill is to be placed before placing fill. The fill material must contain sufficient moisture so it can be formed by hand into a ball without crumbling. If water can be squeezed out of the ball, it is too wet for proper compaction. Place fill material in 6 to 8-inch continuous layers over the entire length of the fill area and then compact it. Compaction

Source: NCDENR 1988



Source: NCDENR 1988





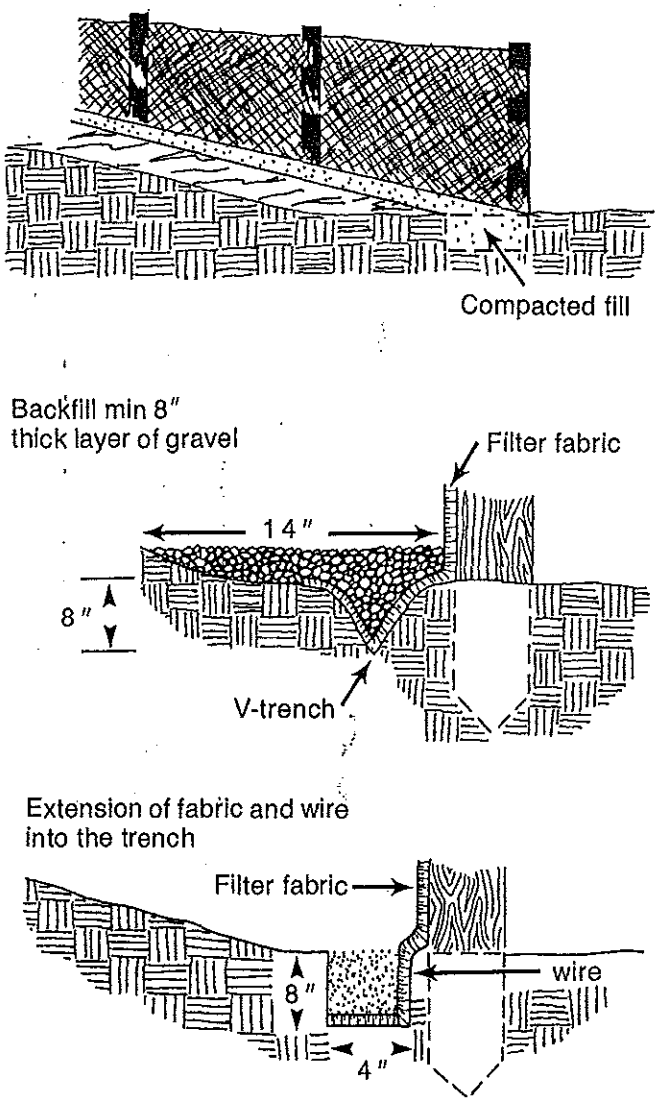
Notes

1. L_a is the length of the riprap apron.
2. d = 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter but not less than 6″.
3. In a well-defined channel extend the apron up the channel banks to an elevation of 6″ above the maximum tailwater depth or to the top of the bank, whichever is less.
4. A filter blanket or filter fabric should be installed between the riprap and soil foundation.

Figure 6.41c Riprap outlet protection (modified from Va SWCC).

Source: NCDENR 1988

Figure 6.62a Installation detail of a sediment fence.



References

Runoff Control Measures
6.20, Temporary Diversions

Outlet Protection
6.41, Outlet Stabilization Structure

Sediment Traps and Barriers
6.60, Temporary Sediment Trap
6.61, Sediment Basin

Appendix
8.03, Estimating Runoff

Source: NCDENR 1988

6.03 SURFACE ROUGHENING

Definition

Roughening a bare soil surface with horizontal grooves running across the slope, stair stepping, or tracking with construction equipment.

Purpose

To aid the establishment of vegetative cover from seed, to reduce runoff velocity and increase infiltration, and to reduce erosion and provide for sediment trapping.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

All construction slopes require surface roughening to facilitate stabilization with vegetation, particularly slopes steeper than 3:1.

Planning Considerations

Rough slope surfaces are preferred because they aid the establishment of vegetation, improve water infiltration, and decrease runoff velocity. Graded areas with smooth, hard surfaces may be initially attractive, but such surfaces increase the potential for erosion. A rough, loose soil surface gives a mulching effect that protects lime, fertilizer, and seed. Nicks in the surface are cooler and provide more favorable moisture conditions than hard, smooth surfaces; this aids seed germination.

There are different methods for achieving a roughened soil surface on a slope, and the selection of an appropriate method depends upon the type of slope. Roughening methods include stair-step grading, grooving, (Figure 6.03a) and tracking. Factors to be considered in choosing a method are slope steepness, mowing requirements, and whether the slope is formed by cutting or filling.

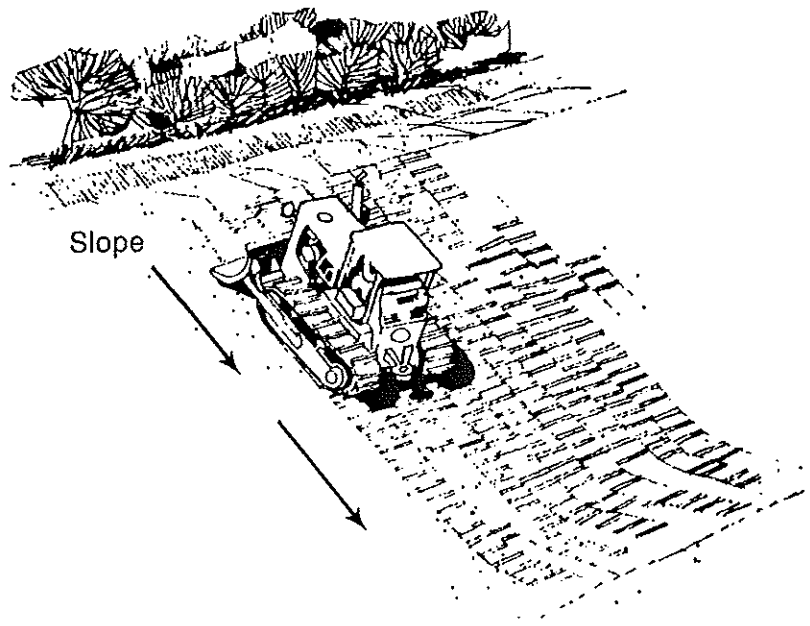


Figure 6.03a Bulldozer treads create grooves perpendicular to the slope. The slope face should not be back-bladed during the final grading operation (source: Va SWCC).

Source: NCDENR 1988

Sediment Loss Calculations

RUSLE2 Expanded Profile Erosion Calculation Record

Info: ARS Core Data
Base Management is highly disturbed land, blade only, blade cut, smooth, bare
Slope length = 1000 ft
Slope steepness = 10%

File: profiles\Highly disturbed land\mn base profiles\mn base profile mod long, mod steep

Inputs:
Location: New Mexico\Bernalillo county average (Albuquerque)
Soil: By texture\sandy clay loam\sandy clay loam (l-m OM, vs perm)
T value: 3.0 t/ac/yr
Slope length (horiz): 1000 ft
Avg. slope steepness: 10 %
Contouring: default
Strips/barriers: (none)
Diversion/terrace, sediment basin: small sediment basin
Subsurface drainage: (none)
Adjust res. burial level: Normal res. burial

Outputs:

Management	*Vegetation*	*Yield units*	*# yield units, #/ac*

Date	*Operation*	*Vegetation*	*Surf. res. cov. after op, %*
4/15/0	Highly disturbed land\blade cut material		0

Simulation day	*Standing res mass*	*Total surf res.*	*Net surf. cover*	*Live biomass*	*Net canopy cover*	*Comp. seg. soil loss rate, t/ac/yr*
4/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
4/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
4/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
4/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
4/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
4/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
4/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1
4/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
4/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
4/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3
4/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3
4/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4
4/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4
4/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
4/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
4/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6
5/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6
5/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6
5/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
5/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
5/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
5/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
5/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
5/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
5/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
5/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
5/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
5/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9
5/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9
5/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9
5/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9
5/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
5/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
5/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
5/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
5/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
5/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
5/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2
5/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2
5/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3
5/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
5/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5

5/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
5/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6
5/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7
5/31/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7
6/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
6/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
6/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
6/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
6/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9
6/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9
6/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9
6/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
6/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
6/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
6/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
6/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
6/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
6/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
6/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2
6/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2
6/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2
6/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
6/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
6/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
6/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
6/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4
6/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4
6/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4
6/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
6/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8
6/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8
6/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9
6/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
6/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	9.6
7/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	12
7/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	15
7/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	19

7/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
7/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
7/31/0	0	0	0	0	0	18
8/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	20

8/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	20
8/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	19
8/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	17
8/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	16
8/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	14
8/31/0	0	0	0	0	0	13
9/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	9.4
9/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	8.8
9/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	8.3
9/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	7.7
9/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2
9/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.9
9/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.8
9/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7
9/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6
9/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5
9/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.4
9/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.4
9/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3
9/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.2
9/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1
9/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	6.0
9/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9
9/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8
9/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.7
9/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.7
9/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6
9/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5
9/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.4
9/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3
9/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2
9/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2
10/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0
10/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8
10/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7
10/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5
10/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3
10/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.1

10/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
10/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8
10/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6
10/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
10/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
10/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2
10/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
10/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
10/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
10/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
10/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9
10/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9
10/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
10/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7
10/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7
10/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6
10/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
10/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
10/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4
10/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3
10/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3
10/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2
10/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
10/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1
10/31/0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
11/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
11/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
11/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
11/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.97
11/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82
11/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82
11/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.82
11/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
11/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
11/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
11/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
11/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
11/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.81
11/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.80
11/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.80
11/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.79
11/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.79
11/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.78
11/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.78

11/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.78
11/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.77
11/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.77
11/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.76
11/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.76
11/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.75
11/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.75
11/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.74
11/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.74
11/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.73
11/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.73
12/1/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.72
12/2/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.72
12/3/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.71
12/4/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.70
12/5/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.68
12/6/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.67
12/7/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.65
12/8/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.63
12/9/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.62
12/10/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.60
12/11/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.58
12/12/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.57
12/13/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.56
12/14/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.55
12/15/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.54
12/16/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.54
12/17/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.53
12/18/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.52
12/19/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.51
12/20/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.50
12/21/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.49
12/22/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.49
12/23/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.48
12/24/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.47
12/25/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.46
12/26/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.45
12/27/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44
12/28/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.43
12/29/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.42
12/30/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.41
12/31/0	0	0	0	0	0	0.40
1/1/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.37
1/2/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.33

1/3/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.30
1/4/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.26
1/5/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.23
1/6/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.20
1/7/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.20
1/8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.21
1/9/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.21
1/10/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.21
1/11/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.22
1/12/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.22
1/13/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.22
1/14/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.22
1/15/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.23
1/16/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.23
1/17/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.23
1/18/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.24
1/19/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.24
1/20/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.25
1/21/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.25
1/22/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.26
1/23/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.26
1/24/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.27
1/25/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.27
1/26/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.27
1/27/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.28
1/28/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.28
1/29/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.28
1/30/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.29
1/31/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.29
2/1/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.29
2/2/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.29
2/3/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.30
2/4/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.30
2/5/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.30
2/6/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.30
2/7/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/9/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/10/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/11/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/12/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/13/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/14/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/15/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31

2/16/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/17/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/18/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/19/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/20/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/21/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/22/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/23/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.31
2/24/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.32
2/25/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.36
2/26/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.41
2/27/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.45
2/28/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.50
3/1/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.51
3/2/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.51
3/3/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.52
3/4/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.53
3/5/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.54
3/6/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.55
3/7/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.56
3/8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.57
3/9/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.57
3/10/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.58
3/11/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.59
3/12/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.60
3/13/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.61
3/14/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.62
3/15/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.62
3/16/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.63
3/17/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.64
3/18/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.65
3/19/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.66
3/20/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.68
3/21/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.70
3/22/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.72
3/23/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.74
3/24/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.76
3/25/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.78
3/26/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.80
3/27/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.82
3/28/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.84
3/29/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.85
3/30/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.87
3/31/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.89

4/1/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.90
4/2/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.91
4/3/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.92
4/4/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.93
4/5/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.94
4/6/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.95
4/7/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.95
4/8/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.96
4/9/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.97
4/10/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.98
4/11/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.99
4/12/1	0	0	0	0	0	0.99
4/13/1	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
4/14/1	0	0	0	0	0	1.0

T value: 3.0 t/ac/yr
Soil loss erod. portion: 4.8 t/ac/yr
Detachment on slope: 4.8 t/ac/yr
Soil loss for cons. plan: 4.8 t/ac/yr
Sediment delivery: 0.29 t/ac/yr

Crit. slope length: 220 ft
Surf. cover after planting: -- %

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

General Information			
Project Name			
NPDES Tracking No.		**Location**	
Date of Inspection		**Start/End Time**	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications	Insert qualifications or add reference to the SWPPP. (See Section 5 of the SWPPP Template)		
Describe present phase of construction			

Type of Inspection:
❑ Regular ❑ Pre-storm event ❑ During storm event ❑ Post-storm event

Weather Information

Has there been a storm event since the last inspection? ❑Yes ❑No
If yes, provide:
Storm Start Date & Time: Storm Duration (hrs): Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):

Weather at time of this inspection?
❑ Clear ❑Cloudy ❑ Rain ❑ Sleet ❑ Fog ❑ Snowing ❑ High Winds
❑ Other: Temperature:

Have any discharges occurred since the last inspection? ❑Yes ❑No
If yes, describe:

Are there any discharges at the time of inspection? ❑Yes ❑No
If yes, describe:

Site-specific BMPs

- *Number the structural and non-structural BMPs identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many BMPs as necessary). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required BMPs at your site.*
- *Describe corrective actions initiated, date completed, and note the person that completed the work in the Corrective Action Log.*

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
2		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
3		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
4		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
5		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
6		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
7		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
8		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
9		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
10		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
11		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
12		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
13		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
14		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
15		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
16		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
17		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
18		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
19		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
20		❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	

Overall Site Issues

Below are some general site issues that should be assessed during inspections. Customize this list as needed for conditions at your site.

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of any sediment deposits?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
6	Is the construction exit preventing sediment from being tracked into the street?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	
12	(Other)	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No	

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance not described above:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

"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 person 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."

Print name and title: _____

Signature:_____ Date:_____

Corrective Action Report

Date: _____

Company: URS Group Inc.

Project: Fort Wingate Depot Activity HWMU, Parcel 3 Removal Action

Project Number: W912QR-04-D-0025, Delivery Order DM01

Project Location: Fort Wingate Depot Activity; HWMU, Parcel 3; McKinley County, New Mexico

1: Reason for corrective actions (check one)
- Repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control
- Cleanup and properly dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits
- Remedy a permit violation

2: Was the corrective action discovered during a routine construction inspection (check one)?
- Yes
- No

3: Construction inspection date and time: _____

4: Description of why corrective actions are required:

5: X-Y coordinates of corrective action: _____

6: Description of what corrective actions were taken:

7: Was a discharge, spill, or release associated with corrective action (check one)? If yes, complete a through f?
- Yes
- No

a) Date and time of discharge, spill, or release: _____

b) Describe the nature of the operation that caused the discharge, spill, or release?

c) Initial assessment of any impact cause by the discharge, spill, or release

d) List the existing BMP(s) in place prior to discharge, spill or release

e) Date and type of BMPs deployed after the discharge, spill, or release

f) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and/or prevent recurrence of the discharge

8: Do corrective actions require modifications to the SWPPP (check one)?

Yes

No

Inspector's Name (Print)	Title
Company	Telephone Number
Signature	Date

ATTACHMENT F
SWPPP MODIFICATION RECORD
FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY
MCKINLEY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Revision Number	Revision Date	Authorizing Person	Description of Change
Revision 1	July 8, 2011	John Carson	Incorporated US Army requirements and general comments from reviewers.
Revision 2	November 9, 2011	John Carson	Revised to waive visual inspections during frozen conditions.
Revision 3	December 5, 2011	John Carson	Added language to note that during periods of no construction, inspections will occur monthly.
Revision 4	June 18, 2012	John Carson	Updated Revision 3 to add the use of straw bales to Section 4. Figure 3 was updated.
Revision 5	April 10, 2013	John Carson	Updated Revision 4 to reflect the 2012 CGP. Figures 1 and 2 were updated.

Notes:
CGP - Construction General Permit
SWPPP - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
US - United States