STORMWATER POLLUTANT PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

For

Volcano Mesa

Project Owner:

General Contractor:

D.R. Horton 8440 Wyoming Blvd NE Ste. A Joseph Cordero, Construction Manager Albuquerque, NM 87113 (505) 991-5266 Salls Brothers 7301 Reading Ave SE Albuquerque, NM 87105 Matt Dyer, Project Manager (505) 252-9245

Project Site Address:

Oakridge Street west of Universe Blvd

SWPPP Prepared by:



5750 Pino Ave NE Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109 Sam Stribling, Chief Executive Officer (505) 872-0846

SWPPP Preparation Date:

1/26/2022

(Meets NPDES #NMR100000 Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities requirements, effective February 16th, 2017)



This report has been prepared on behalf of D.R. Horton in connection with their request for a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) at the Volcano Mesa project. This SWPPP was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000 (Construction General Permit).

Although due care has been taken in compiling the content of this document, neither D.R. Horton, Eight 14 Solutions, nor any of their respective affiliates accept any responsibility in respect to any errors, omissions or inaccuracies contained or referred to in it.

All intellectual property rights in the content of this document are owned by D.R. Horton and Eight 14 Solutions. You are permitted to download and print content from this document solely for your own internal purposes and/or personal use. The document content must not be copied or reproduced, used or otherwise dealt with for any other reason. You are not entitled to modify or redistribute the content of this document without the express written permission of D.R. Horton, Eight 14 Solutions, and their respective affiliates and their respective licensors. This document and any copies that have been made of it must be returned to D.R. Horton and/or Eight 14 Solutions on their request.

Trademarks, logos and brand names used in this document are owned by D.R. Horton, Eight 14 Solutions, and their respective affiliates or other licensors. No rights are granted to use any of them without the prior written permission of the owner.



For information address:

5750 Pino Ave NE Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109 Sam Stribling, Chief Executive Officer (505) 872-0846



SWPPP Initial Implementation Check List

This section contains an initial check list in order to help the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative to begin the initial implementation of the SWPPP. This is not required under the CGP but is offered simply as a guideline to help with implementation.

Completed

Section 1.4 (pg. 5) - Sign and date Operator's certification statement for SWPPP. Section 1.5 (pg. 6) - Co-sign and date Operator's certification statement for SWPPP preparation. Appendix E – List all Sub-Contractors involved with project and who have a direct impact on the implementation and compliance of the SWPPP. Appendix E – Have all Sub-Contractors listed sign and date the SWPPP Sub-Contractor certification stating compliance to the CGP and SWPPP. Appendix K – Insert completed NOI and EPA Authorization Letter when approved. Appendix N – Insert Inspector's qualifications statement and any certifications required. Appendix N – Insert the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative's qualification statement and any certifications required. Appendix O – Laminate and post the SWPPP sign at the main entrance to the construction site

Finally – Read All Parts of The SWPPP Documentation and Follow All Instructions.



Contents

SECTIO	ON 1 INTRODUCTION AND SWPPP CERTIFICATION	.1
1.1		1
•	DENTIFY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR PARTIES FOR ON-SITE SWPPP IMPLEMENTATION.	1
1.2	IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATORS AND SWPPP AUTHORITY	2
1.2.	1 SWPPP OPERATORS	2
1.3	IDENTIFICATION OF STORMWATER TEAM	3
1.3.	1 RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR SWPPP DEVELOPMENT	3
1.3.	2 RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR ON-SITE BMP IMPLEMENTATION	3
1.3.3	AUTHORIZED SWPPP REPRESENTATIVE	4
1.3.	4 AUTHORIZED SWPPP INSPECTOR	5
1.4	OPERATOR / PERMITTEE SWPPP CERTIFICATION	6
1.5	OPERATOR'S AUTHORIZED SWPPP REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION	7
SECTIO	ON 2 PROJECT INFORMATION AND COMPLIANCE	. 8
2.1 Sn	E LOCATION AND PROJECT INTENT	8
2.2	SITE DETAILS	8
2.2.1	SOILS REPORT SUMMARY	8
2.2.2	RECEIVING WATERS	9
2.2.3	ADHERENCE TO APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	9
2.2.4	ENDANGERED / THREATENED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT	9
2.2.5		9
2.2.5.1	I PRACTICES TO PROTECT UNKNOWN HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL RESOURCES	10
2.2.6	CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION EVALUATION	10
2.3	SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES	10
2.3.	1 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO POLLUTANT SOURCES	11
2.3.	2 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS SPECIFIC TO PROJECT	11
2.3.	J USE OF CATIONIO TREATMENT CUENNON O	11
2.J.		11
2.4		12
2.4.	2 Several E FOR THE INDUCTION ACTIVITIES	12
2.4.	2 SU/DDD DI AN DESIGN DADAMETERS	12
2.5	1 EDOSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL EEELUENT LIMITATION CUIDELINE DESIGN	13
2.5.	2 NATURAL RUSSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE DESIGN	13
2.5.	3 SOIL STABILIZATION DESIGN	13
2.5		13
2.5	5 POLITION PREVENTION FEETIENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE DESIGN	13
2.5	6 PROHIBITED DISCHARGE FEELUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE DESIGN	14
2.5	7 SUBFACE OUTLET CONTROL EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE DESIGN	14
SECTIO	ON 3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	15
3 1 RM	AP SELECTION PROCESS	15
3.2	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	15
3.3 ST	ORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROL MEASURES.	15
3.3	1 PROJECT SCHEDULING BMP	15
3.3	2 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION BMP	16
3.3	3 On-Site Infiltration BMP	16
3.4 So	IL STABILIZATION (EROSION CONTROL) BMPs	16
3.4.	1 IMPLEMENTATION OF SOIL STABILIZATION BMPs	17



3.4.2	2	Hydroseeding	18
3.4.3	3	Hay/Straw Mulch	18
3.4.4	Ļ	GEOTEXTILES, GEOMEMBRANES & EROSION CONTROL MATS	18
3.4.5	5	HYDRAULIC MULCH	19
3.4.6	5	SOIL BINDERS	19
3.4.7	7	EARTH DIKES, DRAINAGE SWALES AND LINED DITCHES	19
3.4.8	3	OUTLET PROTECTION / VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES & ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION	19
3.5 SEC	DIMEN	T CONTROL BMPs	20
3.5.1	IMPL	EMENTATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs	21
3.5.2	2 Dive	ERSION CHANNEL DIKE AND SWALE	22
3.5.3	3	CULVERT INLET PROTECTION	22
3.5.4	Ļ	CHECK DAMS	23
3.5.5	5	SEDIMENT BASINS	23
3.5.6	5	EROSION CONTROL SOCK	23
3.6	TRA	CKING CONTROL BMPS	23
3.6.1		STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT	24
3.7	WIN	D EROSION AND DUST CONTROL	24
3.8	Goo	DD HOUSEKEEPING CONTROL BMPS	25
3.8.1	l	MATERIAL DELIVERY, STORAGE AND USE	26
3.8.2	2	SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES	27
3.8.2	2.1	SPILL CONTAINMENT MEASURES	28
3.8.2	2.2	Response Procedures	28
3.8.2	2.3	ACTIONS FOR FIRST DISCOVERY OF SPILL	29
3.8.2	2.4	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT SPILL RESPONSE	29
3.8.2	2.5	CHEMICAL TOILET AND HUMAN WASTE SPILL RESPONSE	30
3.8.2	2.6	OTHER SPILLS (KNOWN AND UNKNOWN MATERIALS)	30
3.8.3	3	STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT	31
3.8.4	L .	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	31
3.8.5	5	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT	31
3.8.6	5	CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT	32
3.9	Non	I-STORMWATER CONTROL BMPS (INCLUDES DRY WEATHER DISCHARGES)	33
3.9.1	l	WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES	33
3.9.2	2	DEWATERING OPERATIONS	34
3.9.3	3	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING	34
3.9.4	L .	CLEAR WATER DIVERSION	34
3.9.5	5	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS	34
3.10	INSP	PECTION BMP	35
3.10	.1	INSPECTION FREQUENCY	35
3.10	.2	SCOPE OF INSPECTIONS	35
3.10	.3	SWPPP INSPECTION AND COMPLIANCE REPORTS	36
3.10	.4	CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORTS	36
3.11	ΜΑΙ	NTENANCE OF BMPs	36
3.12	FINA	AL STABILIZATION MEASURES	37
3.13	Pos	T CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MEASURES	39
3.14	Rem	IOVAL OF TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS	39
3.15	SW	PPP TRAINING AND AWARENESS	39
SECTIO	N A	REPORTING AND RECORDS	<u>4</u> ∩
520110	-		-+U
4.1	RET	ENTION OF RECORDS	40
4.2	Acc	ESSIBILITY OF THE SWPPP DOCUMENTATION AND MAP	40
4.3	CON	ISTRUCTION SITE SWPPP SIGN POSTING REQUIREMENTS	40
4.4	Rep	ORTING REQUIREMENTS	40



Appendix A	Amendments to SWPPP
Appendix B	Best Management Practices Guidelines
Appendix C	General Location Map
Appendix D	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawings
Appendix E	List of Sub-Contractors and Sub-Contractor Certifications
Appendix F	Construction and Stabilization Schedule
Appendix G	Recorded Schedule of BMP Implementation
Appendix H	Inspection Guidelines and Forms
Appendix I	SWPPP Maintenance Logs
Appendix J	NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater
	Discharges from Construction Activities (#NMR100000)
Appendix K	Notice of Intent (NOI) and Authorizations
Appendix L	Notice of Termination (NOT) and Authorizations
Appendix M	Special Provisions and Other Permits
Appendix N	Qualifications of Individuals
Appendix O	Posting of Required SWPPP Signage
Appendix P	Spill Report Form
Appendix Q	Soils and Rainfall Frequency Reports
Appendix R	Endangered / Threatened Species & Critical Habitat Data
Appendix S	Historical Properties and Places Data

Section 1 Introduction and SWPPP Certification

1.1 Introduction

This Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the Volcano Mesa project. This SWPPP provides recommendations and procedures to fulfill the stormwater discharge requirements specified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the recommendations of the New Mexico Environmental Department Surface Water Quality Bureau (NMED/SWQB). The SWPPP addresses all major activities known to disturb significant amounts of ground surface soil during construction specific to the Volcano Mesa construction project.

This SWPPP includes stormwater management controls which are focused on providing sufficient control of pollutant discharge with practical approaches in techniques and systems to provide the best cost effectiveness within the project perimeters.

It is the intent of the federal stormwater permitting system to have a SWPPP which is considered a "living document." The SWPPP will be modified and amended to reflect any amendments to the CGP, and/or any changes in construction operations that may affect the discharge of pollutants from the construction site to surface waters, ground waters, waters of the U.S. or to municipal separate storm sewer systems. The SWPPP will also be amended if it is in violation of any condition of the Construction General Permit (CGP, Appendix J) or has not achieved the general objective of reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges. Modifications and updates are logged in Appendix A of this plan and are managed by the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative as defined by this plan.

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000 (referred to as Construction General Permit [CGP]), Appendix J. This plan is consistent with the CGP, which governs soil and erosion control stormwater management requirements in the State of New Mexico.

1.1.1 SWPPP Objectives

The SWPPP has four main objectives:

- Identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site.
- Identify, describe and ensure implementation of best management practices (BMPs) that will be used to reduce the amount of pollutants in stormwater discharges to the extent practicable from the construction site.
- Assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the CGP.
- Identify the responsible party or parties for on-site SWPPP implementation.

1.2 Identification of Operators and SWPPP Authority

The EPA General Construction Permit (GCP) requires identification of all Operators for the project site and the areas over which each operator has control per Part 1.1.1 of the CGP. Additionally, this SWPPP shall identify the party responsible for on-site SWPPP implementation. This section provides the appropriate information meeting these requirements.

1.2.1 SWPPP Operators

1.2.1.1 The Operator who has operational control over construction plans and specification (Part 1.1.1.a) for this project is listed below:

Operator:	D.R. Horton	Contact:	Joseph Cordero
Address:	8440 Wyoming Blvd Ne Ste. A		
City, ST & ZIP:	Albuquerque, NM 87113	Phone:	(505) 252-9245
Permit #:	NMR1004HB	E-mail:	JACordero@dehorton.com

D.R. Horton must ensure the project specifications meet the minimum requirements of the NPDES General Permit and all other applicable permit conditions; ensure the SWPPP documentation indicates the areas of the project where the D.R. Horton has control over said specifications and the ability to make modifications in the specifications; ensure all other permittees (or Operators) implementing portions of this SWPPP (or their own SWPPP) who may be impacted by a change to the construction plan are notified of such changes in a timely manner; ensure this SWPPP identifies the party or parties with control over day-to-day activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP or other permit conditions.

1.2.1.2 The Operator who has control over day-to-day activities (Part 1.1.1.b of the CGP) for this project is listed below:

Operator:	Salls Brothers	Contact:	Matthew Dyer
Address:	7301 Reading Ave SE		
City, ST & ZIP:	Albuquerque, NM 87105	Phone:	(505) 252-9245
Permit #:	NMR1004HB	E-mail:	mdyer@sallsbrothers.com

D.R. Horton has responsibility for general project management, for implementing, inspecting and maintaining the SWPPP, maintenance of temporary BMP controls for the duration of the contracted construction schedule. Additionally, D.R. Horton must ensure

the SWPPP meets the minimum requirements of the NPDES General Permit and identifies the party or parties responsible for implementation of control measures identified in this plan; ensure the SWPPP indicates areas of the project where D.R. Horton has operational control over day-to-day activities; and ensure the SWPPP indicates the party or parties with operational control over the project specifications and plans (including the ability to make modifications in said specifications or plans). Final stabilization is discussed in Section 3.12 of this SWPPP.

No other Operators are identified at this time for the Volcano Mesa project.

1.3 Identification of Stormwater Team

The EPA Construction General Permit (CGP) requires identification of the Stormwater Team, which shall have responsibility for overseeing the development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to it, and for compliance with the requirement of the CGP (See Part 6 of the CGP).

This section identifies the personnel by name and position that are part of the Stormwater Team including their individual responsibilities. All members listed in this section must have ready access to an electronic or paper copy of the applicable portions of the CGP, the most updated copy of this SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information related to their individual responsibilities.

1.3.1 Responsible Party for SWPPP Development

814 Solutions, LLC has been contracted the responsibility for development of the SWPPP narrative, documentation, reports and Erosion and Sediment Control (ESCP) drawings for the Stormwater Pollutant Plan. 814 Solutions, LLC is a sub-contractor to D.R. Horton.

Responsible Party:	814 Solutions, LLC	Contact:	Sam Stribling
Address:	5750 Pino Ave. NE		
City, ST & ZIP:	Albuquerque, NM	Phone:	(505) 977-6747
		E-mail:	Sam@814solutions.com

1.3.2 Responsible Party for On-Site BMP Implementation

This party is primarily responsible for the installation and maintenance of all temporary structural erosion and sediment control measures identified on the ESCP drawings.

Responsible

Party: 814 Solutions, LLC

Contact: Sergio Lozoya

Address: 5750 Pino Ave NE



City, ST & ZIP: Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Phone: (505) 250-3734

E-mail: Sergio@814solutions.com

1.3.3 Authorized SWPPP Representative

The Operator(s) shall designate an authorized SWPPP representative that shall have primary responsibility and significant authority for the implementation, maintenance, inspection and amendments to the approved SWPPP. This representative will be available throughout the duration of the project. Duties of the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative include but are not limited to:

- Ensuring full compliance with the SWPPP and the CGP;
- Implementing all elements of the SWPPP, including but not limited to:
 - Implementing prompt and effective erosion and sediment control measures;
 - Implementing all non-stormwater management, and materials and waste management activities such as: monitoring discharges (dewatering, diversion devices, flushing activities); general site clean-up; vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling and maintenance; spill control; ensuring that no materials other than stormwater are discharged in quantities, which will have an adverse effect on receiving waters, or other storm drain systems; etc.;
- Conducting pre-storm inspections;
- Conducting post-storm inspections;
- Conducting storm event inspections;
- Conducting regularly scheduled routine inspections as specified by the SWPPP and/or Permit;
- Delegating the SWPPP inspections to a qualified and authorized SWPPP Inspector according to the CGP part 4.1.
- Ensuring elimination of all unauthorized discharges;
- Mobilizing crews in order to make immediate repairs to the BMP or control measures;
- Coordinating with other Operators, jurisdictional inspectors, NMED/SWQB inspectors and representatives, USEPA inspectors and representatives, and other interested parties concerning the SWPPP;
- Submitting Notices of Discharge and reports of Illicit Connections or Discharges;
- Maintaining the records and reporting requirements listed within the CGP

Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative Information

AuthorizedRepresentative:Gaylen BarnettTitle:Stormwater Qualified PersonE-mail:Gaylen@814solutions.com

The SWPPP Operator's Authorized Representative (OAR) shall be referred to as the OAR from this point further in the plan for clarification.

1.3.4 Authorized SWPPP Inspector

The SWPPP Inspector must be qualified per Part 4.1 of the CGP. Qualified Inspectors must have knowledge in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls and must possess the skills necessary to assess conditions at the site that could impact stormwater quality; and the effectiveness of BMPs selected to control the quality of the stormwater discharges. Evidence and supporting documentation of the SWPPP Inspector's qualifications shall be located in Appendix N of this plan.

Company:	pany: _814 Solutions, LLC		Gaylen Barnett
Address:	5750 Pino Ave NE		
City, St & ZIP:	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109	Phone:	505-382-4828
Qualifications:	(See Appendix N for Qualifications)	E-mail:	Gaylen@814Solutions.com
-		_	
Company:	814 Solutions, LLC	Inspector:	Eric Maez
Address: 5750 Pino Ave NE			
City, St & ZIP: <u>Albuquerque</u> , New Mexico 87109		Phone:	505-401-7843
Qualifications: (See Appendix N for Qualifications)		E-mail [.]	Eric@814Solutions.com



1.4 Operator / Permittee SWPPP Certification



EPA Region 6 NPDES Stormwater Construction SWPPP Certification

This certification is prepared for compliance with Parts 7.2.10 of the NPDES Region 6 Stormwater Construction General Permit and may be used in the Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP). All parties that either individually, or taken together, meet the definition of "operator," must be permitted and sign a SWPPP certification. Each of these parties must have separate and distinct NPDES permit numbers (e.g. a separate CGP is typically needed for each Owner/Developer, General Contractor, and/or Builder). If you do not know your EPA Permit Number, contact the NOI Processing Center at 877-227-8965. This form is for use as a guideline and it is not a required form for use with the CGP. This information may be displayed in alternative form or formats within guidelines set forth in the CGP. Additional information regarding the NPDES Region 6 stormwater program may be found on the Internet at https://www.epa.gov/npdes-permits/npdes-stormwater-program-region-6. Any person with a complaint about the operation of this facility in regards to this permit should contact EPA Region 6 at 214-665-7217.

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 of 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.

Permit No.	Company	Signature	Date	Printed Name

*Persons signing this certification must do so in compliance with the signatory requirements of the CGP as found at Appendix I, Section I.11 of the CGP:

For a corporation: by a responsible fiduciary officer. This means President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager of facilities employing 250+ persons or Manager for expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 (1980 dollars). **For a partnership or sole proprietorship**: by a general partner or the proprietor. **For a Municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency**: a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

814 Solutions, LLC DR Horton SWPPP



1.5 Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative Delegation

NPDES Storm Water General Permit No.: <u>NMR100000</u> Delegating an "Authorized Representative" *Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative Delegation*

This letter serves to designate either a person or specifically described position as an authorized person for signing reports, storm water pollution prevention plans, certifications or other information requested by the Director or required by the permit. This authorization cannot be used for signing an NPDES permit application (e.g. Notice of Intent (NOI)) in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22. The following person or position is hereby authorized to sign reports, plans or certifications other than the NOI application:

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the following requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Appendix I Part 11 of the Construction General Permit #NMR100000.

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;

<u>For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:</u> 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).

"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."

Name/Signature

Title

Date

- End of Section -

Section 2 Project Information and Compliance

2.1 Site Location and Project Intent

The Volcano Mesa project is located at Oakridge Street west of University Blvd. The project entails development of lots to be used for residential housing in the future. A general location map and detailed site plans are located in Appendices C & D of this SWPPP.

The Volcano Mesa project is not an Emergency-Related project as defined by Appendix A of the CGP. The OAR shall ensure compliance with this plan and as a result, this project meets the eligibility for coverage under the CGP as defined in Part 1.4.3.

2.2 Site Details

⁽³⁾ See NPDES Manual for land use coefficient

The maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time is 10.5 acres. As slopes and drainage areas are completed stabilization activities shall follow as practicable and appropriate. The OAR shall ensure the 14-day stabilization requirement is meeting on all disturbed areas. Additional site details may be found in the General Location Map and the SWPPP Map located in Appendices C & D of this plan.

2.2.1 Soils Report Summary

The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) Web Soil Survey (dated 1/26/2022 – Appendix Q) states the site's surface soil consists of Alemeda sandy loam (0-5 percent slopes). The surveyed soils are rated in the Hydrologic Soil Group A, B, C, and D. The soils at this location are classified as follows:

• 100 % Alemeda sandy loam, Hydrologic Soil Group C

Wind erosion may be a concern and should be monitored during construction. If noticeable wind erosion is occurring, BMPs need to be implemented to reduce or eliminate the impact. Fugitive dust control is a requirement of this SWPPP. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion. It may be necessary for the Authorized SWPPP Representative to select wind erosion BMPs to reduce wind erosion.

2.2.2 Receiving Waters

Stormwater runoff from this construction site flows to the Rio Grande River. The receiving body is ultimately therefore the Rio Grande River, which is considered to be a Tier 2 waterway on the 2020-2022 State of New Mexico Clean Water Act 303(b)/305(d) list.

2.2.3 Adherence to Applicable Water Quality Standards

Part 1.1.8 of the CGP requires the Operator to determine if discharges from the activities are consistent with any approved or established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the receiving waters and shall not lower the water quality of the applicable receiving waters. The portion of the Rio Grande River to which the site discharges has impairments of the following pollutants:

- Disolved Oxygen
- E. Coli
- Mercury in Fish Tissue
- PCB's in Fish Tissue
- Temperature

No TMDLs have been completed for this area. Work performed at this site is not expected to affect or contribute to known impairments, and BMPs (discussed in Section 3) will be in place to minimize any potential contaminants from leaving the site.

2.2.4 Endangered / Threatened Species and Critical Habitat

Part 1.1.5 of the permit requires the Operator(s) to provide Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat (meeting the requirements of the Endangered Species Act or ESA) determinations for the project site and action areas within, immediately around and may extend significantly beyond the actual project's construction limits.

The erosion and sediment controls listed herein and implemented at the site, including the material handling, storage and waste management processes will provide controls to avoid adverse impacts from the project on any listed species or critical habitat.

2.2.5 Historical Properties and Places

Part 7.2.9.b. of the permit requires the Operator(s) to comply with applicable state, tribal and local laws concerning the protection of historic properties and places. For this project, historical properties will not be impacted. The environmental commitments will indicate existence of historic properties. If historic properties exist, the TESCP sheets can show no effect on historic properties. All stormwater controls will require subsurface disturbance. If any other resource is encountered during construction the activities during discovery shall be immediately halted and the OAR shall immediately notify the Owner, Project Engineer and Project Inspector of the discovery. The Owner, Project Engineer, or Project Inspector shall determine the proper course of action related to continuing construction activities. The Operator / Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions and actions to protect the discovery from further disturbances.

2.2.5.1 Practices to protect unknown Historical, Archaeological, Cultural Resources

The following practices will be followed during all construction activities at the site.

- Construction activities will be confined to areas defined by the work schedule, plans, and specifications to avoid and minimize impacts to historical, archaeological, and cultural resources.
- Any items having any apparent cultural, historical, or archeological interest discovered in the course of any construction activities shall not be disturbed and reported immediately.
- All work within the immediate area would cease and the contractor would contact the Project Manager, OAR or other authority immediately to ensure the proper treatment of these resources.
- The Project Manager, OAR or other authority will notify the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division and any Native American groups, as appropriate.
- Prior to commencement of field activities, all on-site personnel will be briefed on the cultural resources' sensitivity of the area. Methods for minimizing potential impacts on cultural resources and the procedures to follow if any suspected cultural resources or burials are uncovered, will form part of the on-site training.

2.2.6 Construction Site Erosion Evaluation

Part 9.4.1.ii of the CGP requires the SWPPP to include site-specific BMP's selected using appropriate soil loss prediction models generally accepted by professional erosion control specialists. The site evaluation criteria may be found in Section 2.2 and Appendix Q of this SWPPP.

2.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources



This is a summary of all potential pollutant sources which may be associated with this project. The control practices or BMPs which will be used to prevent these pollutants from leaving the construction site are listed in Section C of this SWPPP.

2.3.1 Construction Activities which Contribute to Pollutant Sources

The following is a list of construction activities that have the potential to contribute sediment to stormwater discharges specific for this project:

- Clearing and grubbing operations
- Stripping of topsoil operations
- Grading operations
- Soil import and export operations
- Soil processing operations
- Vehicular tracking onto and off site
- Revegetation and soil stabilization activities

2.3.2 Potential Pollutants Specific to Project

The following is a list of construction materials that may be used and activities that may be performed that will have the potential to contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff specific for this project:

- Sediment discharge from disturbed soils
- Concrete and concrete washout area
- Vehicle fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum and coolants
- BMP materials
- General construction litter

2.3.3 Offsite Material Storage

The current construction objectives do not require offsite material storage specifically and solely for this project. Therefore, this SWPPP does not address the BMPs for offsite material storage.

2.3.4 Use of Cationic Treatment Chemicals

At this time the Volcano Mesa project shall not be using any cationic, polymer, flocculant, or other treatment chemicals during the construction of the project. The OAR shall ensure these treatment chemicals will not be used during construction unless the SWPPP documentation is amended to reflect the requirements of Part 1.1.9 of the CGP. Any amendments shall be located in Appendix A of this plan.

2.4 Project Schedule & BMP Control Schedule

A description of the intended sequence of activities that disturb soils at the site and description of the implementation of BMPs which will contain pollutants at the site are listed below. If necessary, modifications to the schedule will be made to ensure proper containment of pollutants and sediment at the construction site.

2.4.1 Sequence of Major Construction Activities

This is a general description of the intended sequence of activities that disturb soil at the site. A detailed and dated construction schedule, along with regular updates to that schedule is contained in Appendix G of this SWPPP.

- Mobilization of crew and equipment to construction site
- Installation of BMP and initial erosion control measures
- Mass clearing and grubbing operations
- Strip topsoil operations
- Excavate / Stockpile / Embankment construction operations
- Planting / Revegetation / Stabilization operations

2.4.2 Schedule for the Implementation of Best Management Practices

This is a general description of the schedule for the implementation of BMPs for this project. A detailed and dated BMP implementation schedule is contained in Appendix G of this SWPPP.

- Installation of vehicular tracking BMPs during mobilization and prior to mass clearing and grubbing operations
- Begin the "Good Housekeeping" measures BMP immediately upon mobilization of crew and equipment to construction site
- Implementation of perimeter control BMPs immediately prior to or in conjunction with mass clearing and grubbing operations
- Initiate regularly scheduled inspections <u>immediately</u> after commencement of mass clearing and grubbing operations (including subsequent maintenance as a result of inspections)
- Provide protected storage areas for oil, fuel, and other potentially toxic materials (location to be noted on the SWPPP map) immediately after material is delivered to construction site
- Deploy temporary soil stabilization BMPs within 14 days after completion of construction activities on all disturbed soil areas
- Deploy temporary sediment control, wind erosion, waste management and non-stormwater control BMPs when appropriate
- Final stabilization measures will be initiated as soon as practicable to facilitate the requirements defined in the CGP (listed in Section 3.12 of this SWPPP) for terminating coverage under the CGP.

2.5 SWPPP Plan Design Parameters

2.5.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Effluent Limitation Guideline Design

The design of the SWPPP and ESCP account for the overall project intent and specific storm events expected during construction. The primary BMP used to control discharges from the site shall be the use of downslope sediment capture BMPs and stabilization BMPs. As construction of the drainage areas are complete, stabilization measures shall be immediately implemented to prevent sediment from eroding due to storm events.

2.5.2 Natural Buffer Effluent Limitation Guideline Design

No waterways are located within approximately 100' of the project. BMPs have been designed to intercept runoff from construction activities and prevent discharges of sediment from stormwater into the unnamed arroyo located along the north site boundary.

2.5.3 Soil Stabilization Design

Soil stabilization measures used within this plan shall be immediately initiated whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not be resumed for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. The stabilization measures described within this plan must be completed within an appropriate time frame as required by the stabilization procedure. Any delays in the deployment or initiation must be documented by the OAR and included with this plan.

This project is located in a semi-arid area (as defined in Appendix A of the Permit) and as such where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, vegetative stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable. The OAR shall determine the appropriate timing for initiation of the vegetative stabilization measure and shall ensure the area disturbed is temporarily stabilization using an alternative method until such time as permanent measures may be deemed appropriate.

2.5.4 Dewatering Control Design

Dewatering is not expected to occur on site. If dewatering occur, operations will abide by the requirements of Section 2.4 of the CGP (Appendix J) and will be added as an amendment to Appendix A of this SWPPP.

2.5.5 Pollution Prevention Effluent Limitation Guideline Design

This plan includes measures and procedures to minimize the discharge of pollutants as a result of equipment and vehicle washing, including other wash waters; minimize the exposure of building materials, construction wastes, trash, sanitary waste, and other potential pollutants present at the site. The factors used for selection of these controls account for the amount of potential pollutant, the application or use of the substance, storage, clean-up of spilled material, and exposure to participation. The Site Superintendent shall be responsible for the proper application and implementation of these controls during the construction of the project.

2.5.6 Prohibited Discharge Effluent Limitation Guideline Design

At all times during the construction of this project the OAR shall ensure the following discharge are contained and properly disposed from the site. Prohibited discharges include wastewater from washout of concrete; wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials; fuels, oils or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing. This plan includes measures and procedures for the handling of these prohibited discharges.

2.5.7 Surface Outlet Control Effluent Limitation Guideline Design

Effective erosion and sediment controls shall be designed, installed, and maintained throughout the project.

- End of Section -

Section 3 Best Management Practices

3.1 BMP Selection Process

The BMP selection process is an iterative process that first identifies potential pollutant sources and then identifies the BMPs necessary to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from the construction site. The CGP specifically requires the design and implementation of a combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs to remain in compliance with the CGP conditions. The intent is to keep sediment and soil in place by using erosion controls and stormwater management controls such as scheduling. Only after erosion controls and management techniques or construction constraints is the Operator to consider sediment controls to capture sediment to the extent practicable before it leaves the construction site. Sediment is a pollutant as designated by the EPA and NMED, thus the discharge of sediment is considered a violation of the conditions of the CGP.

Where appropriate and applicable this plan uses the Best Management Practices outlined in the Contract Documents and Project Plans. In addition to these this SWPPP uses some Best Management Practices specified in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual, Submittal C, August 2nd, 2012* and *Caltrans Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual*. All references to these specifications are intended to meet the requirements of NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000 by using the suggested techniques and installation requirements listed in the BMP objective. Where conflicts or specification differences occur the NPDES General Permit conditions and requirements shall prevail.

3.2 Existing Control Measures

There are no existing sediment or erosion control measures found within the project limits.

3.3 Stormwater Management Control Measures

Stormwater management measures include, but are not limited to, construction phasing and scheduling, on-site infiltration of runoff, flow attenuation by vegetation or natural depressions, outfall velocity dissipation devices, stormwater retention basins, and stormwater detention structures. For many sites, a combination of these controls is appropriate.

The primary stormwater management control measure is the construction practice of preserving existing vegetation where required and when feasible. Where possible the Operator shall protect existing vegetation from disturbance and will install access BMPs where appropriate.

3.3.1 Project Scheduling BMP

The best management practice involves developing a schedule that includes sequencing the construction activities with the implementation of construction site BMPs such as temporary

soil stabilization (erosion control) and temporary sediment control measures. The purpose is to reduce the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking, and to perform the construction activities and control practices in accordance with the planned schedule. Construction sequencing shall be scheduled to minimize land disturbance for the project during the entire construction schedule. Appropriate BMPs shall be implemented during both rainy and non-rainy seasons.

3.3.2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation BMP

The preservation of existing vegetation is the identification and protection of desirable vegetation that provides erosion and sediment control benefits. Preserve existing vegetation at areas on a site where no construction activity is planned or will occur at a later date. Specifications for preservation of existing vegetation can be found in the project specifications and/or contract documentation. Temporary fencing may be an option to the Contractor Operator to provide protection prior to the commencement of clearing and grubbing or other soil-disturbing activities. Clearing and grubbing operations will be staged to preserve existing vegetation. Protection of existing vegetation requires planning and may limit the area available for construction activities.

3.3.3 On-Site Infiltration BMP

A low impact BMP, on-site stormwater infiltration involves using existing soils on-site allowing infiltration of stormwater instead of creating runoff. Some soils provide high to moderate infiltration rates, allowing low rainfall events to infiltrate on-site. Creation of infiltration trenches and scarification of surface soils promotes the infiltration rates of existing site soils. Use of on-site infiltration BMPs will be used to eliminate temporary structural BMPs or other sediment control measures.

3.4 Soil Stabilization (Erosion Control) BMPs

Soil Stabilization, also referred to as erosion control, is a source control measure that is designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in the stormwater runoff. Soil stabilization BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding the soil particles. This project will incorporate minimum temporary soil stabilization requirements, temporary soil stabilization measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Contractor Operator or OAR. This construction project will implement the following practices to assure effective temporary and final soil stabilization (erosion control) during construction:

- Stabilize non-active areas within 14 days of cessation of construction activities when additional scope is added.
- Control erosion in concentrated flow paths by applying erosion control blankets, check dams, erosion control seeding, and lining swales with plastic as determined by the OAR and/or as shown on plans.



- Apply seed to areas deemed substantially complete by the OAR when appropriate and practicable.
- Dust control utilizing water trucks.
- At completion of construction, apply permanent erosion control to all remaining disturbed soil areas as required in the contract documents.

The following soil stabilization BMP consideration checklist indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to control erosion on the construction site. The following list of BMPs and narrative explains how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION (EROSION) CONTROL BMPs				
BMP No.	BMP	Used on this Project	If Not Used, State Reason	
A2-3	Seeding – Temporary		Not used on this project	
A2-5	Mulching		Not used on this project	
A2-7	Surface Roughening		Not used on this project	
A2-9	Erosion Control Mat		Not used on this project	
2-12	Temporary Soil Stabilant		May be used if some land is graded but won't be worked on for greater than 14 days.	
2-12	Class A Seeding		Not used on this project	

3.4.1 Implementation of Soil Stabilization BMPs

Soil Stabilization BMPs will be deployed in a sequence to follow the progress of grading and construction. As the locations of soil disturbance change, erosion and sedimentation controls will be adjusted accordingly to control stormwater runoff at the downgrade perimeter and drain inlets. BMPs will be mobilized as follows:

Year-round:

- The OAR shall monitor the weather using National Weather Service reports or other reliable weather reporting service(s) to track conditions and alert crews to the onset of rainfall events.
- Disturbed soil areas will have stabilization initiated immediately and completed within 14 days after cessation of construction activities, as required by Part 2.2.4 of the Permit, with temporary soil stabilization or with permanent erosion control as soon as possible after grading or construction is complete.

During the rainy season:



- Disturbed soil areas will be stabilized with temporary or permanent soil stabilization (erosion control) before rain events.
- Disturbed soil areas that are substantially complete will be stabilized with permanent soil stabilization (erosion control) and vegetation (if within seeding window for seed establishment).
- Prior to forecasted storm events, temporary soil stabilization BMPs will be deployed and inspected.

During the non-rainy season:

• The project schedule will sequence construction activities with the installation of both soil stabilization and sediment control measures. The construction schedule will be arranged as much as practicable to leave existing vegetation undisturbed until immediately prior to grading.

3.4.2 Hydroseeding

Hydroseeding is applied on disturbed soil areas requiring temporary protection until permanent vegetation is established or disturbed soil areas that must be re-disturbed following an extended period of inactivity.

3.4.3 Hay/Straw Mulch

Hay Mulch consists of placing a uniform layer of straw/hay and incorporating it into the soil with a studded roller, crimper unit or anchoring it with a stabilizing emulsion. Straw Mulch is typically used for soil stabilization on disturbed areas until soils can be prepared for revegetation and permanent vegetation is established.

3.4.4 Geotextiles, Geomembranes & Erosion Control Mats

This erosion control measure is the placement of geotextiles, turf reinforcement mats, geomembranes (plastic covers), or erosion control blankets to stabilized disturbed soil areas and protect soils from erosion by wind or water. Some of these products may be used with Hydroseeding to help establish vegetative cover faster. There are numerous products which may be selected for this BMP. Careful selection of the appropriate product must be done by the OAR or Project Engineer.

Geotextiles and geomembranes are plastic materials or liners (covers) that completely cover the disturbed soils with little or no water flow permittivity. When used at erosion control BMPs these materials are typically used as a temporary measure for stock piles or severe slopes where other erosion controls are to be used at a later date. These controls are not to be used as permanent measures against storm water flow. However, when used with other control



measures such as riprap, gabion baskets or structured revetment mats these products are considered permanent.

Erosion control blankets or mats are made from biodegradable products such as straw, coconut, jute or other fibrous material. They are used to stabilize erosive soils on slopes or in low flow channels and are typically used with other revegetative measures such as seeding or hydroseeding. Careful selection of these measures must be done by knowledgeable professionals and installation is critical to the success of the application.

Turf reinforcement blankets or mats are made from various plastic materials such as polypropylene, polyethylene, nylon, etc. These materials are inter-woven to create a three dimensional matrices that produces a mat or blanket in varying thicknesses. These types of mats and blankets are used beneath soil or vegetation to provide a stabilized soil combining the vegetative roots and plastic matrix. These structures are permanent and are used in flow channels and slopes for erosion control. All of these products must be selected by knowledgeable professionals and properly installed.

3.4.5 Hydraulic Mulch

Hydraulic mulch consists of applying a mixture of shredded wood fiber or a hydraulic matrix and a stabilizing emulsion or tackifier with appropriate equipment. This mulch or matrix temporarily protects exposed soil from erosion by raindrop impact or wind. The selection of the mulch must take into consideration earthwork activities which may take place at a later time; possible immediate rainfall considerations; over spray onto traffic areas, lined drainage channels and existing vegetation; and overall time line for the mulch.

3.4.6 Soil Binders

Soil binders consist of applying and maintaining a soil stabilizer to exposed soil surfaces. Soil binders are materials applied to the soil surface to temporarily prevent water induced erosion of exposed soils on construction sites. Soil binders also provide temporary dust, wind and soil stabilization (erosion control) benefits. Selection of the appropriate binder must be done by the OAR or Project Engineer.

3.4.7 Earth Dikes, Drainage Swales and Lined Ditches

These are structures that intercept, divert and convey surface storm flows (generally sheet flows or shallow slope flows) to prevent soil erosion. They are used to redirect surface flows to appropriate areas where BMPs or other erosion control structures are located to prevent or limit further erosion. They are temporary BMPs structures and may require other erosion, sediment or velocity dissipation devices to be effective. The OAR or Project Engineer must consider flow velocities when selecting these techniques for erosion control.

3.4.8 Outlet Protection / Velocity Dissipation Devices & Rock Outlet Protection

These devices are placed at pipe outlets to prevent scour and reduce the velocity and/or energy of storm water flows. Rock riprap, concrete spillways, grouted rock, pipe flared end sections, revetment mats and other structures are permanent controls usually designed with the project's storm water flow plan by the Project Engineer. Installation of these types of BMPs should occur as soon as practicable following the completion of the culvert or pipe outlet construction to prevent scouring or erosion from unexpected storm events.

Temporary devices such as geotextiles, geomembranes, erosion control mats or other geosynthetic may be used as a temporary measure against expected storm flows during construction. However, these products cannot replace the permanent structures as designed by the Project Engineer. The OAR may select the temporary measures to prevent erosion from occurring until the permanent measure is constructed.

Where slope transitions occur and flow velocities are such that scouring or erosion will occur placement of rock rip rap will reduce the erosivity of the transition. The primary function of the rock rip rap is velocity dissipation and installation should take into account the transition area and the difference between the two slopes. These structures are typically permanent and are usually designed as part of the overall flood plan or project storm water flow plan by the Project Engineer.

3.5 Sediment Control BMPs

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the soil stabilization (erosion control) measures and reduce sediment discharges from construction areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and filter out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water. This project will incorporate temporary sediment control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the OAR.

Sediment control BMPs shall be installed at all appropriate locations along the site perimeter and at all operational internal inlets to the storm drain system at all times during the rainy and non-rainy seasons.

When sediment escapes the construction site, offsite accumulations of sediment must be removed promptly and when practicable. At no time shall the Operator or sub-contractor(s) wash down or wash away the accumulation of sediments. The sediments must be cleaned up and properly disposed of either within the construction site boundaries or within a designated landfill site.

The following sediment control BMP consideration checklist indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to control sediment on the construction site. The BMP guidelines that will be adhered to during installation are found in Appendix B of this plan. The following list of BMPs and narrative explains how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project:



TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS				
BMP No.	ВМР	USED ON THIS PROJECT	IF NOT USED, STATE REASON	
A2-1	Silt Fence	\checkmark		
A2-3	Hay Bale Barrier		Not used on this project	
A2-7	Diversion Channel Dike and Swale		Not used on this project	
A2-17	Culvert Inlet Protection		Not used on this project	
A2-23	Check Dam		Not used on this project	
A2-27	Sediment Trap		Not used on this project	
A2-31	Sediment Basins		Not used on this project	
A2-35	Triangular Sediment Filter Dike		Not used on this project	
A2-37	Compost Filter Berm		Not used on this project	
A2-39	Wood Chip Socks (Wood Wattles)	\checkmark		
SC-8	Sandbag Barrier		Not used on this project	
2-21	Composted Mulch Sock		Not used on this project	
A4-17	Culvert Protection		Not used on this project	
A4-13	Drop Inlet Protection	\checkmark	Will be used if site is discharging to any inlets	

3.5.1 Implementation of Sediment Control BMPs

Temporary Sediment Control BMPs will be deployed in a sequence to follow the progress of grading and construction. As the locations of soil disturbance change, temporary sediment controls will be adjusted accordingly to control stormwater runoff at the draining perimeter, at the toe of slopes, storm drain inlets and outfall areas. BMPs will be mobilized as follows:

Year-round:

• Prior to or in conjunction with mass grading or grubbing any area, temporary sediment control BMPs must be deployed.



During the rainy season:

- The Contractor Operator will maintain additional Temporary Sediment Control materials on site for immediate replacement of damaged BMPs after heavy rain events.
- Prior to forecasted storm events, temporary sediment control BMPs will be inspected for viability; especially during the monsoon season.

During the non-rainy season:

• The project schedule will sequence construction activities with the installation of temporary sediment control measures. The construction schedule will be arranged as much as practicable to leave existing vegetation undisturbed until immediately prior to grading.

3.5.2 Diversion Channel Dike and Swale

Diversion channel dikes and swales are temporary sediment control barrier consisting of salvaged topsoil, surface soils and/or compacted vegetation pushed into a small berm at midslope locations or at the top or toe of fill slopes. Dikes intercept sediment-laden sheet flow runoff, allowing runoff to infiltrate and sediment to drop out of suspension. Typically installed at the toe of exposed and erodible slopes and stock piles, berming contains sheet flow run-off. Where concentrated flows occur the use of other sediment control BMP's are necessary to prevent erosion from occurring. Usually slopes greater than 3% need to have another BMP selected to contain sediment and flows.

3.5.3 Culvert Inlet Protection

Culvert inlet protection are devices used at storm drain inlets that are subject to runoff from construction activities to detain and/or to filter sediment-laden runoff to allow sediment to settle and/or to filter sediment prior to discharge into storm drainage systems or watercourses. Storm drains and culverts are constructed from various materials and specifications, thus the types of temporary sediment controls used for storm drain inlet protection are numerous and have varying degrees of installation ease. Careful consideration of these type of sediment control devices must take into account expected storm flow rates, overflow devices or design, ease of maintenance following sedimentation and other factors too numerous to list in this description. The OAR shall determine the best methods to be used for storm drain inlet sediment protection.

Curb inlet protection are devices used at curb inlets or scuppers that are subject to runoff from construction activities to filter sediment-laden runoff to allow sediment to settle and/or to filter sediment prior to discharge into storm drainage systems or watercourses. Curb inlets are constructed from various materials and specifications, thus the types of temporary sediment controls used for curb inlet protection are numerous and have varying degrees of installation ease. Careful consideration of these type of sediment control devices must take into account expected storm flow rates, overflow devices or design, ease of maintenance following



sedimentation and other factors too numerous to list in this description. The OAR shall determine the best methods to be used for curb inlet sediment protection.

3.5.4 Check Dams

Check dams reduce scour and channel erosion by reducing flow velocity and encouraging sediment settlement. A check dam is a small device constructed of rock, gravel bags, sandbags, Wood Chip Socks, or other proprietary product placed across a natural or man-made channel or drainage ditch. Check dams are used in channels or swales which drain 10 acres or less or where the channel is constructed with steep profile grades greater than 3-5%. They are both temporary and permanent structures used in erosive soils and may require maintenance following storm events due to high sedimentation rates.

3.5.5 Sediment Basins

Sediment basins are temporary ponds formed by excavation and/or constructing an embankment to intercept and retain sediment-laden runoff. By slowing the flow and allowing sediment to settle out before discharging, sediment basins are temporary in nature. Typically used on project with less than 5 to 10 acres, sediment basins must be designed to contain expected flows in addition to enough free board to properly protect all structures, washes, surface waters, drainage channels, etc. which are located close by.

3.5.6 Erosion Control Sock

Erosion Control Sock (ECS) consists of green wood chips, minimum 1" to maximum of 3" in size, which are sausage-stuffed into a tight tubular roll of biodegradable sock from 3' to 150' lengths. ECS are placed on the toe and face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce it flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow and provide removal of sediment from the runoff. Wood chip sock may also be used for limited inlet protection and as check dams under certain situations. Flow rates and slope steepness are important considerations when selecting wood sock as sediment control devices.

3.6 Tracking Control BMPs

Sediment tracking controls are intended to minimize off-site sediment tracking and/or clean up tracked sediment before it enters the storm drain system or becomes a public nuisance. Tracking controls shall be considered and implemented year-round and throughout the duration of the project, at all access (ingress/egress) points to the project site where vehicles and/or equipment may track sediment from the construction site onto public or private roadways.

The following tracking control BMP consideration checklist indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads. The BMP working details that will be adhered to are found in Appendix B of this SWPPP. The



following list of BMPs and narrative explains how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

TRACKING CONTROL BMPS				
BMP No.	BMP	USED ON THIS PROJECT	IF NOT USED, STATE REASON	
A3-21	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	\checkmark	As necessary where activities track to existing asphalt	
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway		Not applicable to this project	
TC-3	Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash		Stabilized construction entrance / exit used	
N/A	Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	\checkmark	Will be used if trackout is observed leading offsite.	

3.6.1 Stabilized Construction Entrance / Exit

A stabilized construction entrance/exit will be constructed and maintained at construction site entrances The site entrance/exit will be stabilized to reduce tracking of sediment as a result of construction traffic. The entrance will be designated and graded to prevent runoff from leaving the site. Stabilization material will be 1 to 3-inch aggregate with a geotextile fabric under layment. The entrance will be flared where it meets the existing road to provide an adequate turning radius. The site entrance/exit will be used throughout the duration of the project to reduce sediment trackout.

3.7 Wind Erosion and Dust Control

Wind erosion control BMPs shall be considered and implemented year-round and throughout the duration of the project on all disturbed soils on the project site that are subject to wind erosion, and when significant wind and dry conditions are anticipated during project construction. The objective of wind erosion controls is to prevent the transport of soil from disturbed soil areas of the project site, offsite by wind.

Wind erosion control consists of applying water and/or other dust palliatives as necessary to prevent or alleviate erosion by the forces of wind. Dust control shall be applied in accordance with local ordinances and standard practices. Covering of small stockpiles or areas is an alternative to applying water or other dust palliatives.

Potable water shall be applied to disturbed soil areas of the project site to control dust and maintain optimum moisture levels for compaction. The water will be applied using water trucks. The OAR shall monitor the application rates and minimized as necessary to prevent runoff and ponding during the process. Water conservation practices should be followed at all times during this process.

If reclaimed water is used, the sources and discharge must meet all applicable water reclamation criteria requirements. Because water from the river is non-potable, water tanks, pipes and other conveyances shall be marked "NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK."

When the use of water is found not to be effective, the OAR shall determine an alternate dust palliative or polymer additive to be applied to all disturbed soil areas. The manufacturer's recommended application rates shall be followed for the application of dust palliative or polymer additive.

WIND EROSION / DUST CONTROL BMPS					
BMP No.	ВМР	USED ON THIS PROJECT	IF NOT USED, STATE REASON		
A3-19	Dust Control	\checkmark			

3.8 Good Housekeeping Control BMPs

Waste management consists of implementing procedural and structural BMPs for collecting, handling, storing and disposing of wastes generated by a construction project to prevent the release of waste materials into stormwater discharges. Wastes are going to be generated during construction; however, the methods in which the wastes are collected, stored, and removed will determine the success of the waste management activities. Construction site wastes can range from residues collected from non-stormwater discharges (e.g. paint removal) to general site litter and debris (e.g., empty marker paint cans).

Waste management and materials pollution control BMPs shall be implemented to minimize stormwater contact with construction materials, wastes and service areas, and to prevent materials and wastes from being discharged offsite.

An inventory of construction activities, materials, and waste is provided in Section 2.3 of this plan. The following BMP consideration checklist indicates the BMPs that have been selected to control construction site wastes and materials. The BMP working details that will be adhered to are found in Appendix B of this SWPPP. The following list of BMPs and narrative explains how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project:

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MATERIALS POLLUTION CONTROL BMPS				
BMP No.	BMP	USED ON THIS PROJECT	IF NOT USED, STATE REASON	
A3-3 WM-9	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	\checkmark		
A3-7 WM-1	Material Delivery and Storage	\checkmark		



WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MATERIALS POLLUTION CONTROL BMPS				
BMP No.	ВМР	USED ON THIS PROJECT	IF NOT USED, STATE REASON	
WM-2	Material Use	~		
WM-3	Stockpile Management	~		
A3-9	Spill Prevention and Control	~		
A3-11	Protection of Trees	~		
A3-15	Solid Waste Management	~		
A3-17	Hazardous Waste Management	~		
WM-7	Contaminated Soil Management	~		
A3-13	Concrete Waste Management	~		
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management	~		
N/A	Fertilizer Material Management		Not a requirement of this project	

3.8.1 Material Delivery, Storage and Use

In general, BMPs A3-3 and A3-7 shall be implemented to help prevent discharges of construction materials during delivery, storage, and use. The OAR shall determine if sandbag barrier or other sediment control measure should be provided around the storage area to prevent run on from adjacent areas.

Very large items, such as light standards, framing materials, and stockpiled lumber, shall be stored in the open in the general storage area. Such materials shall be elevated with wood blocks to minimize contact with run on from stormwater.

Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label in legible condition. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer. Whenever possible, all of a product will be used before disposing of the container. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal shall be followed at all times.

The OAR shall identify areas such as loading and unloading, storage, and processing areas, places where dust particulate matter is generated, and areas designated for waste disposal. The OAR shall monitor these areas with the SWPPP Inspector for potential spill contamination and shall evaluate the need for additional BMPs to contain any potential spill.



3.8.2 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

While it is unlikely materials that may require spill control will be used on this project site, the following practices shall be adopted for the project area to minimize the impact of a potential spill.

- Materials shall be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled and shall be neatly and securely stored in the designated construction storage yard.
- Spill response and clean up kits shall be kept readily accessible in the construction storage yard. These kits shall contain absorbent, brooms, dustpans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic and metal trash containers, and proper response materials to handle any potential spill from construction materials or chemicals stored at the project site.
- All spills shall be cleaned up immediately upon discovery.
- The spill area shall be kept well ventilated. All response personnel shall wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent exposure to any potentially hazardous materials.
- Spills of any toxic or hazardous materials shall be reported as outlined below.
- Any contaminated materials or soils shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulation.
- All Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for stored materials shall be made available to all personnel on the project site.
- The OAR shall complete the Emergency Spill Contact Sheet provided in Appendix P and shall post the Emergency Spill Contact Sheet in a conspicuous location in the construction storage yard or locations near stored materials.

The OAR shall implement this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan throughout the duration of the project. In the event of a spill, the OAR shall report to NMED and the Site Superintendent any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. The OAR shall notify the Site Superintendent and NMED within 24 hours by calling their spill report line at (505) 827-9329.

A written submission shall also be provided to NMED within five days of the time the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time until it is expected to cease; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Submissions shall be sent to:	New Mexico Environment Department
	Ground Water Quality Bureau
	Harold Runnels Building Room N4050
	1190 St. Francis Drive
	P.O. Box 5469
	Santa Fe, NM 87505



Reportable quantities of some substances that may be used include:

- Oil or fuel appearance of a film or sheen on water (no matter the quantity spilled)
- Pesticides usually 1 pound or greater
- Acids approximately 5,000 pounds
- Flammable solvents approximately 100 pounds
- A complete list of reportable quantities may be found in Title 40 CFR Part100, 117, 261, or 302

Materials on this project that could potentially leak or spill include oil and fuel used for vehicles and equipment. If a spill of any size occurs, or if the appearance of a film or sheen on water is noticed, the contractor will complete the spill report procedures listed above. No other chemicals or solvents will be used on this project. All spills regardless of size or material shall be recorded on the spill report forms in Appendix P.

** NOTE: The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan contained in this plan is not intended to replace or substitute for an engineered SPCC Plan as required under Title 40 CFR Part 112. **

3.8.2.1 Spill Containment Measures

Several measures will be taken to prepare for quick and effective containment of any potential spill prior to undertaking construction activities. D.R. Horton and all subcontractors shall keep adequate spill containment supplies on site during construction activities. At least two spill containment kits will be kept on this site. The list below includes spill containment materials that will be kept on site. Additional spill containment measures implemented will include using drip pans and / or absorbent materials underneath vehicles and equipment during refueling, servicing and storage.

Emergency Spill Kit List (general contents may vary with manufacture) contains at a minimum:

- (3) three absorbent mat pads
- (2) three disposal bags
- One absorbent sock
- Instructions
- (3) four tamperproof seal labels
- 5-gallon clean drum

3.8.2.2 Response Procedures

A formal notification process (Section 3.8.2.4) shall be initiated when a spill or potential spill is first discovered or observed. Immediate actions are necessary to prevent damage

to human health or safety and damage to the environment. The first individual who discovers the spill or potential spill shall be responsible for initiating notification and response procedures. All personnel responsible for responding to spills must have training in recognition and response to spills of hazardous materials.

3.8.2.3 Actions for First Discovery of Spill

The first step at the discovery of the spill, is to keep all personnel away from the spill area and materials. Close off the area around the spill and do not allow personnel to enter the area until the hazard has been assessed. Do not leave the site unattended.

Secure the source of the spill only if it can be performed safely without risk to human life or health. Steps to be taken to secure the source include turning off machinery, equipment, clamping or disabling hoses, etc.

The OAR will be contacted immediately about the discovery of the spill, who will then notify the Site Superintendent.

3.8.2.4 Vehicle and Equipment Spill Response

Incidents of loss of a petroleum product from equipment or vehicles shall be considered a spill. After the spill has been flagged to warn personnel to stay away, the volume and extent of the spill estimated, and initial notification procedures accomplished the spill must be confined. Do not handle materials without wearing protective clothing and following the procedures in accordance with OSHA standards as listed in 29 CFR 1926 Subpart D §1926.65.

Follow the steps below:

- 1. Determine if a Spill Team response is needed to complete cleanup
 - a. If Yes, notify the D.R. Horton Superintendent.
 - b. If No, use the nearest spill kit to clean up the spill and properly dispose of the contaminated soil. Notify the OAR and provide sufficient information to document the incident on the Spill Report.
- 2. Determine if additional cleanup contractors are necessary for a major incident.
 - a. If Yes, notify D.R. Horton Superintendent.
 - b. If No, continue with check list
- 3. Coordinate with New Mexico Environment Department –to coordinate cleanup activities and notification to appropriate agencies.
- 4. Arrange for proper testing on contaminated soils, if required prior to disposal.
- 5. Closely monitor all cleanup activities
- 6. Ensure proper disposal of all absorbent materials, containers, and soils as required.
- 7. Complete the cleanup and restore damaged areas.
- 8. Submit Spill Reports to D.R. Horton and appropriate agencies.



9. Perform steps to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of spill within 48 hours following cleanup and restoration.

Cleanup may range from very simple removal and disposal of minor spills, to installation of skimmers around large spills or between sensitive areas and spills for longer, prolonged cleanups. Document the disposal of all cleanup materials and contaminated soils using a chain of custody form (usually provided by disposal company).

3.8.2.5 Chemical Toilet and Human Waste Spill Response

In the event that a portable toilet spills during transportation, relocation, due to wind or other activity follow the procedures for vehicle and equipment spill response. Disposal of absorbent materials shall be handled the same as other spills by the sub-contractor hired to service the chemical toilets. Contact the sub-contractor immediately in order to respond to take custody of the contaminated cleanup materials.

3.8.2.6 Other Spills (Known and Unknown Materials)

There is always a possibility construction personnel may unexpectedly encounter hazardous or toxic situations during activities at the site. The most likely source of materials encountered will be construction chemicals used, delivered and / or stored at the site. When construction chemicals are spilled or encountered on site follow the general procedures used for Vehicle and Equipment Spill Response. Use the SDS sheets to properly identify any special cleanup materials, chemicals or procedures to be used during cleanup and response.

When encountering unknown or unexpected materials such as buried underground tanks, utility pipelines, drums or asbestos pipe the following procedures shall be followed for all encounters. If there is <u>ANY</u> doubt regarding the degree of hazard of a particular circumstance, and personnel are unsure as to what measures to take, the following steps shall be taken immediately to ensure the health and safety of the personnel involved.

- 1. STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY Personnel shall remove themselves from the hazard or suspected area.
- 2. Obtain as many details as possible, WITHOUT ENDANGERING YOURSELF OR OTHERS
 - a. While obtaining information never enter confined spaces; do not handle materials; extinguish all flames or sources of ignition; do not remove objects from trenches, excavated areas or confined spaces.
 - b. Try to identify what was encountered; approximate size or extent; odors or any discoloration of the soil; materials or any objects encountered; estimated amount of chemical released or spilled.
- 3. Immediately contact your supervisor and notify D.R. Horton Superintendent and Site Manager.


- 4. If you must leave the site to make notification;
 - a. Appoint personnel to police the site until you return
 - b. Mark off the area of concern
 - c. Do not allow anyone to enter the site

Following these actions, the D.R. Horton Superintendent and OAR shall determine the proper response and cleanup procedures.

D.R. Horton Superintendent or OAR shall notify the New Mexico Environment Department and appropriate agencies of the spill and complete the proper documentation.

3.8.3 Stockpile Management

Stockpile Management shall be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollution of stormwater discharge from stockpiles of soil, rock and/or other materials related to the construction of the project. Stockpiles shall be surrounded with sediment controls and may have additional erosion control measures such as plastic covers, geotextiles, erosion control blankets or soil binders.

Additionally, stockpiles shall not be placed in washes or other dry surface waterways or in stormwater conveyances such as curb and gutter systems, or in streets leading to such conveyances. This requirement includes all soil stockpiles located within the established protected perimeter of the project.

3.8.4 Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management shall be implemented to minimize stormwater contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges. Trash shall be stored in watertight dumpsters in the general storage area of the construction storage yard and shall remain covered unless in use.

3.8.5 Hazardous Materials and Waste Management

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management shall be implemented on construction projects that generate waste from the use of petroleum products, asphalt products, concrete curing products, pesticides, fertilizers, acids, paints, stains, solvents, wood preservatives, roofing tars or any material deemed a hazardous waste listed in Title 40 CFR Parts 100, 117, 261, or 302; or deemed necessary by the OAR. These procedures and practices are used to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants associated with a spill or waste from these products. Oil and fuel for vehicles and equipment are the only materials considered hazardous that will be present at this site.

Awareness and training are critical to the success of this BMP. Education of all employees and sub-contractors on the proper hazardous materials storage and waste disposal procedures shall be completed prior to storage of any hazardous material on the project site. During the project's construction, regular meetings to discuss and reinforce the hazardous materials storage and waste disposal procedures shall be completed and documented. The OAR shall monitor these awareness and training meetings for compliance with the SWPPP.

Manufacturer's recommended methods for storage and spill cleanup shall be followed for all hazardous materials used during construction. The methods and procedures shall be made available to all personnel who come into contact with the hazardous materials including the SDS sheets. An SDS for each substance with hazardous properties that is used on the project shall be obtained and used for proper management of potential wastes that may result from these products. The SDS shall be posted in the immediate area in a conspicuous location where the product is stored and/or used.

3.8.6 Contaminated Soil Management

When contaminated soils are encountered, the Site Superintendent and/or OAR shall be notified, the contaminated soils shall be contained, covered if stockpiled, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Employees shall be instructed to recognize evidence of contaminated soil, such as buried debris, discolored soil, and unusual odors. Any contaminated soils resulting from spills of materials with hazardous properties which resulted from construction activities will be contained and cleaned up immediately following the manufacturer's recommended procedures and in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

3.8.7 Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes

Concrete Waste Management shall be implemented and a concrete washout facility shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with Section 2.3.4 of the CGP. Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site except in the designated concrete washout facility. All excess concrete and concrete washout slurries shall be discharged to the washout facility for drying. The OAR shall determine the minimum size for the concrete washout and shall ensure there is sufficient volume to contain concrete washout wastes and waste collected from concrete saw-cutting operations. Concrete waste solids and liquids shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

No stormwater discharge shall be permitted to come in contact with the concrete washout water and discharge off site. Any soil contaminated by concrete wash water shall be properly disposed of immediately and not allowed to come in contact with stormwater discharges. It may be necessary to employ additional containment BMPs around the concrete washout facility to eliminate contact with stormwater discharge.

3.8.8 Sanitary / Septic Waste Management

The Contractor Operator shall implement Sanitary and Septic Waste Management procedures during the entire construction schedule. Portable toilets and/or sanitary units shall be located and maintained throughout the project area where deemed appropriate by the OAR and Site Superintendent. Weekly maintenance shall be provided by a licensed sanitation provider and wastes shall be disposed offsite. The portable toilets and/or sanitary units shall be located away from concentrated flow paths; a minimum of 50 feet away from any arroyo, dry wash, drainage system, storm drain inlet, or curb inlet drain; a minimum of 100 feet from any potable water well, perineal water course, stream, river or wetland.

3.8.9 Liquid Waste Management

Procedures and practices to prevent discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or to watercourses as a result of the creation, collection, and disposal of non-hazardous liquid wastes including drilling slurries / fluids, dredging operations, grease free and oil free waste / rinse water, or other non-stormwater liquid not previously identified in this plan will be implemented. At this time liquid waste management is not anticipated for this project.

3.8.10 Fertilizer Waste Management

If fertilization is expected to occur, fertilizers shall be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer or as detailed in the project's landscape specifications. Once applied all fertilizers shall be incorporated into the soil to limit exposure to storm water. Storage of all fertilizers shall be in covered areas where rainfall and storm water runoff cannot come into contact with the storage containers. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin or other appropriate container to avoid spills or soil contamination.

3.9 Non-Stormwater Control BMPs (includes Dry Weather Discharges)

Refer to Part 1.2.2 of the 2017 CGP for allowable non-stormwater discharges and management conditions. It is anticipated that any of the discharges listed in Part 1.2.2 will be used onsite at various stages of construction.

The Operator(s) shall implement effective BMPs that ensure there is no discharge of sediments from construction activities to any water body including dry washes during dry weather. This includes abnormal discharges of water due to water line strikes, unauthorized placement of soils offsite or just outside the construction limits, or other discharge not associated with a rainstorm event.

3.9.1 Water Conservation Practices

Water conservation practices are activities that use water during the construction of a project in a manner that avoids causing erosion and/or the transport of pollutants off site. The OAR shall ensure water conservation practices will be followed during all construction activities.

3.9.2 Dewatering Operations

Dewatering Operations are practices that manage the discharge of pollutants when nonstormwater and accumulated precipitation (stormwater) must be removed from a work location so that construction work may be accomplished. Non-stormwater includes, but is not limited to, groundwater, dewatering of piles, water from cofferdams, water diversions, and water used during construction activities that must be removed from a work area. Practices identified in this section are also appropriate for implementation when managing the removal of accumulated precipitation (stormwater) from depressed areas at a construction site. Stormwater mixed with non-stormwater should be managed as non-stormwater. Dewatering is not expected to occur on this project.

3.9.3 Temporary Stream Crossing

A temporary stream crossing is not expected on this site.

3.9.4 Clear Water Diversion

Clear water diversion consists of a system of structures and measure that intercept clear surface water upstream of a project site or location, transport it around the work area, and discharge downstream with minimal water quality degradation for either the project construction operations or the construction of the diversion. Clear water diversions are used in a waterway to enclose a construction area and reduce sediment or other pollutant discharge from the construction work area occurring in or adjacent to the waterbody. Structures commonly used as part of this system include diversion dikes, ditches, berms, slope drains, rock, gravel bags, wood, sheet piles, aqua barriers, cofferdams, filter fabric or turbidity curtains, drainage and interceptor swales, pipes, or flumes. This BMP is typically implemented where appropriate permits (Section 404 Permit, Section 401 Certifications, etc.) have been secured and work must be performed in conformance with the CGP requirements or specifications. Clear water diversion is not a requirement of this project.

3.9.5 Vehicle and Equipment Operations

Several types of vehicles and equipment will be used onsite throughout the project, which could include graders, scrapers, excavators, loaders, paving equipment, rollers, trucks and trailers, backhoes, forklifts, generators, compressors, and traffic control equipment. Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Procedures and Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Procedures will be utilized to prevent discharges of fuel and other vehicle fluids. Except for concrete washout, which is addressed in Section 3.8, vehicle cleaning will not be performed onsite.

All on-site vehicles and equipment shall be monitored daily for leaks and receive required preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage of petroleum products. All petroleum products such as oils, hydraulic fluids, fuels, etc. shall be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled or marked. Any petroleum storage tanks used on site will have a dike or berm containment structure constructed around it to contain any spills that may occur. The volume of the containment berm must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the volume of the storage container and the berm must be constructed regardless if the container is a double containment system. The intent is to prevent spills from the normal use of the container system.

Drip pans or absorbent pads shall be used for all vehicle and equipment maintenance activities that involve grease, oil, solvents, or other vehicle fluids, during periods when equipment is not in use.

3.10 Inspection BMP

The Operator(s) must perform regularly scheduled inspections of the construction site and must maintain all erosion and sediment control measures; and other protective measures identified in the SWPPP in effective operating condition. This section details these two tasks.

3.10.1 Inspection Frequency

During the rainy season: (June 15 to September 30 – New Mexico's Monsoon Season)

The Operator(s) shall inspect the construction site at a minimum every 7 days and within 24 hours following the end of each rain that produces ¹/₄" or more rainfall accumulation at the site per Part 4.2 of the CGP.

During all other times:

The Operator(s) shall inspect the construction site at a minimum every 7 days and within 24 hours following the end of each rain event that produces $\frac{1}{4}$ or more rainfall accumulation at the site per Part 4.2 of the CGP.

3.10.2 Scope of Inspections

Visual inspections must comprise, at a minimum:

- All cleared, graded, excavated or disturbed areas;
- All areas where stormwater flows occur including drainage areas, channels, ditches, diversion areas, slopes, etc.;
- All discharge locations where stormwater discharges from the site;
- Areas used for storage of construction equipment and materials exposed to precipitation. Since storage areas may change frequently, the inspector should routinely

ensure that storage areas match those designated in the ESCP and are not a potential for pollutant discharge;

- Sediment and erosion control measures;
- Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site; and
- The SWPPP Inspector is also to look for, identify, and document any non-stormwater discharges and ensure they are allowable discharges being managed in accordance with the CGP.

Where discharge points are accessible, they must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing impacts to receiving waters. This can be done by inspecting the waters for evidence of erosion or sediment introduction. If discharge points are inaccessible, the CGP requires that nearby downstream locations be inspected, if practicable.

The SWPPP Inspector must determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing impacts to the receiving water and look for evidence of or the potential for pollutants entering the drainage system.

3.10.3 SWPPP Inspection and Compliance Reports

Each inspection shall have a completed SWPPP Inspection and Compliance Report. A SWPPP Inspection and Compliance Report form can be found in Appendix H along with instructions on how to complete the form. This form contains the minimum items listed in Part 4.2 of the CGP and has additional information to help the SWPPP Inspector make adequate judgments regarding the inspection of the construction site, effectiveness of the installed BMPs, and determination criteria for compliance with the CGP conditions. All reports must be completed within 24 hours following the inspection.

3.10.4 Corrective Action Reports

Under certain circumstances, a Corrective Action Report can be issued to recommend immediate action regarding to the Operator's SWPPP compliance. A copy of a Corrective Action Report can be found in Appendix H along with instruction on how to complete the form. According to the 2017 CGP, a corrective action can be triggered from any of the following conditions; a) a stormwater control needs repair or replacement that is beyond routine maintenance, b) a stormwater control was never installed or installed incorrectly, c) the site has discharges exceeding the applicable water quality standards, or d) a prohibited discharge has occurred. Corrective action deadlines are shorter because they address critical components to the SWPPP. Amendments to the SWPPP may be required depending on the corrective action.

3.11 Maintenance of BMPs

Based on the results of the inspections and any time the OAR, representatives from NMED, local jurisdictional inspectors, or EPA inspectors detects deficiencies in the SWPPP the Operator(s)

must modify the SWPPP to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct the problems identified. The Operator must complete revisions or modifications to the SWPPP within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection. Modifications, changes, updates or improvements to the SWPPP documentation or ESCP Drawings are recorded in Appendix A of this plan. The OAR shall make such modification within the timeline required.

All BMPs must be maintained in effective operating condition at all times. If existing BMPs need to be modified, added or maintained, implementation must be completed within seven (7) calendar days of discovery. If implementation is impracticable or infeasible prior to the seven (7) calendar day limitation, they shall be implemented as soon as practicable and comments shall be added to the SWPPP why implementation was delayed.

Additionally, the following maintenance activities shall be implemented as follows:

- Immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including the clean-up of any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent rain events.
- Maintain <u>ALL CONTROL MEASURES</u> and other protective measures in effective operating condition. In other words, all BMP's installed on the site must be in good operational condition at all times.
- Work must be initiated immediately after discovery of any defect or problems and completed by the close of the next work day, if the defect or problem does not require significant repair or replacement, of if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance.
- Sediment must be removed from all temporary and permanent sedimentation basins, ponds and traps when the accumulation reaches 50% of the storage capacity.
- All site egress locations (vehicular track out BMPs) must prevent the tracking of sediment, debris or other pollutants from all paved surfaces. Removal of sediment, debris and other pollutants must be completed as soon as practicable, or otherwise required by Federal, State, and local requirements.
- Any accumulations of sediment, debris, and other pollutants found in offsite surface waters, drainage ways, catch basins, or other conveyances, must be removed in a manner and frequency sufficient to minimize impacts and to ensure no adverse effects on water quality. Please note this may require immediate removal of offsite sediment accumulations once identified during an inspection.

3.12 Final Stabilization Measures

The project will be completely revegetated with permanent reclamation measures installed on all disturbed soil areas as indicated on the project drawings prior to filling of the Notice of Termination per Part Appendix A *"Final Stabilization."* This project is located in a semi-arid area, receiving less than 20 inches of rainfall annually.

The OAR shall document the beginning and ending dates for all seasonal dry periods. Stabilization measures shall be installed as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures as required by the Permit. Should vegetative stabilization measures not be practicable due to seasonal timing, then temporary non-vegetative measures shall be implemented to the extent necessary to prevent erosion. Complete all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized as soon as practicable, given conditions or circumstances. The OAR shall properly document these conditions and activities. Section 8.2 of the CGP states the following conditions for ending permit coverage:

You have completed all construction activities at your site and, if applicable, construction support activities covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c), and you have met the following requirements:

- a) 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 2.2.14b;
- b) 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;
- c) 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
- d) 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**

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**

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

D.R. Horton shall complete the revegetative measures needed to meet the requirements of Section 2.2.14 of the CGP, which states the following:

Implement and maintain stabilization measures (e.g., seeding protected by erosion controls until vegetation is established, sodding, mulching, erosion control blankets, hydromulch, gravel) that minimize erosion from exposed portions of the site in accordance with Parts 2.2.14a and 2.2.14b.

Revegetative measures may not be needed if disturbed areas are stabilized by other means, including, landscaping, pavement, concrete, etc.

3.13 Post Construction Stormwater Measures

No stormwater BMPs are to permanently remain at this site.

3.14 Removal of Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

All temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs and devices shall be removed once final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the construction site. All BMPs and devices removed shall not disturb additional soil and shall be taken to the appropriate waste management facility. Only bio-degradable waste shall be left behind and only with the prior approval of the Owner(s) and Operator(s).

3.15 SWPPP Training and Awareness

All personnel at the construction site shall be familiar with the implementation of this plan and the BMPs used to control sediment and pollutants from the site. Prior to beginning construction all Contractor Operator employees shall attend a basic training and awareness seminar to review the following topics specific to the project;

- Spill prevention and cleanup measures, including the prohibition of dumping or storing material in storm drains or waterways;
- An understanding of the basic purpose of stormwater BMPs, including the specific BMPs outlined in this plan, what they look like and how to avoid damaging the BMPs;
- Potential penalties associated with stormwater non-compliance
- Details to also outline:
 - Use of only designated construction site entrances
 - Keep all equipment away from sediment control BMPs and barriers
 - Know locations of disposal areas and washout areas including procedures for their use
 - Keep soil, materials, and liquids away from paved areas and storm drain inlets
 - Knowledge of the location and use of emergency spill kits for the project
 - Knowledge of the project's designated protection areas (environmentally sensitive areas)
 - Keep equipment and personnel off mulched, seeded or otherwise stabilized areas
 - Contact information of the OAR when problems are identified

Sub-contractors are to receive and sign the Sub-Contractor SWPPP Certification Statement and the project specific BMP Agreement Sheet found in Appendix E. The OAR shall be responsible for making sure all sub-contractors follow the BMP Agreement Sheet requirements and shall provide training upon the request of any sub-contractor per the agreement.

- End of Section -



Section 4 Reporting and Records

The NPDES Permit requires all Operators to retain certain records and make available these records to NMED or the EPA for a period of 3 years after the issuance of the authorized NOT. This section specifically addresses these reports, records and requirements.

4.1 Retention of Records

All SWPPP documentation, records, reports and maps must be retained by the Operator(s) for a period of 3 years after final stabilization at the site. The retention period will begin after the completion of final stabilization. The EPA or NMED may extend this retention period upon request by notifying the Operator(s) in writing at any time prior to the end of the standard 3-year period.

4.2 Accessibility of the SWPPP Documentation and Map

All records in their entirety shall be kept accessible and available to NMED, local authority, or EPA for review and copying at the time of on-site inspections. Any other person may make a written request to the EPA for access to a copy of the SWPPP. In this event, the EPA shall notify the Operator(s) of such a request and the Operator(s) shall provide the requested documentation within 7 calendar days for public review.

A current and up to date copy of the SWPPP must be kept on site when construction or support activities are actively underway and shall be made available to NMED, the EPA, or other federal, state or local authority having jurisdiction over the project at any reasonable time (generally Monday to Friday, 8:00am to 5:00pm).

4.3 Construction Site SWPPP Sign Posting Requirements

The Operator(s) must post a sign or other notice near the main entrance of the construction site with the following information:

- A copy of the completed NOI as submitted to the EPA Stormwater Notice Processing Center;
- If the location of the SWPPP or the contact information for the person responsible for the SWPPP has changed, the updated or new contact information must be posted with the NOI.

A construction site SWPPP sign form is provided in Appendix O of this plan.

4.4 Reporting Requirements

The Operator(s) must provide notification to the EPA as soon as possible if any of the following conditions apply:



- Any planned physical alteration or additions to the site significantly changes the nature or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged from the site. This notification applies only to pollutants subject to effluent guidelines or TMDL requirements; or
- The Operator(s) or OAR anticipates the construction activities at the site may result in a non-compliance discharge; or
- There is any non-compliance discharge or spill which may endanger human health or the environment; or
- Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the CGP; or
- Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the CGP; or
- Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the EPA in the CGP; or
- Any instance of non-compliance not otherwise reported or described in the CGP; or
- When the Operator(s) or OAR becomes aware of missing or un-submitted information or any relevant facts in the NOI, NOT, or other report submitted to EPA in conjunction with this plan or authorization to discharge under NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000.

- End of Section-

Appendix A

Amendments to SWPPP & Procedures

The SWPPP will be modified and amended to reflect;

- Any amendments to the CGP.
- Any changes in construction operations that may affect the discharge of pollutants from the construction site to surface waters, ground waters, or the municipal separate storm sewer system.
- If the SWPPP is in violation of any condition of the CGP or has not achieved the general objective of reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges.
- When deemed necessary by the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative, Operator(s), NMED representative, US EPA representative or ordered by a local jurisdiction.
- Any final stabilization added to the scope of this project will be amended and added in this appendix.

The following items shall be included in each amendment:

- The reason for change or modification.
- The location of proposed change.
- The original BMP proposed, if any.
- The new BMP proposed.
- Signature and date of the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative

Instructions:

- 1. Complete the amendment form following these instructions.
- 2. Make additional copies if necessary.



SWPPP MODIFICATION REPORT

Project / Site Name:	Volcano Mesa
Owner Operator:	D.R. Horton
Contactor Operator:	Salls Brothers
Preparer:	
Modification Date:	

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED CHANGES:

REASON(S) FOR CHANGES:

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 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 or imprisonment for knowing violations.

Preparer's Signature:

Print Preparer's Name:

Preparer's Title:

Date:

MAKE ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS FORM AS NEEDED

** FILE COMPLETED FORM WITH CURRENT SWPPP DOCUMENTATION **

Appendix B

Best Management Practices Guidelines

Where appropriate and applicable this plan uses the Best Management Practices outlined in the Contract Documents and Project Plans. In addition to these this SWPPP uses some Best Management Practices specified in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual, Submittal C, August 2nd 2012* and *Caltrans Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual*. All references to these specifications are intended to meet the requirements of NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000 by using the suggested techniques and installation requirements listed in the BMP objective. Where conflicts or specification differences occur, NPDES General Permit conditions and requirements shall prevail.

The selection of Best Management Practices is an iterative process that first identifies potential pollutant sources and then identifies the BMPs necessary to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from the construction site. It is the responsibility of the Operator(s) or the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative to choose which BMP is appropriate and to evaluate the performance of the various BMPs during the life of the project.

All of the BMPs listed in this Appendix may not be used and are listed here for reference only. If the Operator(s) or the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative determines other BMPs which are not listed in this Appendix are appropriate for implementation on this project, the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative must include a copy of the selected BMP in this section and note the modification to the SWPPP in Appendix A.

BMPs listed are to be used as guidelines to determine BMP function. Specifications and installation methods used on this project may differ from what is provided in this Appendix.

BMP Information Sheet





2. Wattles that are 8 lb/ft or more do not need to be trenched.

Wattle/ Filter Sock/

Sediment Control Log



Notes:

Construction Site Manual 2018

1. Wire mesh is not required, but it is recommended as it will help prevent tearing due to increased wind speed or sediment/water load.

2. Pole spacing is not to exceed 10 feet between poles in straight-run sheet flow areas. 3. Pole spacing in a site's lower corners should be spaced approximately 6 feet apart or closer. 4. Silt fence is not created for use in high velocity situations, where flow is heavily concentrated. If concentrated flow does drain toward silt fence, then use additional BMPs to reduce the flow's

_2"x2" WOOD POST. STANDARD OR BETTER OR EQUAL ALTERNATE: STEEL FENCE POST

BURY BOTTOM OF FILTER MATERIAL

IN 6"x6"TRENCH

1 1

FILTER FABRIC MATERIAL-

FABRIC ANCHORAGE TRENCH, BACKFILLED WITH TAMPED

NATURAL SOIL, 6"X 6" MIN.

NATURAL SOIL ...

FILTER FABRIC MATERIAL. USE STAPLES OR WIRE RINGS TO ATTACH FABRIC TO WIRE.

SUPPORTING FENCE 2"x2" 14 GA. WIRE OR EQUIV.

PPORTING FENCE

2"x2" 14 GA. WIRE MESH OR EQUIV.

ALT: STEEL FENCE POST

velocity. 5. Silt fence fabric transition points should have posts interlocked with no gaps in the silt fence

Notes:

impervious surfaces.

height of the wattle.

eria Manual Volume 3



<u>Source:</u> Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

3. Remove sediment from the upstream side of wattle when sediment accumulation is 1/2 the 4. For parallel flow past the wattle joints, make sure the upstream wattle is on the interior side of

5. Place wattle around stockpiles that are not being worked on or that are on impervious









<u>Operator</u>:

The preferred method to access a site is to cut the curb, so a ramp is not required. Placing curb cut in the same place as future entrance/exit can minimize work.

2. When cutting the curb, the cutting machine uses water, and the byproduct of the process is similar to concrete wash-out. Place byproduct in wash-out container.



6. Do not use dirt ramps to access sites with curbs, because the dirt can be easily washed to into storm drains.

7. WARNING! Any injury or property damage to a motorist, cyclist, or pedestrian due to the installation of a ramp is the responsibility of the contractor/property owner.



Notes: 1. Regularly collect and dispose of garbage and waste material into designated collection areas.
2. Cover and maintain dumpsters and waste receptacles. Add additional dumpster or increase frequency of waste collection if overflowing conditions occur. Consider secondary containmen around waste collection areas to minimize the likelihood of contaminated discharges.
3. Routinely inspect containers and equipment to ensure that it is functioning properly without leaking.
4. Promptly clean up leaks, drips, and other spills. Train employees on proper clean up and sp response procedures.
5. Store containers, drums, and bags away from direct traffic routes to reduce container damage.
6. Store materials in accordance with directions in Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs).
7. Store container s on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of containers that results from containers coming into contact with moisture on the ground.
8. Store toxic or hazardous liquids within curbed areas or secondary containments.
9. Frequent and proper training in good housekeeping techniques reduces the likelihood that chemicals or equipment will be mishandled.
10. Segregate and provide proper disposal options for hazardous material wastes.
11. Make sure the site has a Spill Protection Plan, Spill kit, and individuals trained on the location and workings of the plan and kit.
12. Create a designated on-site fueling and maintenance area that is clean and dry, has a spil kit, and ideally in a covered area.
13. Locate toilet facilities away from storm drain inlets and waterways to prevent accidental contamination of stormwater.

14.or outdoor painting and sanding; conduct these operations in designated areas that are paved or have a secondary containment in place. Clean up and dispose of excess paint, paint chips, protective coatings, grit waste, etc.

15. Provide tie-downs or stake downs for portable toilets.

16. For vehicle and equipment washing: ensure there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents in equipment and vehicle wash water. -(CGP 2017)

7. Recycle materials whenever possible (e.g. paper, wood, concrete, oil).

Good Housekeeping

1. Designated wash-out areas should be provided for any concrete, stucco, mortar, or paint operations. Wash-outs should be as far away as possible from waters of the U.S., stormwater inlets, or conveyances.

2. "Wash-out should be directed to leak-proof containers or leak proof and lined pit designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation." -CGP 2017

hese roll-off wash-out containers were lowered for easier access

Source: Urban Storm Drainage

riteria Manual Volume 3

3. If the concrete/stucco/mortar is firm when it contacts the soil, then it is not considered wash-out (not wet enough to infiltrate into the

4. A centralized wash-out may be effective for concrete trucks. For stucco, mortar, and paint wash-outs, a local wash-out and wash-out education has been

more successful in avoiding improper wash-outs.

nstruction Site Manual 2018



Wash-outs Source: City of Albuquerque

5. Mortar towers shall have a plastic liner beneath them to prevent the wet mortar from contacting the soil. If wet stucco or mortar contacts the ground due to mixing, it would be a compliance issue.

6. If a wash-out occurs on bare soil, the Operator is expected to remove it same day. The wash-out material, as well as the wetted soil, are to be removed and disposed of appropriately.

NPDES Permit #:	
Date:	
Sheet:	

Appendix C

General Location Map

Part 7.2.4 of the CGP requires the SWPPP to include a general location map with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site and the receiving waters within one mile of the site. This appendix includes the required map.

Google Maps Paradise Blvd



Imagery ©2022 Maxar Technologies, NMRGIS, U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Farm Service Agency, Map data ©2022 100 ft 📖

Appendix D

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawing

Part 7.2.4 of the CGP requires the SWPPP to contain a legible site map or drawing completed toscale, showing the entire site, which identifies various stormwater related issues identified in the CGP.

This appendix contains the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan drawing meeting this requirement.

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



			AS BUILT INFORMATION	CONTRACTOR	MDIN STAKED BY	INSPECTORS ACCEPTANCE BY DATE	VERIFICATION BY	UNAWINGS CORRECTED BY	MICRO-FILM INFORMATION	PECORDED BY DATE	-2	
			BENCH MARKS	ALBUQUERQUE CONTROL SURVEY	MONUMENT "UNION" NEW MEXICO	STATE PLANE COORDINATES (CENTRAL	ZONE - NAD 83)	NORTH= 1,523,503,475 FEET	EAST= 1,493,655 03 FEET	MAPPING ANGLE= -00*16'58 96"	GROUND TO GRID FACTOR= 0.99966436	ELEVATION= 5524 95 FEET
City o Pilami Developmi HYDROL	FAlbuquerque ng Department in Review Services OGY SECTION	1	ORMATION	IOTES	DATE							
APP 011 Fr HydroTrans & C Stationard and Stationard Stationard and Stationard Stationard and Stationard Stationard and Stationard Stationard Stationard	ROVED 4/21/22 200001H Solution at a set of the set o		SURVEY INF	FIELDA	NO. BY							
NOTES: 1 CURB AND GUTTER, SI MATCH THE ELEVATICI AS SHOWN ON THE PL PROJECT ENGINEER	DEWALKS, AND DRI NS OF ABUTTING EX ANS OR AS DIRECTE	VE PADS SHA IISTING AREA ED BY THE	S T ENGINEER'S SEAL									
2 THE SUBGRADE PREP BEYOND THE FREE ED AND SIDEWALK CONTRACTOR TO TES CONSTRUCTION IN TH THAN 50, REMOVE 2 FE IMPORT MATERIAL WIT CONTACT THE ENGINE PAVEMENT SECTION C	SHALL EXTEND ONE GE OF NEW CURB A I SUBGRADE R-VALI E EVENT THE R-VAL ET OF SUBGRADE N H R-VALUE GREATE ER IMMEDIATELY SC AN BE MODIFIED	E FOOT ND GUTTER UE PRIOR TO UE IS LESS MATERIAL AN IR THAN 50 OI D THE	2				REMARKS BY	EVISIONS	PEC DESIGN	DATE: 04 20 2022	DATE: 04.20.2022	DATE 04.20.2022
 	RESPEC		-				ATE	R	RESI	D BY: JS	3Y: RESPEC	DBY: SEG
RESPEC COM ABUC WWW RES DEPAR	MUNITY DESIGN SOLD FFERSON STREET NE, S JUERQUE NEW MEXICO SPEC COM PHONE: (50) CITY OF AL TMENT OF MUI ENGINEER	UTIONS SUITE 200 D 87109 SJ253-9718 BUQUERO NICIPAL D ING DIVIS		OP	ME	IN	ON D			DESIGNE	DRAWN B	CHECKEL
	VOLCANO MESA		AILS									1
esign Review Commillee	Cily Engineer App	roval	asl Design Update	Vo/t	Nu ^N				Me	Ote	M	
			-	-	_		_	_	_	_	_	

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



ET VINC	ENTER	X	AS BUILT INFORMATION	CONTRACTOR	WORK STAKED IIV DATE	INSPECTORS ADDEPTANCE BV DATE	VERICITION BY DATE	DRAWINGS COMMENTED BY DATE	MICRO-FILM INFORMATION	RECORDED BY	111	
lo-3	ASOLA FESSIONAL	CALL CONNERNES	BENCH MARKS	ALBUQUERQUE CONTROL SURVEY	MONUMENT "UNION" NEW MEXICO	STATE PLANE COORDINATES (CENTRAL	ZONE - NAD 83)	NORTH= 1,523,503 475 FEET	EAST= 1,493,655 03 FEET	MAPPING ANGLE= -00°16'58 96"	GROUND TO GRID FACTOR= 0 99966436	ELEVATION= 5524 95 FEET
City Person HYDROD HYDROD Hydrod Humiting Humiting	nf Albaquerupe ing Department OGY SECTION ROYED Hr21/22 2090001H		SURVEY INFORMATION	FIELD NOTES	NO. BY DATE							
NOTES: 1 CURB AND GUTTER, SID MATCH THE ELEVATION AS SHOWN ON THE PLA PROJECT ENGINEER	EWALKS, AND DR S OF ABUTTING ED NS OR AS DIRECT	VE PADS SHALL KISTING AREAS ED BY THE	ENGINEER'S SEAL									
THE SUBGRADE PREP S BEYOND THE FREE EDG AND SIDEWALK. CONTRACTOR TO TEST CONSTRUCTION, IN THE THAN 50, REMOVE 2 FEE IMPORT MATERIAL WITH CONTRACT THE ENGINEE PAVEMENT SECTION CA	HALL EXTEND ON E OF NEW CURB / SUBGRADE R-VAL EVENT THE R-VAL EVENT THE R-VAL EVENT THE R-VAL EVENT THE R-VAL R IMMEDIATELY S N BE MODIFIED.	E FOOT IND GUTTER UE PRIGR TO LUE IS LESS MATERIAL AND IS THAN 50 OR D THE					REMARKS BY	REVISIONS	RESPEC DESIGN	DATE: 04 20 2022	EC DATE: 04 20 2022	DATE: 04 20 2022
RESPEC COMM	RESPEC	UTIONS SUITE 202 0 87109 51253-9718 BUQUERQU NICIPAL DE	JE	OP	ME	NT	NO. DATE			DESIGNED BY: JS	DRAWN BY: RESP.	CHECKED BY: SEG
Design Review Committee	ENGINEER /OLCANO MES/ GRADIN City Engineer App	AT THE TRA	ILS areado ufican	Ae .40	wy/Y				Me	Day	Me	
Project No 738489		Zone Map No		Sh	eet	7		of		29	-	



Natural Resources Conservation Service

USDA

Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey



K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AmB	Alemeda sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	.24	19.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Intere	st		19.4	100.0%

Description

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey

MAP LEG	END	MAP INFORMATION
Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Inte	terest (AOI)	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.
Soils		Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale
Soil Rating Polygon	IS	
= 1.42		Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soi
Not rated o	or not available	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of
Soil Rating Lines		contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detaile
= 1.42		scale.
Not rated c	or not available	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.
Soil Rating Points		Source of Map Natural Resources Conservation Service
= 1.42		Web Soil Survey URL:
Not rated o	or not available	Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
Water Features		Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Merca
Streams and a streams and a streams and a streams and a stream	nd Canals	projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts
Transportation		Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more
+++ Rails		accurate calculations of distance or area are required.
nterstate H	Highways	This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data
US Routes	\$	of the version date(s) listed below.
Maian Dag	- 	Soil Survey Area: Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval a
Major Road	IOS	Valencia Counties, New Mexico
Local Road	ds	Survey Area Data. Version 16, Sep 12, 2021
Background		Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales
Aerial Phot	otography	
		Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 22, 2021—D 2021
		The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor obifing of man unit boundaries may be ovident.



Bulk Density, One-Third Bar

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (grams per cubic centimeter)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AmB	Alemeda sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1.42	19.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Intere	st		19.4	100.0%

Description

Bulk density, one-third bar, is the ovendry weight of the soil material less than 2 millimeters in size per unit volume of soil at water tension of 1/3 bar, expressed in grams per cubic centimeter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: grams per cubic centimeter Aggregation Method: Dominant Component Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher Interpret Nulls as Zero: No Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Depth Range (Weighted Average) Top Depth: 0 Bottom Depth: 36 Units of Measure: Inches

Appendix E

List of Sub-Contractors and Sub-Contractor Certifications

This appendix contains the list of sub-Contractors who will be working with the Operator(s) on this project. Each sub-Contractor listed directly influences the SWPPP and compliance to the NPDES Permit. All sub-Contractors listed will be required to sign the attached Sub-Contractor SWPPP Certification Statement and will be required to adhere to the requirements of this SWPPP and the NPDES Permit.

The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative shall ensure all sub-Contractors have signed the certification and have received copies of the BMP Agreement Sheet. All sub-Contractors shall adhere to the BMP Agreement Sheet during construction of the project to ensure compliance with the requirements of this plan and the NPDES Permit.

BMP Agreement Sheet

All sub-contractors for the Volcano Mesa project shall adhere to the Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan designed to protect stormwater discharge violations and non-compliance for this project. By signing the Sub-Contractor SWPPP Certification, the Sub-Contractor agrees to follow the terms and conditions outlined in this plan. This plan is made available for review by any sub-contractor needing clarification or with questions regarding the Best Management Practices (BMP) outlined in the SWPPP. The rules and procedures outlined below are a partial list of requirements listed in this plan. At a minimum all sub-contractors shall review the list below with all personnel who will be involved in the sub-contractor's scope of work for the project.

- The SWPPP plan has a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan specific for this project. Any spill regardless of size, quantity or substance must be reported immediately to the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative. All SDS are located in the SWPPP in Appendix P and are available for review by all personnel on the project at any time.
- There are potentially extensive penalties associated with stormwater non-compliance and allowing pollutants to discharge from the site, including sediment discharge to streets, storm drains, arroyos, dry washes or other waterways.
- Use only designated construction site entrances to access the project site.
- Keep all equipment away from sediment control BMPs and barriers (silt fence, straw wattle and other temporary controls).
- Know the locations of disposal areas and washout areas including procedures for their use.
- Keep soil, materials, and liquids away from paved areas and storm drain inlets.
- Know of the location and use of the emergency spill kits used (there will be at least two on this project).
- Know of the project's designated protection areas (environmentally sensitive areas).
- Keep equipment and personnel off mulched, seeded or otherwise stabilized areas.
- Keep your area and sub-contractor storage yard clean from all debris, solid waste or other garbage.
- Report all potential non-compliant discharges, spills or problems to the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative.

The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative shall provide Basic SWPPP Training at the request of any sub-contractor prior to beginning construction or during construction free of charge. Failure to adhere to these minimum requirements may result in suspension of sub-contract or significant fines or penalties.

Sub-Contractor Signature

Date

List of Sub-Contractors

Sub Contractor:		
Area of Construction:		
Address:		
City:	State & Zip:	
Telephone:	Fax:	
Responsible Party:		
Date Started:	Completed:	
Sub Contractor:		
Area of Construction:		
Address:		
City:	State & Zin:	
Telephone	2 2	
Responsible Party:	1 uA.	
Date Started:	Completed	
Dute Stated.	completed.	
Sub Contractor:		-
Area of Construction:		
Address:		-
City:	State & Zip:	
Telephone:	Fax:	
Responsible Party:		
Date Started:	Completed:	

List of Sub-Contractors

Sub Contractor:		
Area of Construction:		
Address:		
City:	State & Zip:	
Telephone:	Fax:	
Responsible Party:		
Date Started:	Completed:	
Sub Contractor		
Area of Construction:		
Address:		
Citu	State & Zin:	
City:		
Telephone:	Fax:	
Responsible Party:		
Date Started:	Completed:	
Sub Contractor:		
Area of Construction:		
Address:		
City:	State & Zip:	
Telephone:	Fax:	
Responsible Party:		
Date Started:	Completed:	

Sub-Contractor

SWPPP Certification

I certify, under penalty of law, that I understand the terms and conditions of NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000 effective date February 16th, 2017 (located in Appendix J) that authorized the stormwater discharges associated with construction activities from the site identified as part of this certification.

In addition, I am familiar with the Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site as it pertains to my contracted activities. I am aware that there are substantial penalties for noncompliance with the SWPPP and the CGP. I acknowledge I have sufficient training and knowledge to meet the requirements of the CGP. I also acknowledge I have received the BMP Agreement Sheet and will review the basic information with all personnel who will be involved with our scope of work for the project.

Signature	Date
Name & Title:	
Eime Nomer	
Firm Name:	
Address:	
Phone	
Thone.	
Contracted Constru	ction Activity:

Sub-Contractor

SWPPP Certification

I certify, under penalty of law, that I understand the terms and conditions of NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities No. #NMR100000 effective date February 16th, 2017 (located in Appendix J) that authorized the stormwater discharges associated with construction activities from the site identified as part of this certification.

In addition, I am familiar with the Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site as it pertains to my contracted activities. I am aware that there are substantial penalties for noncompliance with the SWPPP and the CGP. I acknowledge I have sufficient training and knowledge to meet the requirements of the CGP. I also acknowledge I have received the BMP Agreement Sheet and will review the basic information with all personnel who will be involved with our scope of work for the project.

Signature	Date
Name & Title:	
Firm Name:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Contracted Constru	ction Activity:

Appendix F

Construction and Stabilization Schedule

Part 7.2.6.vi.d of the CGP requires the Operator to provide a description of the intended sequence of activities that disturb soils at the site. The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative must attach the construction schedule to this appendix to meet this requirement of the CGP. Additionally, when changes to the construction schedule occur the new construction schedule must be attached to this appendix.

Part 7.2.6.vi.d of the CGP requires the Operator(s) or OAR to maintain dates when major grading activities occur; when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on any portion of the site; and maintain dates when stabilization measures are initiated and complete including reasons for delays when applicable. The OAR shall maintain these records and dates using the Stabilization Schedule found in this appendix.



				Gradii	ng and Stabilization Reco	rd		
Inspector:		·	1	1	1	Date:		r
Project:		-				Project # / Tracs #		
Area Description	Date of Last Disturbance	Active or Inactive	Stabilized (Yes/No)	Temporary or Permanent	Stabilization Method	Condition of Site	Stabilization Required On or Before Date	Comments

Appendix G

Recorded Schedule of BMP Implementation

Part 7.2.6 of the CGP requires the Operator to include a schedule of when BMPs or stormwater management measures are implemented. This section provides a recorded log of the implementation of all BMPs for this project. The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative will maintain this log and update the recorded dates as each BMP is implemented.

This is a partial list of BMPs which should be recorded when implemented:

- Creation of the SWPPP documentation and maps
- Implementation of initial sediment perimeter control BMPs
- Implementation of the Inspection BMP requirement
- Implementation of soil stabilization (erosion control) BMPs
- Implementation of each vehicle tracking BMP
- Implementation of wind erosion control BMPs
- Implementation of each good housekeeping BMP
- Implementation of each non-stormwater BMP

If work orders are created for each of the BMPs, attach the work order to this appendix for further documentation and record keeping.



GENERAL SCHEDULE OF BMP IMPLEMENTATION										
Best Management Practices (BMPs)		Mobilization Activities	Mass Clearing and Grubbing	Roadway Construction, Realignment, Improvement Activities	Stripping Topsoil Operations	Excavate / Stockpile / Embankment Construction Activities				
EROSION CONTROL BMPs			1	I	1	1		1		1
SS-1	Scheduling	Х	Х	Х	Х	X				
SS-2	Preservation of Existing Vegetation	Х	X	x	х	x				
N/A	On-site Filtration of Stormwater									
N/A	Other Management Control									
A1-3	Hydroseeding									
A1-5	Straw Mulch									
A1-7	Mini-Benches / Slope Roughening									
A1-9	Erosion Control Mat									
A1-11	Buffer Strip									
A2-15	Slope Drains									
A2-21	Rock Outlet Protection									
SS-3	Hydraulic Mulch									
SS-5	Soil Binder									
SS-9	Earth Dikes / Drainage Swales & Lined Ditches									
SS-10	Erosion Protection at Structures / Velocity Dissipation Devices									
N/A	Other Temporary Stabilization Control BMP									
SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs				•						
A2-1	Silt Fence	Х	х	х	х	Х				
A2-3	Straw Bale Barrier									
A2-7	Diversion Channel Dike and Swale									
A2-17	Storm Drain Inlet Protection	Х	х	х	Х	х				
A2-23	Check Dam									
A2-27	Sediment Trap									
A2-31	Sediment Basins									
A2-35	Triangular Sediment Filter Dike									
A2-37	Compost Filter Berm									
A2-39	Wood Chips Sock	Х	х	х	х	Х				
SC-8	Sandbag / Gravel Bag Berm									


GENERAL SCHEDULE OF BMP IMPLEMENTATION											
Best Management Practices (BMPs)		Mobilization Activities	Mass Clearing and Grubbing	Roadway Construction, Realignment, Improvement Activities	Stripping Topsoil Operations	Excavate / Stockpile / Embankment Construction Activities					
N/A	Other Temporary Sediment Control BMP										
TRA	CKING CONTROL BMPs		I		I		I	I		I	
A3-21	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	х	x	x	x	x					
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway										
TC-3	Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash										
N/A	Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	Х	Х	Х	х	х					
N/A Other Tracking Control BMP											
WIND EROSION / DUST CONTROL BMPs						•					
A3-19	Dust Control	х	х	х	х	x					
N/A	Other Wind Erosion or Dust Control										
WASTE N	IANAGEMENT & MATERIAL BMPs		I		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	I	
A3-3 WM-9	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	х	x	x	x	x					
A3-7 WM-1	Material Delivery and Storage	х	х	x	х	х					
WM-2	Material Use	Х	Х	Х	х	х					
WM-3	Stockpile Management	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					
A3-9	Spill Prevention and Control	Х	Х	х	Х	Х					
A3-11	Protection of Trees	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					
A3-15	Solid Waste Management	Х	х	Х	х	х					
A3-17	Hazardous Waste Management	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х					
WM-7	Contaminated Soil Management	Х	х	Х	х	х					
A3-13	Concrete Waste Management	Х	х	х	х	x					
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management	Х	Х	х	Х	Х					
N/A	Fertilizer Material Management										
N/A	Other Waste Control BMP										
NON-ST	TORMWATER MGMT BMPs										
NS-1	Water Conservation Practices	Х	Х	х	Х	Х					
NS-2	Dewatering Operations										
NS-3	Paving and Grading Operations										



GENERAL SCHEDULE OF BMP IMPLEMENTATION											
Best Ma	nagement Practices (BMPs)	Mobilization Activities	Mass Clearing and Grubbing	Roadway Construction, Realignment, Improvement Activities	Stripping Topsoil Operations	Excavate / Stockpile / Embankment Construction Activities					
NS-4	Temporary Stream Crossing										
NS-5	Clear Water Diversion										
NS-7	Potable Water / Irrigation										
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning										
NS-9	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling										
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	х	х	х	x	х					
NS-11	Pile Driving Operations										
NS-12	Concrete Curing										
NS-13	Material and Equipment Use over Water										
NS-14	Concrete Finishing										
NS-15	Structure Demolition / Removal Over or Adjacent to Water										
N/A	Other Non-Stormwater Control BMP										
Grey Sectio	ns indicate BMP not planned at this time										



	Associated		Estimate	d Date	Actual	Date
Control Measure	Construction Activity	Site Location	Installation	Removal	Installation	Removal
Wood chip sock (wattle)	All	Along road and by wells, construction yard	2/21/2022	12/30/2022		
Silt fence	All	Along road and by wells, construction yard	2/21/2022	12/30/2022		
Construction entrance/exit	Driving	Entrance of project	2/21/2022	12/30/2022		
Waste management	All	Throughout site	2/21/2022	12/30/2022		
Dust control	All	Throughout site	2/21/2022	12/30/2022		

Sequence of Control Measure Implementation/Construction Activity

Include all erosion and sediment controls; interim and permanent stabilization practices (establishment of vegetation, vegetative buffer strips, preservation of mature vegetation, protection of trees, etc.); structural practices (silt fences, straw-bale dikes, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, sediment basins, inlet protection, etc.); litter control; hazardous material containment; post-construction stormwater management practices (stormwater retention/detention structures, open vegetated swales and depressions, infiltration, etc.); and measures necessary to protect listed endangered or threatened species or critical habitat.

Revision

Date

Page

* When necessary make additional copies and insert into binder

of



	Associated		Estimate	d Date	Actual Date		
Control Measure	Construction Activity	Site Location	Installation	Removal	Installation	Removal	

Sequence of Control Measure Implementation/Construction Activity

Include all erosion and sediment controls; interim and permanent stabilization practices (establishment of vegetation, vegetative buffer strips, preservation of mature vegetation, protection of trees, etc.); structural practices (silt fences, straw-bale dikes, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, sediment basins, inlet protection, etc.); litter control; hazardous material containment; post-construction stormwater management practices (stormwater retention/detention structures, open vegetated swales and depressions, infiltration, etc.); and measures necessary to protect listed endangered or threatened species or critical habitat.

Revision

Date

Page

* When necessary make additional copies and insert into binder

of

Appendix H

Inspection Guidelines and Forms

Appendix 4.2 of the CGPCGP requires the Operator(s) to perform routine inspections based on the schedule listed in Section 3.10.1 of this SWPPP. Below are instructions and inspection forms to be used in conjunction with the BMP Guidelines in Appendix B of this SWPPP to meet the requirements of the CGP regarding inspections. The inspection form provided in this appendix specifically addresses the requirements listed in Part 4.7 of the CGP.

The scope of the visual inspections must comprise, at a minimum:

- Disturbed areas;
- Areas used for storage of construction equipment and materials exposed to precipitation. Since storage areas may change frequently, the inspector should routinely ensure that storage areas match those designated in the SWPPP and are not a potential for pollutant discharge;
- Sediment and erosion control measures;
- Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site; and
- The inspector is also to look for, identify, and document any non-stormwater discharges and ensure they are allowable discharges being managed in accordance with the CGP.

Where discharge points are accessible, they must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing impacts to receiving waters. This can be done by inspecting the waters for evidence of erosion or sediment introduction. If discharge points are inaccessible, the CGP requires that nearby downstream locations be inspected, if practicable.

SWPPP Inspectors must determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing impacts to the receiving water and look for evidence of or the potential for pollutants entering the drainage system.

All inspections should consider and identify the following:

- Are the BMPs for soil stabilization, linear sediment control barriers, and temporary basins implemented for the active and non-active disturbed soil areas?
- Are proper BMPs in place to divert or convey stormwater through or around the project site from upstream offsite areas?
- Has the drainage system been cleared and cleaned? Is it ready to convey stormwater without adding pollutants, causing flooding that could cause erosion or contact with other pollutants, or causing a safety problem?
- Are the non-stormwater BMPs, tracking control BMPs, and waste management and materials pollution control BMPs that were selected in the SWPPP implemented properly?
- During or after rain events are the selected combination of BMPs installed and functioning properly?



- Is there any flooding that could cause erosion, contact with other pollutants, or cause a safety problem?
- Identification of any and all BMPs that have failed.
- Identification of any and all BMPs requiring maintenance, repair or replacement.
- Identification of areas which need different or additional BMPs.

Inspections must address each of the following BMPs;

- Soil Stabilization (Erosion) Control Practices
- Sediment Control Practices
- Wind Erosion Control Practices
- Tracking Control Practices
- Non-Stormwater Control Practices
- Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control Practices

Inspection Form Instructions

The attached Inspection Form is broken into 8 sections:

- 1. Project Information Header Section.
- 2. Weather Summary Section.
- 3. Best Management Practices Section.
- 4. Inspection Areas Section.
- 5. General Inspection Questions Section.
- 6. Inspection Comments / Recommendations Section.
- 7. Site Map and Notations Section.
- 8. Certification Statement Section.

Project Information Header Section:

Complete the basic information regarding the project where appropriate. Project name, site contact, inspector, Contractor, and Owner are all simple basic information obtained from the title page from this plan. The NPDES authorization number is obtained from Appendix K of this plan. The total acreage and disturbed acreage are listed in Section 2 of this plan.

Complete the inspection details such as date, time, current weather conditions, inspection duration and type of inspection (e.g. walking or driving & walking). It is highly recommended the inspection be conducted while walking the construction site. During the inspection, drive only when necessary to move from one part of the site to another.

Finally check the reason for the inspection; weekly, rainfall event (be sure to note the rain fall amount) or other such as bi-weekly, reduced frequency, pre-rain event inspection, etc.

Weather Summary Section:



This section is to record the weather between inspections. Consideration for rain events is extremely important, especially if the rain amounts are less than the minimum rain event inspection criteria. Light rain events over long periods of time can contribute to significant stormwater flow at the site. Inspection frequency may need to increase during these types of weather events.

Best Management Practices Section:

List all the BMPs noted on the SWPPP map that are currently deployed and implemented on the site. Each BMP must be thoroughly inspected for proper installation, proper implementation, functionality, and any maintenance concern. BMPs which have pollutants or sediment at 50% capacity require maintenance, replacement or modification in accordance with the CGP. The inspection form provides "Yes", "No" or "N/A" check boxes to indicate if the BMP is effective or needs maintenance or modification.

If the "No" check box is indicated under the effectiveness area for a particular BMP, the inspector must make notations in the Inspection Comments Section regarding the particular BMP and make recommendations for improvement. Conversely, if the "Yes" box is indicated under the needs maintenance or modification area for a particular BMP, the inspector must make notations in the Inspection Comment Section regarding the BMP and recommendations for improvement.

Inspection Areas Section:

Each of the listed construction areas are specifically referenced in the CGP and require the inspector to note the conditions of the area and BMPs that may concern these areas. If there are concerns noted by the inspector in this section, there must be corresponding recommendations in the Inspection Comment Section of the form.

If the inspection occurs during a rain event or immediately following an event and stormwater runoff is still leaving the site, the inspector must describe the runoff. Note the amount of turbidity, sediment suspension and any other characteristics that may indicate pollutants leaving the site. This is a general description of the stormwater runoff, not a detailed analysis.

General Inspection Question Section:

All of these questions are directly identified in the CGP requirements under SWPPP inspections. All the questions are yes or no questions and must be answered by the inspector at the time of the inspection. Any non-compliance issues resulting from this section must be addressed in the Inspection Comment Section of the form.

Inspection Comment Section:

This section is used to identify any non-compliance, maintenance, repair, replacement or other potential issues which may affect the effectiveness of the SWPPP. Note there is a corresponding maintenance section next to each recommendation or comment. The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative will note any corrections, replacements, maintenance or repairs in this



section along with the date, work performed and initials. Additionally, the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative needs to update Appendix I – SWPPP Maintenance Logs of this plan.

Site Map and Notations Section:

Any required SWPPP map modifications or notations will be addressed in this section. The inspector shall use this section for the drawing of areas that may need addressing due to erosion or sediment build up. Additionally, if there is a need to make a drawing for clarification of recommendations or comments regarding BMPs this section may be used.

Certification Section:

The last section is the inspector's certification of the report. This is a requirement of Part IV.H.6 of the CGP that the inspector certify that the construction project or site is being operated in compliance with the SWPPP and the CGP. By signing the certification, the inspector is stating that under penalty of law that the site is being operated in compliance with local, state and federal stormwater requirements.

Retention of Records Requirement

The CGP requires the Operator to retain all records and reports pertaining to the compliance of the SWPPP and the CGP for three years. This includes all Inspection Reports created in this appendix. Each inspection report will be signed and certified, then the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative will attach a copy or the original report to this appendix.



CONSTRUCTION SITE SWPPP INSPECTION AND COMPLIANCE REPORT

PROJECT: VOLCANO MESA				SITE CO	ONTAC	T: Jos	ЕРН СОБ	DERO			INSPECT	OR:	GAY	'LEN BA	RNETT		
PRIME CO	ONTRACTOR: SA	ALLS BROTHE	RS		ГК (OPER	R: <u>D.</u> F	. Horto	N		QU	ALIFICATIO	ONS:	SEE	SWPPP	Docu	MENTS
NPDES	AUTH. NO.: <u>N</u>	MR1004HB		TOTAL ACREAGE: 1			е: <u>10.</u>	5 Acre	8			DISTURI ACREA	BED GE:	10.5	5 ACRES	5	
INSPEC	INSPECTION DATE:			I	NSPECTIO	n Tim	Æ:				CURRE	ENT WEATH	IER:				
Inspecti	on Duration:				INSPECTI	ON:	□ WAI	.к С	DRIVE	/WALK							
REASON	REASON FOR INSPECTION: WEEKLY RAINFALL (IN.) OTHER:																
WEATHER SUMMARY SINCE LAST INSPECTION																	
DATE(S)		DESCRIPTION					APPRC ST	XIMATE ART	DURATIO	ON	Rai An	n Fall 10unt					
INSPECTION OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES INDICATED ON SWPPP MAP																	
			CONTH	ROL	MAIN	ΓENA	NCE/					Con	NTRO	L	MAIN	ITENA	NCE/
			PRACT	ICE	Modi	FICA	TION		(D			PRA	CTIC	E	Mod	IFICA	ΓΙΟΝ
BMP EFFECT		TIVE	NI	EEDE	D	BN	/IP			EFFI	ECTI	VE	N	EEDE	D		
			Y N	N/A	Y	N	N/A			D		YN		N/A	Y	N	N/A
PROJECT S	SCHEDULING			Ш		Ш		MA	TERIAL	DELIVER	Υ,			Ш	Ш	Ш	

PROJECT SCHEDULING				STORAGE AND USE		
INFILTRATION OF STORMWATER				STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT		
HYDRO SEEDING				SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT		
STRAW MULCH				LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT		
EROSION CONTROL MAT (TURF				Fertilizer Material		
REINFORCEMENT MAT)				MANAGEMENT		
Hydraulic Mulch				VEHICLE / EQUIP CLEANING, Fueling & Parking		
Soil Binder				WILLOW WATTLE (PROJ. Specific)		
DRAINAGE SWALES				SANITARY SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT		
EARTHEN DIKES				WOOD CHIP SOCKS		
DIVERSION CHANNELS						
CHECK DAMS						
SEDIMENT TRAPS						

INSPECTION AREAS

AREA	COMMENTS
DISTURBED SOIL AREAS	
DISCHARGE POINTS	
MATERIAL STORAGE	
Construction Entrance / Exit	
STORMWATER DISCHARGE OBSERVATION (IF OCCURRING)	



GENERAL INSPECTION QUESTIONS

INSPECTION COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

YE NO

IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE THAT POLLUTANTS ARE LEAVING THE SITE OR ARE NOT PROPERLY CONTAINED ON SITE? (IF "YES" SEE COMMENT SECTION)

ARE ALL INSTALLED BMPS OPERATING CORRECTLY AND ARE THEY EFFECTIVE? (IF "NO" SEE COMMENT SECTION)

IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE THAT SEDIMENT IS LEAVING THE SITE OR IS THERE SEDIMENT IN ANY DOWNSTREAM STORM DRAIN INLETS? (IF "YES" SEE COMMENTS)

IS THE SWPPP SIGNAGE CLEARLY POSTED WITH THE CORRECT INFORMATION?

ARE THE SWPPP DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDS UP TO DATE AND ACCURATELY REFLECT THE CURRENT CONDITIONS? (IF "NO" SEE COMMENTS) IS THE PROJECT BEING OPERATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SWPPP AND NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS (IF "NO" SEE COMMENTS)

NOTES: ANY "CONTROL PRACTICE EFFECTIVE" BOX CHECKED 'N' OR "MAINTENANCE/MODIFICATION NEEDED" BOX CHECKED 'Y' MUST HAVE COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS NOTED BELOW. ANY MODIFICATIONS MUST BE SKETCHED AND DESCRIBED ON INSPECTION DRAWINGS. Dates and initials on the drawing should be included with the Pollution Prevention Plan. - To complete this form, the date IMPLEMENTED AND ACTUAL WORK SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED AND INITIALED BY THE OPERATOR PERFORMING THE WORK.

ITEM	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS	DATE IMPLEMENTED	ACTUAL WORK	INITIALS



 \Box See additional pages for more information

SITE MAP AND NOTATIONS

CERTIFICATION

"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."

SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR

DATE



Section A – Initial Report (CGP Part 5.4.1)											
Name of Project	Volcano Mesa	CGP Tracl	king No.	NMR100	4HB	Today's Date					
Date Problem First	Discovered		Time	Problem First Dis	covered						
Name and Contac Individual Comple	t Information of ting this Form										
What site conditions triggered the requirement to conduct corrective action (check the box that applies): A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Part 2 and/or 3 The stormwater controls that have been installed and maintained are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1 of the CGP A Part 2.3.1 prohibited discharge has occurred or is occurring EPA requires corrective action as a result of permit violations found during an EPA inspection carried out under Part 4.2 Provide a description of the problem:											
Deadline for completing corrective action (Enter date that is either: (1) no more than 7 calendar days after the date you discovered the problem, or (2) if it is infeasible to complete work within the first 7 days, enter the date that is as soon as practicable following the 7th day):											
If your estimated date of completion falls after the 7-day deadline, explain (1) why you believe it is infeasible to complete work within 7 days, and (2) why the date you have established for making the new or modified stormwater control operational is the soonest practicable timeframe:											
(Complete thi	Section B s section <u>no later than 7 c</u>	- Corrective Ac	ction Pro	ogress (CGP Pa vering the condi	rt 5.4.2) tion that tr	riggered corrective	e action)				
Section B.1 – Why t	he Problem Occurred										
Cause(s) of Problem (Add an additional s	ı sheet if necessary)		H C	ow This Was Dete ause	ermined ar	nd the Date You Dete	ermined the				
1.			1								
2.			2								
Section B.2 – Storm	water Control Modification	s to be Implement	ted to Co	rrect the Problem							
List of Stormwater (Needed to Correct P (Add an additional s	Control Modification(s) Problem Sheet if necessary)	Date of Completion	SWPPP Necess	' Update ary?	Notes						
1.			Yes No If yes, provide date SWPPP modified:								
2.			Yes If yes, SWPPP	No provide date modified:							

Appendix I

SWPPP Maintenance Logs

As a result of the SWPPP inspections, some BMP maintenance may be required. This appendix has should hold all work orders, notes, e-mails regarding the maintenance of the BMPs listed in the inspection reports. The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative shall keep this log up to date and there shall be a corresponding maintenance log or work order for each of the inspection action items listed in Appendix H.



		Maintenance Summary						
Date	BMP	Maintenance Performed	Initials					
	1	1	1					

BMP Maintenance Summary

 \ast When necessary make additional copies and insert into binder \ast



Appendix J

NPDES Construction General Permit NMR100000

Part 7 of the CGP requires the Operator to have a copy of the NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) included with the SWPPP. The CGP can be viewed and or downloaded at <u>http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/Permits</u>.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges from **Construction Activities**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et. seq., (hereafter CWA), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, "operators" of construction activities (defined in Appendix A) that meet the requirements of Part 1.1 of this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP), are authorized to discharge pollutants in accordance with the effluent limitations and conditions set forth herein. Permit coverage is required from the "commencement of construction activities" (see Appendix A) until one of the conditions for terminating CGP coverage has been met (see Part 8.2).

This permit becomes effective on 12:00 am, February 17, 2022.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at 11:59pm, February 16, 2027.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

DEBORAH SZARO

Digitally signed by DEBORAH SZARO Date: 2022.01.18 08:31:14 -05'00'

Deborah Szaro, Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022 Digitally signed by

JAVIER LAUREANO

JAVIER LAUREANO Date: 2022.01.18 11:21:16 -05'00'

Javier Laureano, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

CARMEN **GUERRERO** PEREZ

Digitally signed by CARMEN GUERRERO PEREZ Date: 2022.01.18 10:19:51 -04'00

Carmen Guerrero-Perez, Director, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

CATHERINE Digitally signed by CATHÉRINE LIBÉRTZ Date: 2022.01.18 LIBERTZ 12:05:24 -05'00'

Catherine A. Libertz, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 3.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

JEANEANNE Digitally signed by JEANEANNE GETTLE Date: 2022.01.18 GETTLE 13:09:48 -05'00'

Jeaneanne Gettle, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 4.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

Digitally signed by TERA FONG 7 Date: 2022.01.18 0 13:03:49 -06'00'

Tera Fong, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 5. Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

CHARLES MAGUIRE

Digitally signed by CHARLES MAGUIRE DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, nvironmental Protection Agency, HARLES MAGUIRE, 342,19200300 100 0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=68001003650036 Date: 2022.01.18 14:06:55 -06'00'

Charles W. Maguire, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 6.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

JEFFERY

Digitally signed by JEFFERY ROBICHAUD ROBICHAUD Date: 2022.01.18 14:41:37 -06'00'

Jeffery Robichaud,

Director, Water Division, EPA Region 7.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022



Digitally signed by DARCY OCONNOR Date: 2022.01.18 14:00:05 -07'00'

Darcy O'Connor, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 8.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

Digitally signed by TOMAS TORRES

TOMAS TORRES Date: 2022.01.18 13:30:16 -08'00'

Tomás Torres, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 9.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

DANIEL **OPALSKI**

Digitally signed by DANIEL OPALSKI Date: 2022.01.18 15.10.20 -08.00

Daniel D. Opalski, Director, Water Division, EPA Region 10.

СС 1	NTEN Hov	TS v to Obtain Coverage Under the Construction General Permit (CGP)	1
	1.1	Eligibility Conditions	1
	1.2	Types of Discharges Authorized	3
	1.3	Prohibited Discharges	4
	1.4	Submitting your Notice of Intent (NOI)	5
	1.5	Requirement to Post a Notice of Your Permit Coverage	7
2	Tec	hnology-Based Effluent Limitations	8
2	2.1	General Stormwater Control Design, Installation, and Maintenance Requirements	8
2	2.2	Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements	10
	2.3	Pollution Prevention Requirements	17
2	2.4	Construction Dewatering Requirements	22
3	Wat	er Quality-Based Effluent Limitations	23
	3.1	General Effluent Limitation to Meet Applicable Water Quality Standards	23
	3.2	Water Quality-based Conditions for Sites Discharging to Sensitive Waters ⁴⁴	23
(3.3 Const	Water quality-based conditions For sites discharging To Sensitive Waters From ruction Dewatering activities	24
4	Site	Inspection Requirements	28
Z	1.1	Person(s) Responsible for Inspecting Site	28
Z	1.2	Frequency of Inspections	28
Z	1.3	Increase in Inspection Frequency for Certain Sites.	29
Z	1.4	Reductions in Inspection Frequency	30
Z	1.5	Areas that Must Be Inspected	31
Z	1.6	Requirements for Inspections	32
2	1.7	Inspection Report	33
2	1.8	Inspections By EPA	34
5	Cor	rective Actions	34
Ę	5.1	Conditions Triggering Corrective Action	34
Ę	5.2	Corrective Action Deadlines	35
Ę	5.3	Corrective Action Required by EPA	36
Ę	5.4	Corrective Action Log	36
6	Stor	mwater Team Formation/ Staff Training Requirements	36
Ċ	5.1	Stormwater Team	36
ť	5.2	General Training Requirements For Stormwater Team Members	37
ť	5.3	Training Requirements For Persons Conducting Inspections	37
e	5.4	Stormwater Team's Access To Permit Documents	38

7	Stor	mwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	38
	7.1	General Requirements	38
	7.2	SWPPP Contents	38
	7.3	On-Site Availability of Your SWPPP	16
	7.4	SWPPP Modifications	46
8	How	v to Terminate Coverage	17
	8.1	Minimum Information Required in NOT	47
	8.2	Conditions for Terminating CGP Coverage	47
	8.3	How to Submit Your NOT	18
	8.4	Deadline for Submitting the NOT	19
	8.5	Effective Date of Termination of Coverage	19
9	Perr	nit Conditions Applicable to Specific States, Indian Country Lands, or Territories	19
A	ppendi	x A: DefinitionsA	-1
A	ppendi	x B: Permit Areas Eligible for Coverage and EPA Regional Addresses	-1
Α	ppendi	x C: Small Construction Waivers and InstructionsC	-1
A	ppendi	x D: Eligibility Procedures Relating to Threatened & Endangered Species Protection. D	-1
A	ppendi	x E: Historic Property Screening ProcessE	-1
A	ppendi	x F: Buffer RequirementsF	-1
Α	ppendi	x G: Standard Permit ConditionsG	-1
Α	ppendi	x H: Notice of Intent (NOI) Form and InstructionsH	-1
Α	ppendi	x I: Notice of Termination (NOT) Form and InstructionsI	-1
Α	ppendi	x J: Suggested Format for Request for Chemical TreatmentJ	-1
Α	ppendi	x K: Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Report FormK	-1

1 HOW TO OBTAIN COVERAGE UNDER THE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP)

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

1.1 ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

- **1.1.1** You are an "operator" of a construction site for which discharges will be covered under this permit. For the purposes of this permit and in the context of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, an "operator" is any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:
 - **a.** The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
 - **b.** The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project, all operators must obtain permit coverage.¹ Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

1.1.2 Your site's construction activities:

- **a.** Will disturb one or more acres of land, or will disturb less than one acre of land but are part of a common plan of development or sale (as defined in Appendix A) that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; or
- **b.** Have been designated by EPA as needing permit coverage under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v) or 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15)(ii);
- **1.1.3** Your site is located in an area where EPA is the permitting authority and where coverage under this permit is available (see Appendix B);

1.1.4 Discharges from your site are not:

- **a.** Already covered by a different NPDES permit for the same discharge; or
- **b.** In the process of having coverage under a different NPDES permit for the same discharge denied, terminated, or revoked.^{2, 3}
- **1.1.5** You can demonstrate you meet one of the criteria in the Endangered Species Protection section of the Notice of Intent (NOI) that you submit for coverage under this permit, per Part 1.4, with respect to the protection of Federally listed endangered or threatened species and Federally designated critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act

¹ If the operator of a "construction support activity" (see Part 1.2.1c) is different than the operator of the main site, that operator must also obtain permit coverage. See Part 7.1 for clarification on the sharing of permit-related functions between and among operators on the same site and for conditions that apply to developing a SWPPP for multiple operators associated with the same site.

² Parts 1.1.4a and 1.1.4b do not include sites currently covered under the 2017 CGP that are in the process of obtaining coverage under this permit, nor sites covered under this permit that are transferring coverage to a different operator.

³ Notwithstanding a site being made ineligible for coverage under this permit because it falls under the description of Parts 1.1.4a or 1.1.4b, above, EPA may waive the applicable eligibility requirement after specific review if it determines that coverage under this permit is appropriate.

(ESA). If the EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting per Part 1.4.2, you must complete the ESA worksheet in Appendix D to demonstrate you meet one of the criteria and submit it with your paper NOI (Appendix I).

- **1.1.6** You have completed the screening process in Appendix E relating to the protection of historic properties; and
- **1.1.7** You have complied with all requirements in Part 9 imposed by the applicable State, Indian Tribe, or Territory in which your construction activities and/or discharge will occur.
- **1.1.8** For "new sources" (as defined in Appendix A) only:
 - **a.** EPA has not, prior to authorization under this permit, determined that discharges from your site will not meet applicable water quality standards. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary. 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 this permit, specifically the requirement to meet water quality standards. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3, will result in discharges that meet applicable water quality standards.
 - **b.** Discharges from your site to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water⁴ will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3.2, will result in discharges that will not lower the water quality of such waters.
- 1.1.9 If you plan to add "cationic treatment chemicals" (as defined in Appendix A) to stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater prior to discharge, you may not submit your NOI until you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office (see Appendix J) in advance and the EPA Regional 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 result in discharges that meet applicable water quality standards.

⁴ Note: Your site will be considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first receiving 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 receiving water to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system. The current list of Tier 2, Tier 2.5, and Tier 3 waters located in the areas eligible for coverage under this permit can be found at <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates</u>. You can also use EPA's Discharge Mapping Tool (<u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-dischargemapping-tools</u>) to assist you in identifying whether any receiving waters to which you discharge are listed as impaired (and the pollutant for which it is impaired) and whether an approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) exists for that waterbody.

1.2 TYPES OF DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED⁵

- **1.2.1** The following stormwater discharges are authorized under this permit provided that appropriate stormwater controls are designed, installed, and maintained (see Parts 2 and 3):
 - 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 on or off-site construction support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided that:
 - 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 sites;
 - **iii.** The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the site it supports; and
 - iv. Stormwater controls are implemented in accordance with Part 2 and Part 3 for discharges from the support activity areas; and
 - **d.** Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining.
- **1.2.2** The following non-stormwater discharges associated with your construction activity are authorized under this permit provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust and to irrigate vegetation in stabilized areas, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil on your site and you comply with any applicable requirements for these discharges in Parts 2 and 3:
 - **a.** Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;
 - **b.** Fire hydrant flushings;
 - c. Landscape irrigation;
 - **d.** Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;
 - e. Water used to control dust;
 - f. Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;

⁵ See "Discharge" as defined in Appendix A. Note: Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA Section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, State, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the SWPPP, or during an inspection.

- g. External building washdown, provided soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used, and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances (as defined in Appendix A) (e.g., paint or caulk containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs));
- h. Pavement wash waters, provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous substances have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used. You are prohibited from directing pavement wash waters directly into any receiving water, storm drain inlet, or constructed or natural site drainage features, unless the feature is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control;
- i. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- j. Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water;
- **k.** Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents or contaminated ground water; and
- I. Uncontaminated construction dewatering water⁶ discharged in accordance with Part 2.4.
- **1.2.3** Also authorized under this permit are discharges of stormwater listed above in Part 1.2.1, or authorized non-stormwater discharges listed above in Part 1.2.2, commingled with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization.

1.3 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES⁷

The discharges listed in this Part are prohibited outright or authorized only under the identified conditions. To prevent the discharges in Parts 1.3.1 through 1.3.5, operators must comply with the applicable pollution prevention requirements in Part 2.3 or ensure the discharge is authorized by another NPDES permit consistent with Part 1.2.3 for commingled discharges.

- **1.3.1** Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 2.3.4;
- **1.3.2** Wastewater from washout and/or cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
- **1.3.3** Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
- **1.3.4** Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown; and
- **1.3.5** Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

⁶ EPA notes that operators may need to comply with additional procedures to verify that the dewatering discharge is uncontaminated. Operators should review Part 9 to determine if any of these requirements apply to their discharge and should ensure that they have complied with any State, Tribal, or local dewatering requirements that apply.

⁷ EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here as a reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2. Any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges must be covered under an individual permit or alternative general permit.

1.4 SUBMITTING YOUR NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

All "operators" (as defined in Appendix A) associated with your construction site who meet the Part 1.1 eligibility conditions, and who seek coverage under this permit, must submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the deadlines in Table 1 prior to commencement of construction activities (as defined in Appendix A).

Exception: If you are conducting construction activities in response to a public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, 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 may discharge on the condition that a complete and accurate NOI is submitted within 30 calendar days after commencing construction activities (see Table 1) establishing that you are eligible for coverage under this permit. You must also provide documentation in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to substantiate the occurrence of the public emergency pursuant to Part 7.2.3i.

1.4.1 Prerequisite for Submitting Your NOI

You must develop a SWPPP consistent with Part 7 before submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit.

1.4.2 How to Submit Your NOI

You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically prepare and submit your NOI for coverage under the 2022 CGP unless you received a waiver from your applicable EPA Regional Office.

To access NeT, go to <u>https://cdx.epa.gov/cdx</u>.

Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted based on one of the following conditions:

- **a.** If your operational headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission; or
- **b.** If you have limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.

If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper NOI, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix H.

1.4.3 Deadlines for Submitting Your NOI and Your Official Date of Permit Coverage

Table 1 provides the deadlines for submitting your NOI and the official start date of your permit coverage, which differ depending on when you commence construction activities.

Type of Operator	NOI Submittal Deadline ⁸	Permit Authorization Date9
Operator of a new site (i.e., a site where construction activities commence on or after February 17, 2022)	At least 14 calendar days before commencing construction activities.	14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.
Operator of an existing site (i.e., a site with 2017 CGP coverage where construction activities commenced prior to February 17, 2022)	No later than May 18, 2022.	14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.
		Provided you submit your NOI no later than May 18, 2022, your authorization under the 2017 CGP is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative NPDES permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.
New operator of a permitted site (i.e., an operator that through transfer of ownership and/or operation replaces the operator of an already permitted construction site that is either a "new site" or an "existing site")	At least 14 calendar days before the date the transfer to the new operator will take place.	14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.
Operator of an "emergency-related project" (i.e., a project initiated in response to a public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, 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)	No later than 30 calendar days after commencing construction activities.	You are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.

Tabla	1 NOI Cubmittal	Doodlings and	Official Chart	Data for	Dormit Coverage	•
rable	i NOI Submillai	Deaulines and		Date IO	Permit Coverage	2.

⁸ If you miss the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your construction activities will continue to be unauthorized under the CWA 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 construction activities and discharge authorization.

⁹ Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you are not eligible for permit coverage.

1.4.4 Modifying your NOI

If after submitting your NOI you need to correct or update any fields, you may do so by submitting a "Change NOI" form using NeT. Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted as specified in Part 1.4.2. If the EPA Regional Office has granted you approval to submit a paper NOI modification, you may indicate any NOI changes on the same NOI form in Appendix H.

When there is a change to the site's operator, the new operator must submit a new NOI, and the previous operator must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form as specified in Part 8.3.

The following modifications to an NOI form will result in a 14-day review process:

- Changes to the name of the operator;
- Changes to the project or site name;
- Changes to the estimated area to be disturbed;
- Changes to the name of the receiving water¹⁰, or additions to the applicable receiving waters;
- Changes to eligibility information related to endangered species protection or historic preservation;
- Changes to information provided related to the use of chemical treatment at your site; and
- Changes to answers provided regarding the demolition of structures over 10,000 square feet of floor space built or renovated before January 1, 1980.

During the 14-day review process, you may continue to operate based on the information provided in your original NOI, but you must wait until the review period has ended before you may commence or continue activities on any portion of your site that would be affected by any of the above modifications, unless EPA notifies you that the authorization is delayed or denied.

1.4.5 Your Official End Date of Permit Coverage

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

- **a.** You terminate permit coverage consistent with Part 8; or
- **b.** You receive permit coverage under a different NPDES permit or a reissued or replacement version of this permit after expiring on February 16, 2027; or
- **c.** You fail to submit an NOI for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit before the deadline for existing construction sites where construction activities continue after this permit has expired.

1.5 REQUIREMENT TO POST A NOTICE OF YOUR PERMIT COVERAGE

You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the construction site. The notice must be located so it is visible from the public road that is nearest to the active part of the construction

¹⁰ As defined in Appendix A, a "receiving water" is "a "Water of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

site, and it must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-ofway.¹¹ At a minimum, the notice must include:

- **a.** The NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number assigned to your NOI and the EPA webpage where a copy of the NOI can be found (<u>https://permitsearch.epa.gov/epermit-search/ui/search</u>));
- **b.** A contact name and phone number for obtaining additional construction site information;
- **c.** The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP (if available), or the following statement: "If you would like to obtain a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site, contact the EPA Regional Office at [include the appropriate CGP Regional Office contact information found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional];" and
- **d.** The following statement "If you observe indicators of stormwater pollutants in the discharge or in the receiving water, contact the EPA through the following website: <u>https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations</u>."

2 TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

You must comply with the following technology-based effluent limitations in this Part for all authorized discharges. $^{\rm 12}$

2.1 GENERAL STORMWATER CONTROL DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

You must design, install, and maintain stormwater controls required in Parts 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction activities.¹³ To meet this requirement, you must:

2.1.1 Account for the following factors in designing your stormwater controls:

- a. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;¹⁴
- **b.** The nature of stormwater runoff (i.e., flow) and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features. You must design stormwater controls to control stormwater volume, velocity, and peak flow rates to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater and to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points; and
- c. The soil type and range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

¹⁴ Stormwater controls must be designed using the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

¹¹ If the active part of the construction site is not visible from a public road, then place the notice of permit coverage in a position that is visible from the nearest public road and as close as possible to the construction site.

¹² For each of the effluent limits in Part 2, as applicable to your site, you must include in your SWPPP (1) a description of the specific control(s) to be implemented to meet the effluent limit; (2) any applicable design specifications; (3) routine maintenance specifications; and (4) the projected schedule for installation/implementation. See Part 7.2.6.

¹³ The permit does not recommend or endorse specific products or vendors.

If your site is exposed to or has previously experienced major storms, such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events, you should also include consideration of and contingencies for whether implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient stormwater controls, and other mitigation measures may help minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from such major storm events.

- 2.1.2 Design and install all stormwater controls in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications.¹⁵
- 2.1.3 Complete installation of stormwater controls by the time each phase of construction activities has begun.
 - **a.** By the time construction activity in any given portion of the site begins, install and make operational any downgradient sediment controls (e.g., buffers, perimeter controls, exit point controls, storm drain inlet protection) that control discharges from the initial site clearing, grading, excavating, and other earth-disturbing activities.¹⁶
 - **b.** Following the installation of these initial controls, install and make operational all stormwater controls needed to control discharges prior to subsequent earth-disturbing activities.

2.1.4 Ensure all stormwater controls are maintained and remain in effective operating condition during permit coverage and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness.

- **a.** Comply with any specific maintenance requirements for the stormwater controls listed in this permit, as well as any recommended by the manufacturer.¹⁷
- **b.** If at any time you find that a stormwater control needs routine maintenance (i.e., minor repairs or other upkeep performed to ensure the site's stormwater controls remain in effective operating condition, not including significant repairs or the need to install a new or replacement control), you must immediately initiate the needed work, and complete such work by the close of the next business day. If it is infeasible to complete the routine maintenance by the close of the next business day, you must document why this is the case and why the repair or other upkeep to be performed should still be considered routine maintenance in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1c and complete such work no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery of the condition requiring maintenance.
- **c.** If you must repeatedly (i.e., three (3) or more times) make the same routine maintenance fixes to the same control at the same location, even if the fix can be completed by the close of the next business day, you must either:
 - i. Complete work to fix any subsequent repeat occurrences of this same problem under the corrective action procedures in Part 5, including keeping any records

¹⁵ 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 practices and must be explained in your SWPPP. You must also comply with any additional design and installation requirements specified for the effluent limits in Parts 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.

¹⁶ Note that the requirement to install stormwater controls prior to each phase of construction activities for the site does not apply to the earth disturbance associated with the actual installation of these controls. Operators should take all reasonable actions to minimize the discharges of pollutants during the installation of stormwater controls.

¹⁷ Any departures from such maintenance recommendations made by the manufacturer must reflect good engineering practices and must be explained in your SWPPP.

of the condition and how it was corrected under Part 5.4; or

- **ii.** Document in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1c why the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under this Part.¹⁸
- **d.** If at any time you find that a stormwater control needs a significant repair or that a new or replacement control is needed, you must comply with the corrective action deadlines for completing such work in in Part 5.2.1c.

2.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

You must implement erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction activities.

2.2.1 Provide and maintain natural buffers and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls for discharges to any receiving waters that is located within 50 feet of the site's earth disturbances.

- **a.** Compliance Alternatives. For any discharges to receiving waters located within 50 feet of your site's earth disturbances, you must comply with one of the following alternatives:
 - i. Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - **ii.** Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve, in combination, the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or
 - **iii.** If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

See Appendix F, Part F.2 for additional conditions applicable to each compliance alternative.

b. Exceptions. See Appendix F, Part F.2 for exceptions to the compliance alternatives.

2.2.2 Direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infiltration would be inadvisable due to the underlying geology (e.g., karst topography) and ground water contamination concerns, or infeasible due to site conditions.¹⁹

¹⁸ Such documentation could include, for example, that minor repairs completed within the required timeframe are all that is necessary to ensure that the stormwater control continues to operate as designed and installed and that the stormwater control remains appropriate for the flow reaching it.

¹⁹ Operators should consider whether factors such as specific contaminant concerns from the construction site, the underlying soils or geology, hydrology, depth to the ground water table, or proximity to source water or wellhead protection area(s) make the site unsuitable for infiltrating construction stormwater. Site conditions that may be of particular concern include proximity to: a current or future drinking water aquifer; a drinking water well or spring (including private/household wells); highly conductive geology such as karst; known pollutant hot spots, such as hazardous waste sites, landfills, gas stations, brownfields; an on-site sewage system or underground storage tank; or soils that do not allow for infiltration. Operators may find it helpful to consult EPA's <u>Drinking Water Mapping Application to Protect Source Waters (DWMAPS)</u>. DWMAPS is an online mapping tool that can be used to locate drinking water providers, potential sources of contamination, polluted waterways, and information on protection initiatives in the site area.

2.2.3 Install sediment controls along any perimeter areas of the site that are downslope from any exposed soil or other disturbed areas.²⁰

- **a.** The perimeter control must be installed upgradient of any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1, unless the control is being implemented pursuant to Part 2.2.1a.ii-iii;
- **b.** To prevent stormwater from circumventing the edge of the perimeter control, install the perimeter control on the contour of the slope and extend both ends of the control up slope (e.g., at 45 degrees) forming a crescent rather than a straight line;
- c. After installation, to ensure that perimeter controls continue to work effectively:
 - i. Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control; and
 - **ii.** After a storm event, if there is evidence of stormwater circumventing or undercutting the perimeter control, extend controls and/or repair undercut areas to fix the problem.
- **d.** Exception. For areas at "linear construction sites" (as defined in Appendix A) where perimeter controls are infeasible (e.g., due to a limited or restricted right-of-way), implement other practices as necessary to minimize pollutant discharges to perimeter areas of the site.

2.2.4 Minimize sediment track-out.

- **a.** Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points;
- **b.** Use appropriate stabilization techniques²¹ at all points that exit onto paved roads;
 - i. Exception: Stabilization is not required for exit points at linear utility construction sites that are used only episodically and for very short durations over the life of the project, provided other exit point controls²² are implemented to minimize sediment track-out;
- **c.** Implement additional track-out controls²³ as necessary to ensure that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit; and
- **d.** Where sediment has been tracked-out from your site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of your site, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. 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

²⁰ Examples of perimeter controls include filter berms; different types of silt fence such as wire-backed silt fence, super silt fence, or multi-layer geotextile silt fence; compost filter socks; gravel barriers; and temporary diversion dikes.

²¹ Examples of appropriate stabilization techniques include the use of aggregate stone with an underlying geotextile or non-woven filter fabric, and turf mats.

²² Examples of other exit point controls include preventing the use of exit points during wet periods; minimizing exit point use by keeping vehicles on site to the extent possible; limiting exit point size to the width needed for vehicle and equipment usage; using scarifying and compaction techniques on the soil; and avoiding establishing exit points in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., *karst areas; steep slopes*).

²³ Examples of additional track-out controls include the use of wheel washing, rumble strips, and rattle plates.

sediment into any constructed or natural site drainage feature, storm drain inlet, or receiving water.²⁴

2.2.5 Manage stockpiles or land clearing debris piles composed, in whole or in part, of sediment and/or soil:²⁵

- **a.** Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1 and away from any constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated;
- **b.** Install a sediment barrier along all downgradient perimeter areas of stockpiled soil or land clearing debris piles;²⁶
- **c.** For piles that will be unused for 14 or more days, provide cover²⁷ or appropriate temporary stabilization (consistent with Part 2.2.14);
- **d.** You are prohibited from hosing down or sweeping soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any constructed or natural site drainage feature, storm drain inlet, or receiving water.
- **2.2.6 Minimize dust.** On areas of exposed soil, minimize dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater from the site.
- 2.2.7 Minimize steep slope disturbances. Minimize the disturbance of "steep slopes" (as defined in Appendix A).²⁸
- 2.2.8 Preserve native topsoil, unless infeasible.²⁹
- 2.2.9 Minimize soil compaction.³⁰ In areas of your site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed:

²⁷ Examples of cover include tarps, blown straw and hydroseeding.

²⁸ Where disturbance to steep slopes cannot be avoided, operators should consider implementing controls suitable for steep slope disturbances that are effective at minimizing erosion and sediment discharge (e.g., preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, geotextiles and mats, compost blankets, earth dikes or drainage swales, terraces, velocity dissipation devices). To identify slopes and soil types that are of comparatively higher risk for sediment discharge in areas of the country where the CGP is in effect, operators can use the tables in Appendix F (see Tables F-2 thru F-6).

²⁹ Stockpiling topsoil at off-site locations, or transferring topsoil to other locations, is an example of a practice that is consistent with the requirements in Part 2.2.8. Preserving native topsoil is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed. For example, some sites may be designed to be highly impervious after construction, and therefore little or no vegetation is intended to remain, or may not have space to stockpile native topsoil on site for later use, in which case it may not be feasible to preserve topsoil.

³⁰ Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted.

²⁴ Fine grains that remain visible (e.g., staining) on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks after you have implemented sediment removal practices are not a violation of Part 2.2.4.

²⁵ The requirements in Part 2.2.5 do not apply to the storage of rock, such as rip rap, landscape rock, pipe bedding gravel, and boulders. Refer to Part 2.3.3a for the requirements that apply to these types of materials.

²⁶ Examples of sediment barriers include berms, dikes, fiber rolls, silt fences, sandbags, gravel bags, or straw bale.

- **a.** Restrict vehicle and equipment use in these locations to avoid soil compaction; and
- **b.** Before seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that rehabilitate and condition the soils as necessary to support vegetative growth.

2.2.10 Protect storm drain inlets.

- **a.** Install inlet protection measures that remove sediment from discharges prior to entry into any storm drain inlet that carries stormwater from your site to a receiving water, provided you have authority to access the storm drain inlet.³¹ Inlet protection measures are not required for storm drain inlets that are conveyed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control; and
- Clean, or remove and replace, the inlet 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, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible.
- 2.2.11 Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.³²

2.2.12 If you install a sediment basin or similar impoundment:

- **a.** Situate the basin or impoundment outside of any receiving water. and any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1;
- **b.** Design the basin or impoundment to avoid collecting water from wetlands;
- c. Design the basin or impoundment to provide storage for either:
 - i. The calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm; ³³ or
 - ii. 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- **d.** Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface of the sediment basin or similar impoundment, unless infeasible;³⁴
- e. Use erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices to prevent erosion at inlets and outlets; and

³¹ Inlet protection measures can be removed in the event of flood conditions or to prevent erosion.

³² Examples of stormwater controls that can be used to comply with this requirement include the use of erosion controls and/or velocity dissipation devices (e.g., check dams, sediment traps), within and along the length of a constructed site drainage feature and at the outfall to slow down stormwater.

³³ Operators may refer to <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates</u> for guidance on determining the volume of precipitation associated with their site's local 2-year, 24-hour storm event.

³⁴ 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 using surface outlets may not be feasible during certain time periods (although they must be used during other periods). If you determine that it is infeasible to meet this requirement, you must provide documentation in your SWPPP to support your determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

- f. Remove accumulated sediment to maintain at least one-half of the design capacity and conduct all other appropriate maintenance to ensure the basin or impoundment remains in effective operating condition.
- 2.2.13 If using treatment chemicals (e.g., polymers, flocculants, coagulants):
 - **a.** Use conventional erosion and sediment controls before and after the application of treatment chemicals. Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control (e.g., sediment basin, perimeter control) before discharge.
 - **b.** Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and present in the discharges being treated (i.e., 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 leakproof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, dikes, 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 a covered area, having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill).
 - **d.** Comply with State/local requirements. Comply with applicable State and local requirements regarding the use of treatment chemicals.
 - e. Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier. 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 in your SWPPP specific departures from these specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.
 - f. Ensure proper training. Ensure all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training prior to beginning application of treatment chemicals. Among other things, the training must cover proper dosing requirements.
 - **g.** Perform additional measures specified by the EPA Regional Office for the authorized use of cationic chemicals. If you have been authorized to use cationic chemicals at your site pursuant to Part 1.1.9, you must perform all additional measures as conditioned by your authorization to ensure the use of such chemicals will not result in discharges that do not meet water quality standards.
- 2.2.14 Stabilize exposed portions of the site. Implement and maintain stabilization measures (e.g., seeding protected by erosion controls until vegetation is established, ³⁵ sodding, mulching, erosion control blankets, hydromulch, gravel) that minimize erosion from any areas of exposed soil on the site in accordance with Part.

³⁵ If you will be evaluating the use of some type of erosion control netting to the site as part of your site stabilization, EPA encourages you to consider employing products that have been shown to minimize

a. Stabilization Deadlines: 36

Table 2 Deadlines for	Initiating and	I Completina	Site Stabilization
Table 2 Deaulines loi	miliating and	Completing	Sile Stabilization.

Total Amount of Land Disturbance Occurring At Any One Time ³⁷	Deadline	
i. Five acres or less (≤5.0) Note: this includes sites disturbing more than five acres (>5.0) total over the course of a project, but that limit disturbance at any one time (i.e., phase the disturbance) to five acres or less (≤5.0)	 Initiate the installation of stabilization measures immediately³⁸ in any areas of exposed soil where construction activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;³⁹ and Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days 	

impacts on wildlife. For instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provides recommendations on the type of netting practices that are considered "wildlife friendly," including those that use natural fiber or 100 percent biodegradable materials and that use a loose weave with a non-welded, movable jointed netting, as well as those products that are not wildlife friendly including square plastic netting that are degradable (e.g., photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable), netting made from polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, or polyester. Other recommendations include removing the netting product when it is no longer needed. See

<u>https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eastlansing/library/pdf/WildlifeFriendlyErosionControlProducts_revised.pdf</u> for further information. There also may be State, Tribal, or local requirements about using wildlife friendly erosion control products.

³⁶ EPA may determine, based on an inspection carried out under Part 4.8 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 that is required to be stabilized are compromising the performance of existing stormwater controls, EPA may require stabilization to correct this problem.

³⁷ Limiting disturbances to five (5) acres or less at any one time means that at no time during the project do the cumulative earth disturbances exceed five (5) acres. The following examples would qualify as limiting disturbances at any one time to five (5) acres or less:

- 1. The total area of disturbance for a project is five (5) acres or less.
- 2. The total area of disturbance for a project will exceed five (5) acres, but the operator ensures that no more than five (5) acres will be disturbed at any one time through implementation of stabilization measures. In this way, site stabilization can be used to "free up" land that can be disturbed without exceeding the five (5)-acre cap to qualify for the 14-day stabilization deadline. For instance, if an operator completes stabilization of two (2) acres of land on a five (5)-acre disturbance, then two (2) additional acres could be disturbed while still qualifying for the longer 14-day stabilization deadline.

³⁸ The following are examples of activities that would constitute the immediate initiation of stabilization:

- 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization as long as seeding, planting, and/or installation of non-vegetative stabilization products takes place as soon as practicable, but no later than one (1) calendar day of completing soil preparation;
- 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 entire area that will be stabilized; and
- 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the deadlines for completing stabilization.

³⁹ The requirement to initiate stabilization immediately is triggered as soon as you know that construction work on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased and will not resume for 14 or more days, or as soon as you know that construction work is permanently ceased. In the context of this provision, "immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next business day, following the day when the construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

Total Amount of Land Disturbance Occurring At Any One Time ³⁷	Deadline
	after stabilization has been initiated.40
ii. More than five acres (>5.0)	 Initiate the installation of stabilization measures immediately⁴¹ in any areas of exposed soil where construction activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;⁴² and Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.⁴³

b. Exceptions:

- i. Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas (as defined in Appendix A). If it is the seasonally dry period (as defined in Appendix A)⁴⁴ or a period in which drought is occurring, and vegetative stabilization measures are being used:
 - (a) Immediately initiate and, within 14 calendar days of 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;
 - (b) As soon as practicable, given conditions or circumstances on the site, complete all activities necessary to seed or plant the area to be stabilized; and
 - (c) 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. Also include the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization.
- **ii.** Unforeseen circumstances. Operators that are affected by unforeseen circumstances⁴⁵ that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization:

⁴⁰ If vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all activities necessary to seed or plant the area are completed, including the application of any nonvegetative protective cover (e.g., mulch, erosion control blanket), if applicable. If non-vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all such measures are implemented or applied.

⁴¹ See footnote 38.

⁴² See footnote 39.

⁴³ See footnote 40.

⁴⁴ The term "seasonally dry period" as defined in Appendix A refers to a month in which the long-term average total precipitation is less than or equal to 0.5 inches. Refer to EPA's Seasonally Dry Period Locator Tool at <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates</u> and supporting maps for assistance in determining whether a site is operating during a seasonally dry period for the area.

⁴⁵ Examples include problems with the supply of seed stock or with the availability of specialized equipment and unsuitability of soil conditions due to excessive precipitation and/or flooding.

- (a) Immediately initiate and, within 14 calendar days, complete the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion;
- (b) 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
- (c) Document in the SWPPP the circumstances that prevent you from meeting the deadlines in Part 2.2.14a and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing stabilization.
- iii. Discharges to a sediment- or nutrient-impaired water 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. Complete stabilization as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.
- c. Final Stabilization Criteria (for any areas not covered by permanent structures):
 - i. Establish uniform, perennial vegetation (i.e., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) to provide 70 percent or more of the vegetative cover native to local undisturbed areas; and/or
 - **ii.** Implement permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures⁴⁶ to provide effective cover of any areas of exposed soil.
 - iii. Exceptions:
 - (a) Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas (as defined in Appendix A). Final stabilization is met if the area has been seeded or planted to establish vegetation that provides 70 percent or more of the vegetative cover native to local undisturbed areas within three (3) years and, to the extent necessary to prevent erosion on the seeded or planted area, non-vegetative erosion controls have been applied to provide cover for at least three years without active maintenance.
 - (b) Disturbed areas on agricultural land that are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use. The Part 2.2.14c final stabilization criteria do not apply.
 - (c) Areas that need to remain disturbed. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed, and only the minimum area needed remains disturbed (e.g., *dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, materials*).

2.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS⁴⁷

You must implement pollution prevention controls in accordance with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater and to prevent the discharge of pollutants from spilled or leaked materials from construction activities.

⁴⁶ Examples of permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures include riprap, gravel, gabions, and geotextiles.

⁴⁷ Under this permit, you are not required to minimize exposure for any products or materials where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

2.3.1 For equipment and vehicle fueling and maintenance:

- **a.** Provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of spilled or leaked chemicals, including fuels and oils, from these activities;⁴⁸
- **b.** If applicable, comply with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements in 40 CFR part 112 and Section 311 of the CWA;
- **c.** Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;
- d. Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles;
- e. Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other Federal, State, Tribal, or local requirements; and
- **f.** Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures (do not clean contaminated surfaces by hosing the area down), and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.

2.3.2 For equipment and vehicle washing:

- **a.** Provide an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other types of wash waters;⁴⁹
- **b.** Ensure there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents in equipment and vehicle wash water; and
- **c.** For storage of soaps, detergents, or solvents, provide either (1) cover (e.g., *plastic sheeting*, *temporary roofs*) to minimize the exposure of these detergents to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

2.3.3 For storage, handling, and disposal of building products, materials, and wastes:⁵⁰

a. For building materials and building products, ⁵¹ provide either (1) cover (e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs) to minimize the exposure of these products to

⁴⁸ Examples of effective means include:

- Locating activities away from receiving waters, storm drain inlets, and constructed or natural site drainage feature so that stormwater coming into contact with these activities cannot reach waters of the U.S.;
- Providing secondary containment (e.g., spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets) and cover where appropriate; and
- Having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill.

⁴⁹ Examples of effective means include locating activities away from receiving waters and storm drain inlets or constructed or natural site drainage features 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.

⁵⁰ Compliance with the requirements of this permit does not relieve compliance requirements with respect to Federal, State, or local laws and regulations governing the storage, handling, and disposal of solid, hazardous, or toxic wastes and materials.

⁵¹ Examples of building materials and building products typically present at construction sites include asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures, and gravel and mulch stockpiles.
precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

Exception: Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

- **b.** For pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials:
 - i. In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (e.g., *plastic sheeting*, *temporary roofs*) to minimize the exposure of these chemicals to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize 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 (see also Part 2.3.5).
- **c.** For diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals: The following requirements apply to the storage and handling of chemicals on your site. If you are already implementing controls as part of an SPCC or other spill prevention plan that meet or exceed the requirements of this Part, you may continue to do so and be considered in compliance with these provisions provided you reference the applicable parts of the SPCC or other plans in your SWPPP as required in Part 7.2.6b.viii.
 - i. If any chemical container has a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons:
 - (a) The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
 - (b) If stored outside, use a spill containment pallet or similar device to capture small leaks or spills; and
 - (c) Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.
 - ii. If any chemical container has a storage capacity of 55 gallons or more:
 - (a) The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;
 - (b) Store containers a minimum of 50 feet from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets. If infeasible due to site constraints, store containers as far away from these features as the site permits. If site constraints prevent you from storing containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other features identified, you must document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is infeasible, and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits;
 - (c) Provide either (1) cover (e.g., temporary roofs) to minimize the exposure of these containers to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) secondary containment (e.g., curbing, spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets, double-wall, above-ground storage tank); and
 - (d) Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not

damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill. Additional secondary containment measures are listed at 40 CFR § 112.7(c)(1).

- **iii.** Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.
- d. For hazardous or toxic wastes:52
 - i. Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste;
 - **ii.** Store waste in sealed containers, constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and 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 outside containers within appropriately-sized secondary containment (e.g., *spill berms, dikes, 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 a covered area, 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;
 - V. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge; and
 - vi. Follow all other Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements regarding hazardous or toxic waste.
- e. For construction and domestic wastes:53
 - i. Provide waste containers (e.g., *dumpster*, *trash receptacle*) of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes;
 - (a) For waste containers with lids, keep waste container lids closed when not in use, and close lids at the end of the business day and during storm events. For waste containers without lids, provide either (1) cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, or
 (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment);
 - (b) On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste

⁵² Examples of hazardous or toxic waste that may be present at construction sites include paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, solvents, petroleum-based products, wood preservatives, additives, curing compounds, and acids.

⁵³ Examples of construction and domestic wastes include packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, plastics, styrofoam, concrete, demolition debris; and other trash or discarded materials.

containers; and

- (c) Clean up immediately if containers overflow, and if there is litter elsewhere on the site from escaped trash.
- **ii.** Waste containers are not required for the waste remnant or unused portions of construction materials or final products that are covered by the exception in Part 2.2.3a provided that:
 - (a) These wastes are stored separately from other construction or domestic wastes addressed by Part 2.3.3e.i (i.e., wastes not covered by the exception in Part 2.3.3a). If the wastes are mixed, they must be stored in waste containers as required in Part 2.3.3e.i; and
 - (b) These wastes are stored in designated areas of the site, the wastes are described in the SWPPP (see Part 7.2.6b.ix), and identified in the site plan (see Part 7.2.4i).
- f. For sanitary waste, position portable toilets so they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and are located away from receiving waters, storm drain inlets, and constructed or natural site drainage features.

2.3.4 For washing applicators and containers used for stucco, paint, concrete, form release oils, curing compounds, or other materials:

- **a.** Direct wash water into a leak-proof container or leak-proof and lined pit designed so no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;
- **b.** Handle washout or cleanout wastes as follows:
 - i. For liquid wastes:
 - (a) Do not dump liquid wastes or allow them to enter into constructed or natural site drainage features, storm inlets, or receiving waters;
 - (b) Do not allow liquid wastes to be disposed of through infiltration or to otherwise be disposed of on the ground;
 - (c) Comply with applicable State, Tribal, or local requirements for disposal
 - **ii.** Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with your handling of other construction wastes in Part 2.3.3e; and
- c. Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets, and, to the extent feasible, designate areas to be used for these activities and conduct such activities only in these areas.

2.3.5 For the application of fertilizers:

- **a.** Apply at a rate and in amounts consistent with manufacturer's specifications, or document in the SWPPP departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate in accordance with Part 7.2.6b.x;
- **b.** 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;

- **c.** Avoid applying before heavy rains that could cause excess nutrients to be discharged;
- d. Never apply to frozen ground;
- e. Never apply to constructed or natural site drainage features; and
- **f.** Follow all other Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements regarding fertilizer application.

2.3.6 Emergency Spill Notification Requirements

Discharges of toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release are prohibited, consistent with Part 1.3.5. 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 release. You must also, within seven (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.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants from dewatering⁵⁴ operations.

- 2.4.1 Route dewatering water through a sediment control (e.g., sediment trap or basin, pumped water filter bag) designed to prevent discharges with visual turbidity; ⁵⁵
- 2.4.2 Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam;
- 2.4.3 The discharge must not cause the formation of a visible sheen on the water surface, or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water. Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering water is found to or expected to contain these materials;
- 2.4.4 To the extent feasible, use well-vegetated (e.g., grassy or wooded), upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge.⁵⁶ You are prohibited from using receiving waters as part of the treatment area;
- 2.4.5 To prevent dewatering-related erosion and related sediment discharges:
 - **a.** Use stable, erosion-resistant surfaces (e.g., well-vegetated grassy areas, clean filter stone, geotextile underlayment) to discharge from dewatering controls;

⁵⁴ "Dewatering" is defined in Appendix A as "the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or ground water from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation."

⁵⁵ For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity is present where there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, or opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be identified by an observer.

⁵⁶ See footnote 19.

- **b.** Do not place dewatering controls, such as pumped water filter bags, on steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A); and
- **c.** At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of Part 2.2.11.
- 2.4.6 For backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process;
- 2.4.7 Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications; and
- 2.4.8 Comply with dewatering-specific inspection requirements in Part 4.

3 WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

3.1 GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION TO MEET APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Discharges must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. Discharges must also comply with any additional State or Tribal requirements that are 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 discharges are not being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Parts 5.1 and 5.2, and document the corrective actions as required in Part 5.4.

EPA may insist that you install additional controls (to meet the narrative water qualitybased effluent limit above) 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.

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 your coverage under this permit.

3.2 WATER QUALITY-BASED CONDITIONS FOR SITES DISCHARGING TO CERTAIN IMPAIRED AND HIGH QUALITY RECEIVING WATERS

For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water 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,⁵⁷ you must comply with the inspection frequency specified in Part 4.3 and you must comply with the stabilization deadline specified in Part 2.2.14b.iii.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ Refer to Appendix A for definitions of "impaired water" and "Tier 2," "Tier 2.5," and "Tier 3" waters. For assistance in determining whether your site discharges to impaired waters, EPA has developed a tool that is available at <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools</u>. For assistance in determining whether your site discharges to a Tier 2, 2.5, or 3 water, refer to the list of such waters at <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates</u>.

⁵⁸ If you qualify for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.4, you may conduct inspections in

If you discharge to a water that is impaired for a parameter other than a sedimentrelated parameter or nutrients, EPA will inform you if any additional controls are necessary for your discharge to be controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards. These controls might include those necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in any applicable TMDL. In addition, EPA may require you to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual NPDES permit.

In addition, on a case-by-case basis, EPA may notify operators of new sites or operators of existing sites with increased discharges that additional analyses, stormwater controls, and/or other measures are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary.

If you discharge to a water that is impaired for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and are engaging in demolition of any structure with at least 10,000 square feet of floor space built or renovated before January 1, 1980, you must:

- **a.** Implement controls⁵⁹ to minimize the exposure of PCB-containing building materials, including paint, caulk, and pre-1980 fluorescent lighting fixtures, to precipitation and to stormwater; and
- **b.** Ensure that disposal of such materials is performed in compliance with applicable State, Federal, and local laws.

3.3 TURBIDITY BENCHMARK MONITORING FOR SITES DISCHARGING DEWATERING WATER TO PROTECT THE WATER QUALITY OF SENSITIVE WATERS

For sites discharging dewatering water to "sensitive waters" (i.e., receiving waters listed as impaired for sediment or a sediment-related parameter (as defined in Appendix A), or receiving waters designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes) you are required to comply with the benchmark monitoring requirements in this Part and document the procedures you will use at your site in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 7.2.8. A summary of these requirements is included in Table 1.

EPA notes that the benchmark threshold is not an effluent limitation, rather it is an indicator that the dewatering controls may not be working to protect water quality, which the operator must investigate and correct as appropriate. A benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers corrective action in Part 5.1.5a, failure to conduct any required action is a permit violation.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, the operators may coordinate with one another to carry out the monitoring requirements of this Part in order to avoid duplicating efforts. Such coordinating arrangements must be described in the SWPPP consistent with Part 7.2.8. Regardless of how the operators divide the

accordance with Part 4.4 for any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water.

⁵⁹ Examples of controls to minimize exposure of PCBs to precipitation and stormwater include separating work areas from non-work areas and selecting appropriate personal protective equipment and tools, constructing a containment area so that all dust or debris generated by the work remains within the protected area, and using tools that minimize dust and heat (<212°F). For additional information, refer to Part 2.3.3 of the CGP Fact Sheet.

responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, each operator remains responsible for compliance with these requirements.⁶⁰

3.3.1 Turbidity monitoring requirements⁶¹

- **a.** Sampling frequency. You must collect at least one turbidity sample from your dewatering discharge each day a discharge occurs.
- **b.** Sampling location. Samples must be taken at all points where dewatering water is discharged. Samples must be taken after the dewatering water has been treated by installed treatment devices pursuant to Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4.3 and prior to its discharge off site into a receiving water, constructed or natural site drainage feature, or storm drain inlet.
- **c.** Representative samples. Samples taken must be representative of the dewatering discharge for any given day as required in Appendix G (standard permit conditions), Part G.10.2.
- **d.** Test methods. Samples must be measured using a turbidity meter that reports results in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) and conforms with a Part 136-approved method (e.g., methods 180.1 and 2130). You are required to use the meter, and conduct a calibration verification prior to each day's use, consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.3.2 Turbidity benchmark

a. The benchmark threshold for turbidity for this permit is 50 NTUs (referred to elsewhere in this permit as the "standard 50 NTU benchmark") unless EPA has authorized the use of an alternate benchmark in accordance with Part 3.3.2b.

b. Request for alternate benchmark threshold.

At any time prior to or during your coverage under this permit, you may request that EPA approve a benchmark for your site that is higher than 50 NTUs if you have information demonstrating the higher number is the same as your receiving water's water quality standard for turbidity. Unless EPA approves an alternate benchmark, you will be required to use the standard 50 NTU benchmark. To request approval of an alternate benchmark, you must submit the following information to your applicable EPA Regional Office (see Appendix K):

 (a) The current turbidity water quality standard that applies to your receiving

⁶⁰ For instance, if Operator A relies on Operator B to meet the Part 3.3.1 turbidity monitoring requirements, the Part 3.3.4 reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and the Part 5.2.2 corrective action provisions when applicable, Operator A does not have to duplicate these same functions if Operator B is implementing them for both operators to be in compliance with the permit. However, Operator A remains responsible for complying with these permit requirements if Operator B fails to take actions that were necessary for Operator A to comply with the permit. See also footnote 83. EPA notes that both Operator A and B are required to submit turbidity monitoring reports as required under Part 3.3.4, however, Operator A's report does not need to include the data collected by Operator B as long as Operator B submits the required data and Operator A's report indicates that it is relying on Operator B to report the data. See Part 3.3.4a.

⁶¹ Operators may find it useful to consult EPA's *Monitoring and Inspection Guide for Construction Dewatering*, available at <u>https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates</u>, which provides guidelines on how to correctly monitor for turbidity, determine if the weekly average exceeds the benchmark, and, if so, how to proceed with corrective action.

water and the source/citation.62

- (b) If the applicable turbidity water quality standard requires information on natural or background turbidity levels (e.g., "no more than 10 NTU above natural turbidity levels") to determine the specific standard for the receiving water, include available data that can be used to establish the natural turbidity levels of your receiving water (including literature studies or Federal, State, Tribal, or local government data). Data must be representative of the natural turbidity levels of your specific receiving water. Identify the source(s) of all data provided, including if the data are from samples you collected of the receiving water.
- **ii.** EPA will inform you of its decision on whether to approve the requested alternate benchmark within 30 days. EPA may approve your request, request additional time (e.g., if additional information is needed to substantiate the data you provided), or deny your request. Unless and until EPA approves your request to use an alternate benchmark, you are required to use the standard benchmark of 50 NTUs and take any required corrective actions if an exceedance occurs.
- **3.3.3** Comparison of turbidity samples to benchmark. Compare the weekly average⁶³ of your turbidity monitoring results to the standard 50 NTU benchmark, or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA.
 - **a.** If the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the standard benchmark (or your approved alternate benchmark), you are required to conduct follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.2.2 and document any corrective action taken in your corrective action log in accordance with Part 5.4.
 - b. For averaging purposes, a "monitoring week" starts with a Monday and ends on Sunday. Once a new monitoring week starts, you will need to calculate a new average for that week of turbidity monitoring results.⁶⁴ A weekly average may consist of one or more turbidity monitoring results.
 - **c.** Although you are not required to collect and analyze more than one turbidity sample per day from your dewatering discharge, if you do collect and analyze more than one sample on any given day, you must include any additional results in the

⁶² For instance, if your site is located in Washington, DC, and you are discharging to a Class B water, for which the water quality standard is that turbidity may not increase above ambient levels by more than 20 percent, you would reference "Water Quality Standards for the District of Columbia, Chapter 11, Section 1104.8."

⁶³ A "weekly average" is defined as the sum of all of the turbidity samples taken during a "monitoring week" divided by the number of samples measured during that week. Average values should be calculated to the nearest whole number.

⁶⁴ For example, if turbidity samples from your dewatering discharge in week 1 result in values of 30 NTU on Tuesday, 40 NTU on Wednesday, and 45 NTU on Thursday, your weekly average turbidity value would be 38.33 NTU ($(30+40+45) \div 3 = 38$ NTU). If in week 2, your turbidity samples resulted in values of 45 NTU on Monday, 30 NTU on Tuesday, 25 NTU on Wednesday, and 15 NTU on Thursday, you would calculate a new average for that week, which would yield an average turbidity value of 28.75 NTU ($(45+30+25+15) \div 4 = 29$ NTU). By comparison, if your samples on consecutive days from Friday to Monday were 60 NTU, 45 NTU, 40 NTU, and 43 NTU, respectively, and there are no other dewatering discharges for the remainder of the week, you would calculate one weekly average for the Friday to Sunday to be 48 NTU ($(60+45+40) \div 3 = 48$ NTU), and a separate weekly average for the one Monday to be 43 NTU ($43 \div 1 = 43$ NTU).

calculation of your weekly average (i.e., add all individual results for that monitoring week and divide by the total number of samples).⁶⁵

d. If you are conducting turbidity monitoring for more than one dewatering discharge point, you must calculate a weekly average turbidity value for each discharge point and compare each to the turbidity benchmark.

3.3.4 Reporting and recordkeeping.

- **a.** You must submit reports of your weekly average turbidity data to EPA no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter. If there are monitoring weeks in which there was no dewatering discharge, or if there is a monitoring quarter with no dewatering discharge, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report. If another operator associated with your same site is conducting turbidity monitoring on your behalf pursuant to Part 3.3, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report.
- **b.** For the purposes of this permit, the following monitoring quarters and reporting deadlines apply:

Monitoring Quarter #	Months	Reporting Deadline (no later than 30 days after end of the monitoring quarter)
1	January 1 – March 31	April 30
2	April 1 – June 30	July 30
3	July 1 – September 30	October 30
4	October 1 – December 31	January 30

Table 3. Monitoring Quarters and Deadlines for Reporting Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Data.

- **c.** You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically submit your quarterly turbidity data, unless, consistent with Part 1.4.2, you received a waiver from your applicable EPA Regional Office. If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper turbidity monitoring report form, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix K. If EPA approves of your request to use an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 3.3.2b, EPA will substitute the alternate benchmark in your NeT account.
- **d.** For each day in which you are required to monitor, you must record the monitoring information required by Appendix G, Parts G.10.2 and G.10.3 and retain all such information for a period of at least three years from the date this permit expires or from the date your authorization is terminated.

 $^{^{65}}$ For example, if during a monitoring week you take two turbidity samples on Tuesday with a value of 30 NTU and 35 NTU, three samples on Wednesday with a value of 40 NTU, 45 NTU, and 48 NTU, and one sample on Thursday with a value of 45 NTU, your weekly average turbidity value for this week would be 41 NTU ((30+35+40+45+48+45) \div 6 = 41 NTU).

Applicability	Sampling Requirement	Turbidity Benchmark	Corrective Action	Reporting
Sites discharging dewatering water to a sediment- impaired water or to a water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes.	Collect at least one turbidity sample per day, from each discharge point, on any day there is a dewatering discharge. Use turbidity sampling procedures specified in Part 3.3.1.	Compare the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results to the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA).	If the weekly average of turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU turbidity benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA), you are required to take follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.2.2.	Report all weekly average turbidity monitoring results on a quarterly basis via NeT-CGP (unless use of the paper monitoring form in Appendix K is approved by EPA) no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter.

Table 4. Summary of Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.

4 INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING SITE AND DEWATERING INSPECTIONS

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 any person conducting inspections pursuant to this Part is a "qualified person." A qualified person is someone who has completed the training required by Part 6.3.

4.2 FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS.⁶⁶

At a minimum, you must conduct a site inspection in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below, unless you are subject to the Part 4.3 site inspection frequency for discharges to sediment or nutrient-impaired or high quality waters, or qualify for a Part 4.4 reduction in the inspection frequency:

- 4.2.1 At least once every seven (7) calendar days; or
- 4.2.2 Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours⁶⁷ of the occurrence of:
 - **a.** A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period.
 - i. If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.25 inches but together produce 0.25 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.25 inches of rain or more has fallen.

⁶⁶ Inspections are only required during the site's normal working hours.

⁶⁷ For the purposes of the inspection requirements in this Part, conducting an inspection "within 24 hours" means that once either of the two conditions in Parts 4.2.2a or 4.2.2b are met you have 24 hours from that time to conduct an inspection. For clarification, the 24 hours is counted as a continuous passage of time, and not counted by business hours (e.g., 3 business days of 8 hours each). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

- **ii.** If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.25 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two inspections would be required for such a storm event).⁶⁸
- **b.** A discharge caused by snowmelt from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches⁶⁹ or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You are required to conduct one inspection once the discharge of snowmelt from a 3.25-inch or more snow accumulation occurs. Additional snowmelt inspections are only required if following the discharge from the first snowmelt, there is a discharge from a separate storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow.
- **4.2.3** To determine whether a storm event meets either of the thresholds in Parts 4.2.2a or 4.2.2b:
 - **a.** For rain, 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 24-hour period during which there is 0.25 inches or more of rainfall, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.
 - **b.** For snow, you must either take measurements of snowfall at your site,⁷⁰ or rely on similar information from a local weather forecasting provider that is representative of your location.

4.3 INCREASE IN INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR CERTAIN SITES.

The increased inspection frequencies established in this Part take the place of the Part 4.2 inspection frequencies for the portion of the site affected.

4.3.1 For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water 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 3.2), you must conduct an once every seven (7) calendar days *and* within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.

⁶⁸ For example, if 0.30 inches of rain falls on Day 1, 0.25 inches of rain falls on Day 2, and 0.10 inches of rain fall on Day 3, you would be required to conduct a first inspection within 24 hours of the Day 1 rainfall and a second inspection within 24 hours of the Day 2 rainfall, but a third inspection would not be required within 24 hours of the Day 3 rainfall.

⁶⁹ This is the amount of snow that is equivalent to 0.25 inches of rain, based on information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicating that 13 inches of snow is, on average, equivalent to 1 inch of rain. See <u>https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/fag/</u>.

⁷⁰ For snowfall measurements, EPA suggests use of NOAA's National Weather Service guidelines at <u>https://www.weather.gov/jkl/snow_measurement</u>. These guidelines recommend use of a "snowboard" (a piece of wood about 16 inches by 16 inches) that is placed in an unobstructed part of the site on a hard surface.

Refer to Parts 4.2.3a and 4.2.3b for the requirements to determine if a storm event produces enough rain or snow to trigger the inspection requirement.

4.3.2 For sites discharging dewatering water, you must conduct an inspection in accordance with Part 4.6.3 during the discharge once per day on which the discharge occurs. The Part 4.2 inspection frequency still applies to all other portions of the site, unless the site is affected by either the increased frequency in Part 4.3.1 or the reduced frequency in Part 4.4.

4.4 REDUCTIONS IN INSPECTION FREQUENCY

4.4.1 Stabilized areas.

- **a.** You may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month for the first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, then once per month until permit coverage is terminated consistent with Part 8 in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in Part 2.2.14a 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 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable. You must document the beginning and ending dates of this period in your SWPPP.
- **b.** Exception. For "linear construction sites" (as defined in Appendix A) where disturbed portions have undergone final stabilization at the same time active construction continues on others, you may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month for the first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in Part 2.2.14a have been completed. After the first month, inspect once more within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems, you may suspend further inspections. If "wash-out" of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more defined in Part 4.4.1a. Inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period.
- **4.4.2** Arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas (as defined in Appendix A). If it is the seasonally dry period⁷¹ or a period in which drought is occurring, you may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You must document that you are using this reduced schedule and the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period in your SWPPP. Follow the procedures in Part 4.2.3a and 4.2.3b, accordingly, to determine if a storm event occurs that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain or 3.25 inches or more of rainfall, or 3.25 inches or more of snow, you must record the total rainfall or snow measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.

⁷¹ See footnote 44.

4.4.3 Frozen conditions:

- **a.** If you are suspending construction activities due to frozen conditions, you may temporarily suspend inspections on your site until thawing conditions (as defined in Appendix A) begin to occur if:
 - Discharges are unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages.⁷² If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable;
 - ii. Land disturbances have been suspended; and
 - **iii.** All disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.14a.
- **b.** If you are still conducting construction activities during frozen conditions, you may reduce your inspection frequency to once per month if:
 - i. Discharges are unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable; and
 - **ii.** Except for areas in which you are actively conducting construction activities, disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.14a.

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

4.5 AREAS THAT MUST BE INSPECTED

During your site inspection, you must at a minimum inspect the following areas of your site:

- **4.5.1** All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and that have not yet completed stabilization consistent with Part 2.2.14a;
- **4.5.2** All stormwater controls, including pollution prevention controls, installed at the site to comply with this permit;⁷³
- **4.5.3** Material, waste, borrow, and equipment storage and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit;
- **4.5.4** All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including constructed or natural site drainage features designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater;
- **4.5.5** All areas where construction dewatering is taking place, including controls to treat the dewatering discharge and any channelized flow of water to and from those controls;

⁷² Use data sets that include the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

⁷³ This includes the requirement to inspect for sediment that has been tracked out from the site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas consistent with Part 2.2.4.

- 4.5.6 All points of discharge from the site; and
- **4.5.7** 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.

4.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTIONS

- **4.6.1** During each site inspection, you must at a minimum:
 - **a.** Check whether all stormwater controls (i.e., *erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention controls*) are properly installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize pollutant discharges.
 - **b.** Check for the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site.
 - **c.** Identify any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the requirements of Parts 2 and/or 3.
 - **d.** Check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation (i.e., *sediment deposits*) that have occurred and are attributable to your discharge at points of discharge and, if applicable, on the banks of any receiving waters flowing within or immediately adjacent to the site;
 - e. Check for signs of sediment deposition that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge (e.g., sand bars with no vegetation growing on top in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features, or the buildup of sediment deposits on nearby streets, curbs, or open conveyance channels).
 - f. Identify any incidents of noncompliance observed.
- **4.6.2** If a discharge is occurring during your inspection:
 - **a.** Identify all discharge points at the site; and
 - **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 indicators of stormwater pollutants. Check also for signs of these same pollutant characteristics that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features.
- **4.6.3** For dewatering inspections conducted pursuant to Parts 4.3.2, record the following in a report within 24 hours of completing the inspection:
 - **a.** The inspection date;
 - **b.** Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;
 - **c.** Approximate times that the dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of inspection;⁷⁴
 - d. Estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of inspection;

⁷⁴ If the dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous.

- e. Whether or not any of the following indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features or storm drain inlets:⁷⁵
 - i. a sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; and/or
 - **ii.** a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water; and
- f. Photographs of (1) the dewatering water prior to treatment by a dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; (2) the dewatering control(s); and (3) the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters.

You must also comply with the Part 4.7.2, 4.7.3, and 4.7.4 requirements for signing the reports, keeping them available on site, and retaining copies.

- **4.6.4** Based on the results of your inspection:
 - **a.** Complete any necessary maintenance repairs or replacements under Part 2.1.4 or under Part 5, whichever applies; and
 - **b.** Modify your SWPPP site map in accordance with Part 7.4.1 to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.

4.7 INSPECTION REPORT

- **4.7.1** You must complete an inspection report within 24 hours of completing any site inspection. Each inspection report (except for dewatering inspection reports, which are covered in Part 4.6.3) 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 4.6, including any problems found during your inspection that make it necessary to perform routine maintenance pursuant to Part 2.1.4b or corrective action pursuant to Part 5. Include also any documentation as to why the corrective action procedures under Part 5 are unnecessary to fix a problem that repeatedly occurs as described in Part 2.1.4c;
 - **d.** If you are inspecting your site at the frequency specified in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3, or Part 4.4.1b, and you conducted an inspection because of a storm event that produced rainfall measuring 0.25 inches or more within a 24-hour period, you must include the applicable rain gauge or weather station readings that triggered the inspection. Similarly, if you conducted an inspection because of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produced 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period, you must include any measurements taken of snowfall at your site, or weather station information you relied on; and

⁷⁵ If the operator observes any of these indicators of pollutant discharge, corrective action is required consistent with Parts 5.1.5b and 5.2.2.

- e. If you 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 to which this condition applies.
- **4.7.2** Each inspection report must be signed by the operator's signatory in accordance with Appendix G, Part G.11 of this permit.
- **4.7.3** You must keep a copy of all inspection reports at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made immediately available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA.⁷⁶
- **4.7.4** You must retain all inspection reports completed for this Part for at least three (3) years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

4.8 INSPECTIONS BY EPA

You must allow EPA, or an authorized representative of EPA, to conduct the following activities at reasonable times. To the extent that you are utilizing shared controls, that are not on site, to comply with this permit, you must make arrangements for EPA to have access at all reasonable times to those areas where the shared controls are located.

- **4.8.1** Enter onto all areas of the site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit, any off-site areas where shared controls are utilized to comply with this permit, discharge locations, adjoining waterbodies, and locations where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- 4.8.2 Access and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- **4.8.3** Inspect your construction site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c), any stormwater controls installed and maintained at the site, and any off-site shared controls utilized to comply with this permit; and
- **4.8.4** Sample or monitor for the purpose of ensuring compliance.

5 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

5.1 CONDITIONS TRIGGERING CORRECTIVE ACTION.

You must take corrective action to address any of the following conditions identified at your site:

- 5.1.1 A stormwater control needs a significant repair or a new or replacement control is needed, or, in accordance with Part 2.1.4c, you find it necessary to repeatedly (i.e., three (3) or more times) conduct the same routine maintenance fix to the same control at the same location (unless you document in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1c that the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under Part 2.1.4); or
- **5.1.2** A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly; or

⁷⁶ Inspection reports may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, 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) immediately 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. For additional guidance on the proper practices to follow for the electronic retention of inspection report records, refer to the Fact Sheet discussion related to Part 4.7.3.

- 5.1.3 Your discharges are not meeting applicable water quality standards;
- 5.1.4 A prohibited discharge has occurred (see Part 1.3); or
- 5.1.5 During discharge from site dewatering activities:
 - **a.** The weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA pursuant to Part 3.3.2b); or
 - **b.** You observe or you are informed by EPA, State, or local authorities of the presence of the conditions specified in Part 4.6.3e.

5.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION DEADLINES

- **5.2.1** If responding to any of the Part 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, or 5.1.4 triggering conditions, you must:
 - **a.** Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events; and
 - **b.** When the problem does not require a new or replacement control or significant repair, the corrective action must be completed by the close of the next business day; or
 - **c.** When the problem requires a new or replacement control or significant repair, install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven (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 feasible 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 seven (7) calendar days of completing this work.
- **5.2.2** If responding to either of the Part 5.1.5 triggering conditions related to site dewatering activities, you must:
 - Immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a solution, including shutting off the dewatering discharge as soon as possible depending on the severity of the condition⁷⁷ taking safety considerations into account;
 - **b.** Determine whether the dewatering controls are operating effectively and whether they are causing the conditions; and
 - **c.** Make any necessary adjustments, repairs, or replacements to the dewatering controls to lower the turbidity levels below the benchmark or remove the visible plume or sheen.

⁷⁷ For instance, if the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results or a single sample is extremely high (e.g., a single turbidity sample results in 355 NTUs or higher), you should take action to safely shut off the discharge so that you can evaluate the cause of the high turbidity. Note: A single turbidity sample of 355 NTUs or higher means that the weekly average turbidity value will exceed 50 NTU regardless of the turbidity values the other days during the week.

When you have completed these steps and made any changes deemed necessary, you may resume discharging from your dewatering activities.

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 4.8.

5.4 CORRECTIVE ACTION LOG

- **5.4.1** For each corrective action taken in accordance with this Part, you must record the following in a corrective action log:
 - **a.** Within 24 hours of identifying the corrective action condition, document the specific condition and the date and time it was identified.
 - **b.** Within 24 hours of completing the corrective action (in accordance with the deadlines in Part 5.2), document the actions taken to address the condition, including whether any SWPPP modifications are required.
- **5.4.2** Each entry into the corrective action log, consisting of the information required by both Parts 5.4.1a and 5.4.1b, must be signed by the operator's signatory in accordance with Appendix G, Part G.11.2 of this permit.
- 5.4.3 You must keep a copy of the corrective action log at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made immediately available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA.⁷⁸
- **5.4.4** You must retain the corrective action log for at least three (3) years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

6 STORMWATER TEAM FORMATION/STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 STORMWATER TEAM

Each operator, or group of multiple operators, must assemble a "stormwater team" that will be responsible for carrying out activities necessary to comply with this permit. The stormwater team must include the following people:

- **a.** Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls);
- **b.** Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable);
- c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections as required in Part 4.1; and
- d. Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions as required in Part 5.

Members of the stormwater team must be identified in the SWPPP pursuant to Part 7.2.2.

⁷⁸ The corrective action log may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, 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) immediately 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. For additional guidance on the proper practices to follow for the electronic retention of corrective action log records, refer to the Fact Sheet discussion related to Part 4.7.3.

6.2 GENERAL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER TEAM MEMBERS

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, you must ensure that all persons⁷⁹ assigned to the stormwater team understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements, including the following related to the scope of their job duties:

- **a.** The permit requirements and deadlines associated with installation, maintenance, and removal of stormwater controls, as well as site stabilization;
- **b.** The location of all stormwater controls on the site required by this permit and how they are to be maintained;
- **c.** The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- **d.** When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions. Specific training requirements for persons conducting site inspections are included in Part 6.3.

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 (unless the subcontractors or outside service providers are responsible for conducting the inspections required in Part 4, in which case you must provide such documentation consistent with Part 7.2.2), but you must ensure that such personnel understand any requirements of this permit that may be affected by the work they are subcontracted to perform.

6.3 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONS CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS

For projects that receive coverage under this permit on or after February 17, 2023, to be considered a qualified person under Part 4.1 for conducting inspections under Part 4, you must, at a minimum, either:

- **a.** Have completed the EPA construction inspection course developed for this permit and have passed the exam; or
- **b.** Hold a current valid construction inspection certification or license from a program that, at a minimum, covers the following:⁸⁰
 - i. Principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention practices at construction sites;
 - **ii.** Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites; and
 - **iii.** Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements of Part 4.

⁷⁹ If the person requiring training is a new employee who starts after you commence construction 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. For emergency-related projects, the requirement to train personnel prior to commencement of construction activities does not apply, however, such personnel must have the required training prior to NOI submission.

⁸⁰ If one of the following topics (e.g., installation and maintenance of pollution prevention practices) is not covered by the non-EPA training program, you may consider supplementing the training with the analogous module of the EPA course (e.g., Module 4) that covers the missing topic.

For projects that receive coverage under this permit prior to February 17, 2023, any personnel conducting site inspections pursuant to Part 4 on your site must, at a minimum, be a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possesses the appropriate skills and training to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the appropriate skills and training to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit.⁸¹

6.4 STORMWATER TEAM'S ACCESS TO PERMIT DOCUMENTS

Each member of the stormwater team must have easy 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 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

7.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All operators associated with a construction site under this permit must develop a SWPPP consistent with the requirements in Part 7 prior to their submittal of the NOI.^{82, 83, 84} The SWPPP must be kept up-to-date throughout coverage under this permit.

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

7.2 SWPPP CONTENTS

At a minimum, the SWPPP must include the information specified in this Part and as specified in other parts of this permit.

7.2.1 All Site Operators. Include a list of all other operators who will be engaged in construction activities at the site, and the areas of the site over which each operator has control.

⁸² The SWPPP does not establish the effluent limits and/or other permit terms and conditions that apply to your site's discharges; these limits, terms, and conditions are established in this permit.

⁸³ Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, they may develop a group SWPPP instead of multiple individual SWPPs. Regardless of whether there is a group SWPPP or multiple individual SWPPs, each operator is responsible for compliance with the permit's terms and conditions. In other words, if Operator A relies on Operator B to satisfy its permit obligations, Operator A does not have to duplicate those permit-related functions if Operator B is implementing them such that both operators are in compliance with the permit. However, Operator A remains responsible for permit compliance if Operator B fails to take actions necessary for Operator A to comply with the permit. In addition, all operators must ensure, either directly or through coordination with other operators, that their activities do not cause a violation or compromise any other operators' controls and/or any shared controls. See also footnote 60.

⁸⁴ There are a number of commercially available products to assist operators in developing the SWPPP, as well as companies that can be hired to help develop a site-specific SWPPP. The permit does not state which are recommended, nor does EPA endorse any specific products or vendors. Where operators choose to rely on these products or services, the choice of which ones to use to comply with the requirements of this Part is a decision for the operator alone.

⁸¹ If you receive coverage for a project prior to February 17, 2023, and construction activities for the same project will continue after February 17, 2023, the personnel conducting inspections do not need to take the additional training specified in Parts 6.3a and 6.3b for inspections conducted on the project site. If the same operator obtains coverage for a different project on or after February 17, 2023, personnel conducting inspections would be required to meet the requirements for a qualified person by completing the training in either Part 6.3a or Part 6.3b.

7.2.2 Stormwater Team. Identify the personnel (by name and position) that you have made part of the stormwater team pursuant to Part 6.1, as well as their individual responsibilities, including which members are responsible for conducting inspections.

Include verification that each member of the stormwater team has received the training required by Part 6.2. Include documentation that members of the stormwater team responsible for conducting inspections pursuant to Part 4 have received the training required by Part 6.3. If personnel on your team elect to complete the EPA inspector training program pursuant to Part 6.3a, you must include copies of the certificate showing that the relevant personnel have completed the training program pursuant to Part 6.3b, you must include documentation showing that these persons have successfully completed the program and their certification or license is still current. You must also confirm that the non-EPA inspector training program satisfies the minimum elements for such programs in Part 6.3b.

7.2.3 Nature of Construction Activities. Include the following:

- **a.** A description of the nature of your construction activities, including the age or dates of past renovations for structures that are undergoing demolition;
- **b.** The size of the property (in acres or length in miles if a linear construction site);
- **c.** The total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (to the nearest quarter acre or nearest quarter mile if a linear construction site);
- **d.** A description of any on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c);
- e. The maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time, including on-site and off-site construction support activity areas;
- f. A description and projected schedule for the following:85
 - i. Commencement of construction activities in each portion of the site, including clearing and grubbing, mass grading, demolition activities, site preparation (i.e., excavating, cutting and filling), final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization;
 - **ii.** Temporary or permanent cessation of construction activities in each portion of the site;
 - **iii.** Temporary or final stabilization of exposed areas for each portion of the site; and
 - iv. Removal of temporary stormwater controls and construction equipment or vehicles, and the cessation of construction-related pollutant-generating activities.

⁸⁵ 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 dates. When departures from initial projections are necessary, this should be documented in the SWPPP itself, or in associated records, as appropriate.

- **g.** A list and description of all pollutant-generating activities⁸⁶ on the site. For each pollutant-generating activity, include an inventory of pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g., sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, contaminated substrates, solvents, fuels) associated with that activity, which could be discharged in stormwater from your construction site. You must take into account where potential spills and leaks could occur that contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and any known hazardous or toxic substances, such as PCBs and asbestos, that will be disturbed or removed during construction;
- **h.** Business days and hours for the project;
- i. If you are conducting construction activities in response to a public emergency (see Part 1.4), a description of the cause of the public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, widespread disruption in essential public services), information substantiating its occurrence (e.g., State disaster declaration or similar State or local declaration), and a description of the construction necessary to reestablish affected public services.
- **7.2.4** Site Map. Include a legible map, or series of maps, showing the following features of the site:
 - a. Boundaries of the property;
 - **b.** Locations where construction activities will occur, including:
 - i. Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;
 - **ii.** Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities (note any steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A));
 - iii. Locations where sediment, soil, or other construction materials will be stockpiled;
 - iv. Any receiving water crossings;
 - v. Designated points where vehicles will exit onto paved roads;
 - vi. Locations of structures and other impervious surfaces upon completion of construction; and
 - vii. Locations of on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c).
 - **c.** Locations of any receiving waters within the site and all receiving waters within one mile downstream of the site's discharge point(s). Also identify if any of these receiving waters are listed as impaired or are identified as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water;
 - **d.** Any areas of Federally listed critical habitat within the action area of the site as defined in Appendix A;
 - e. Type and extent of pre-construction cover on the site (e.g., vegetative cover, forest, pasture, pavement, structures);
 - f. Drainage patterns of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater before and after major grading activities;

⁸⁶ Examples of pollutant-generating activities include paving operations; concrete, paint, and stucco washout and waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering activities.

- **g.** Stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharge locations, including:
 - i. Locations where stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged to storm drain inlets, including a notation of whether the inlet conveys stormwater to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control;⁸⁷
 - **ii.** Locations where stormwater or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged directly to receiving waters (i.e., not via a storm drain inlet); and
 - **iii.** Locations where turbidity benchmark monitoring will take place to comply with Part 3.3, if applicable to your site.
- h. Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Part 7.2.3g;
- i. Designated areas where construction wastes that are covered by the exception in Part 2.3.3e.ii because they are not pollutant-generating will be stored;
- **j.** Locations of stormwater controls, including natural buffer areas and any shared controls utilized to comply with this permit; and
- **k.** Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored.
- 7.2.5 Non-Stormwater Discharges. Identify all authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.2 that will or may occur.

7.2.6 Description of Stormwater Controls.

- **a.** For each of the Part 2.2 erosion and sediment control requirements, Part 2.3 pollution prevention requirements, and Part 2.4 construction dewatering requirements, as applicable to your site, you must include the following:
 - i. A description of the specific control(s) to be implemented to meet these requirements;
 - **ii.** The design specifications for controls described in Part 7.2.6a.i (including references to any manufacturer specifications and/or erosion and sediment control manuals/ordinances relied upon);⁸⁸
 - iii. Routine stormwater control maintenance specifications; and
 - iv. The projected schedule for stormwater control installation/implementation.
- **b.** You must also include any of the following additional information as applicable.
 - i. Natural buffers and/or equivalent sediment controls (see Part 2.2.1 and Appendix F). You must include the following:
 - (a) The compliance alternative to be implemented;
 - (b) If complying with alternative 2, the width of natural buffer retained;

⁸⁷ 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.

⁸⁸ 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 the SWPPP.

- (c) If complying with alternative 2 or 3, 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) If complying with alternative 3, a description of why it is infeasible for you to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size;
- (e) For "linear construction sites" where it is infeasible to implement compliance alternative 1, 2, or 3, a rationale for this determination, and a description of any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed; and
- (f) A description of any disturbances that are exempt under Part 2.2.1 that occur within 50 feet of a receiving water.
- **ii.** Perimeter controls for a "linear construction site" (see Part 2.2.3d). For areas where perimeter controls are not feasible, include documentation to support this determination and a description of the other practices that will be implemented to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activities.

Note: Routine maintenance specifications for perimeter controls documented in the SWPPP must include the Part 2.2.3c.i requirement that sediment be removed before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

- **iii.** Sediment track-out controls (see Parts 2.2.4b and 2.2.4c). Document the specific stabilization techniques and/or controls that will be implemented to remove sediment prior to vehicle exit.
- **iv.** Inlet protection measures (see Part 2.2.10a). Where inlet protection measures are not required because the storm drain inlets to which your site discharges are conveyed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control, include a short description of the control that receives the stormwater flow from the site.
- v. Sediment basins (see Part 2.2.12). In circumstances where it is infeasible to utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, include documentation to support this determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.
- vi. Treatment chemicals (see Part 2.2.13), you must include the following:
 - (a) A listing of the soil types that are expected to be exposed during construction in areas of the project that will drain to chemical treatment systems. 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 the applicable EPA Regional Office authorized you to use cationic treatment chemicals for sediment control, include the specific controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic

treatment chemicals will not lead to a discharge that does not meet water quality standards;

- (d) The dosage of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site or the methodology to be used to determine dosage;
- (e) Information from any applicable Safety Data Sheet (SDS);
- (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 2.2.13c;
- (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.
- vii. Stabilization measures (see Part 2.2.14). You must include the following:
 - (a) The specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used;
 - (b) The stabilization deadline that will be met in accordance with Part 2.2.14;
 - (c) If complying with the deadlines for sites in arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period (as defined in Appendix A)⁸⁹ and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
 - (d) If complying with deadlines for sites affected by unforeseen circumstances that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization, document the circumstances and the schedule for initiating and completing stabilization.
- viii. Spill prevention and response procedures (see Parts 1.3.5, 2.3.3c, 2.3.3d, and 2.3.6). You must include the following:
 - (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
 - (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 2.3.6 and established under either 40 CFR part 110, 40 CFR part 117, or 40 CFR part 302, occurs

⁸⁹ See footnote 44.

during a 24-hour period. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available to all employees.

You may also reference the existence of SPCC plans developed for the construction activity under Section 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 on site.⁹⁰

- **ix.** Waste management procedures (see Part 2.3.3). Describe the procedures you will follow for handling, storing, and disposing of all wastes generated at your site consistent with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements, including clearing and demolition debris, sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste. You must also include the following additional information:
 - (a) If site constraints prevent you from storing chemical containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other site drainage features as required in Part 2.3.3c.ii(b), document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is not feasible, and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits; and
 - (b) If there are construction wastes that are subject to the exception in Part 2.3.3e.ii, describe the specific wastes that will be stored on your site.
- **x.** Application of fertilizers (see Part 2.3.5). Document any departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate.
- 7.2.7 Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action. Describe the procedures you will follow for maintaining your stormwater controls, conducting site inspections, and, where necessary, taking corrective actions, in accordance with Part 2.1.4, Part 4, and Part 5 of this permit, accordingly. Also include:
 - **a.** The inspection schedule you will follow, which is based on whether your site is subject to Part 4.2 or Part 4.3, or whether your site qualifies for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.4;
 - **b.** If you will be conducting inspections in accordance with the inspection schedule in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3, or Part 4.4.1b, the location of the rain gauge or the address of the weather station you will be using to obtain rainfall data;
 - **c.** If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.4.1b, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally defined arid period for your area or the valid period of drought;
 - **d.** If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.4.3, the beginning and ending dates of frozen conditions on your site; and
 - e. Any maintenance or inspection checklists or other forms that will be used.
- 7.2.8 Procedures for Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring from Dewatering Discharges (if applicable). If you are required to comply with the Part 3.3 turbidity benchmark

⁹⁰ 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.

monitoring requirements, describe the procedures you will follow to collect and evaluate samples, report results to EPA and keep records of monitoring information, and take corrective action when necessary. Include the specific type of turbidity meter you will use for monitoring, as well as any manuals or manufacturer instructions on how to operate and calibrate the meter. Describe any coordinating arrangement you may have with any other permitted operators on the same site with respect to compliance with the turbidity monitoring requirements, including which parties are tasked with specific responsibilities. If EPA has approved of an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 3.3.2b, include any data and other documentation you relied on to request use of the specific alternative benchmark.

7.2.9 Compliance with Other Requirements.

- **a.** Threatened and Endangered Species Protection. Include documentation required in the Endangered Species Protection section of the NOI in NeT, or the ESA worksheet in Appendix D, supporting your eligibility with regard to the protection of threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat.
- **b.** Historic Properties. Include documentation required in Appendix E supporting your eligibility with regard to the protection of historic properties.
- **c.** 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, document any contact you have had with the applicable State agency⁹¹ 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 § 144 -147. Such controls would generally be considered Class V UIC wells:
 - i. 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);
 - **ii.** Commercially manufactured pre-cast or pre-built proprietary subsurface detention vaults, chambers, or other devices designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater flow; and
 - **iii.** 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).
- **7.2.10** SWPPP Certification. Your signatory must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix G, Part G.11.
- **7.2.11 Post-Authorization Additions to the SWPPP.** Once you are authorized for coverage under this permit, you must include the following documents as part of your SWPPP:
 - **a.** A copy of your NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA related to coverage under this permit;
 - **b.** A copy of the acknowledgment letter you receive from NeT assigning your NPDES ID (i.e., *permit tracking number*);

⁹¹ For State UIC program contacts, refer to the following EPA website: <u>https://www.epa.gov/uic</u>.

c. 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 must 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).⁹²

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.⁹³

If an on-site 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 SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

- **7.4.1** You must modify your SWPPP, including the site map(s), within seven (7) days of any of the following conditions:
 - **a.** Whenever new operators become active in construction activities on your site, or you make changes to your construction plans, stormwater controls, 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 7.2.3f change during the course of construction;
 - **b.** To reflect areas on your site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage;
 - **c.** If inspections or investigations by EPA or its authorized representatives determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit;
 - **d.** Where EPA determines it is necessary to install and/or implement additional controls at your site in order to meet the requirements of this permit, the following must be included in your SWPPP:
 - i. A copy of any correspondence describing such measures and requirements; and

⁹² The SWPPP may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, 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) immediately 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. For additional guidance on the proper practices to follow for the electronic retention of the SWPPP, refer to the Fact Sheet discussion related to Part 4.7.3.

⁹³ 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.

- ii. A description of the controls that will be used to meet such requirements.
- e. To reflect any revisions to applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls implemented at the site; and
- f. 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 You must maintain records showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications. The records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Part 7.2.9 above) and a brief summary of all changes.
- **7.4.3** All modifications made to the SWPPP consistent with Part 7.4 must be authorized by a person identified in Appendix G, Part G.11.b.
- **7.4.4** 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 must 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

- **8.1.1** NPDES ID (i.e., *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 site and address (or a description of location if no street address is available); and
- 8.1.5 NOT certification.

8.2 CONDITIONS FOR TERMINATING CGP COVERAGE

You may terminate CGP coverage only if one or more of the conditions in Parts 8.2.1, 8.2.2, or 8.2.3 has occurred. Until your termination is effective consistent with Part 8.5, you must continue to comply with the conditions of this permit.

- **8.2.1** You have completed all construction activities at your site and, if applicable, construction support activities covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c), and you have met all of the following requirements:
 - **a.** For any areas that (1) were disturbed during construction, (2) are not covered 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 2.2.14c.

To document that you have met these stabilization requirements, you must take either ground or aerial photographs that show your site's compliance with the Part 2.2.14 stabilization requirements and submit them with your NOT. If any portion of your site is covered by one of the exceptions in Part 2.2.14c.iii, indicate which exception applies and include a supplementary explanation with your photographs that provides the necessary context for why this portion of the site is in compliance with the final stabilization criteria even though it appears to be unstabilized. You are not required to take photographs of every distinct part of your site that is being stabilized, however, the conditions of the site portrayed in any photographs that are submitted must be substantially similar⁹⁴ to those of the areas that are not photographed. You must also comply with the following related to these photographs:

- i. Take photographs both before and after the site has met the final stabilization criteria in Part 2.2.14c;
- **ii.** All photographs must be clear and in focus, and in the original format and resolution; and
- **iii.** Include the date each photograph was taken, and a brief description of the area of the site captured by the photograph (e.g., photo shows application of seed and erosion control mats to remaining exposed surfaces on northeast corner of site).
- **b.** 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;
- **c.** 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 (as defined in Appendix A); and
- **d.** 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 must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically prepare and submit an NOT for the 2022 CGP.

To access NeT, go to https://cdx.epa.gov/cdx.

Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted as specified in Part 1.4.2. If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper NOT, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix I.

⁹⁴ Stabilization conditions that are substantially similar would include areas that are using the same type of stabilization measures and that have similar slopes, soils, and topography, and have achieved the same level of stabilization.

8.4 DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING THE NOT

You must submit an NOT within 30 calendar days after any one of the conditions in Part 8.2 occurs.

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 submitted to EPA.

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

The provisions in this Part provide 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 with Federal Facilities or areas subject to construction projects by Federal Operators. States, Indian country, and other areas not included in this Part do not have any additions to the applicable conditions of this permit.

9.1 EPA REGION 1

9.1.1 NHR100000 State of New Hampshire

- a. Should the permit coverage for an individual applicant be insufficient to achieve water quality standards, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) may prepare additional 401 certification conditions for that applicant. Any additional 401 certification conditions will follow all required NHDES public participation requirements.
- b. If you disturb 100,000 square feet or more of contiguous area, you must also comply with RSA 485-A:17 and Env-Wq 1500, and, unless exempt, apply for an Alteration of Terrain (AoT) permit from NHDES. 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-Wq 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 (Env-Wq 1503.03).
- C. 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 1.2.2 of the Construction General Permit or CGP). In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, the water is considered uncontaminated if there is no groundwater contamination within 1,000 feet of the groundwater dewatering location. Information on groundwater contamination can be generated over the Internet via the NHDES web site http:// des.nh.gov/ by using the One Stop Data Mapper. For a toxic substance included in the New Hampshire surface water quality standards, see Env-Wq 1703.21 (see https://www.des.nh.gov/sites/g/fi1es/ehbemt 341/files/documents/2020-01/Env-Wg

1700.pdf). 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 https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/rgp.html)

- **d.** As a minimum, you must treat any uncontaminated excavation "dewatering" discharges and "stormwater" discharges, as those terms are defined in Appendix A of the CGP, as necessary, to remove suspended solids and turbidity so that the surface waters receiving the construction discharges⁹⁵ meet New Hampshire surface water quality standards for turbidity (Env-Wq 1703.11 and Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1)c), benthic deposits (Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1)a), and Env-Wq 1703.08) and foam, debris, scum or other visible substances (i.e., plumes or visual turbidity)⁹⁶ (Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1)b).
 - i. For all Construction Activities covered under this CGP, the following shall apply to ensure compliance with the aforementioned regulations for turbidity, benthic deposits and visible substances:

Unless otherwise specified, site inspection requirements shall comply with Part 4 of the CGP. As a minimum site inspection frequency shall be in accordance with Part 4.2.2 of the CGP (and Part 4.3.2 of the CGP for sites discharging dewatering water). Site inspection frequency may be reduced in accordance with Part 4.4 of the CGP (Reductions in Inspection Frequency). Monitoring of the receiving water for visible turbidity and benthic sediment deposits shall be conducted each site inspection and results reported in the Inspection Report required in Part 4.7 of the CGP. Should visible turbidity or benthic sediment deposits attributable or partly attributable to your construction activities be present in the receiving water, the "Corrective Actions" specified in Part 5 shall be immediately implemented to correct the water quality standard violations. In addition, daily monitoring (including photographs) of the receiving water shall be conducted until there is no visible turbidity or benthic deposits. Inspection Reports required in Part 4.7 of the CGP shall include, but not be limited to, the distance downstream and the percent of the river width⁹⁷ where visible turbidity was observed, and the period of time that the visible turbidity persisted. A copy of the Inspection Report(s) shall be made available to NHDES within 24 hours of receiving a written request from NHDES.

ii. For Construction Activities, disturbing 5 acres or more of land at any one time (excluding areas that have been completely stabilized in accordance with the final stabilization criteria specified in Part 2.2.14.c of the CGP), the following shall

⁹⁵ Construction Discharges include uncontaminated "dewatering" and "stormwater" discharges as those terms are defined in Appendix A of the CGP. Controlled construction discharges are construction discharges where the rate of flow can be regulated such as from a construction settling basin or NHDES approved flocculation system.

⁹⁶ For the definition of visual turbidity, see the definition for "Non-Turbid" in Appendix A of the CGP, which states the following:" "Non-Turbid" - a discharge that is free from visual turbidity. For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity refers to a sediment plume or other cloudiness in the water caused by sediment that can be identified by an observer." [EPA interprets the text of this footnote as intending to reference the Appendix A definitions of "visual turbidity" and "non-turbid" in the final permit.]

⁹⁷ The distance downstream and the percent of river width where visible turbidity (i.e., plume) is observed is required to determine the extent of the river affected and to determine if there was a "zone of passage" (i.e., a portion of the receiving water where there was no visible turbidity where mobile organisms could pass without being adversely impacted). The percent of river width affected is equal 100 multiplied by the width of the plume (in feet) divided by the width of the receiving water (in feet).

apply to ensure compliance with the aforementioned regulations for turbidity, benthic deposits and visible substances.

Item 9.1.1.d.i) above shall apply to all construction discharges and the minimum site inspection frequency shall comply with Part 4.3.1 of the CGP (and Part 4.3.2 of the CGP for sites discharging dewatering water). Site inspection frequency may be reduced in accordance with Part 4.4 of the CGP (Reductions in Inspection Frequency).

With regards to controlled construction discharges, if there is no visible turbidity (i.e., plumes) or benthic deposits, and, in the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, turbidity measurements of less than or equal to 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) in the controlled construction discharges at the outlet prior to mixing with the receiving surface waters, shall be presumed to meet New Hampshire surface water quality standards for the parameters listed above. As a minimum, the controlled construction discharges must be sampled at each site inspection.

If any controlled construction discharge exceeds 50 NTU, or if visible turbidity or benthic sediment deposits attributable or partly attributable to any construction discharge are observed in the receiving water, then the "Corrective Actions" specified in Part 5 of the CGP shall be immediately implemented.

In addition, should such violation occur, and, in order to determine compliance with surface water quality standards for turbidity (Env-Wq 1703.11 and Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1)c), benthic deposits (Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1)a), and Env-Wq 1703.08) and foam, debris, scum or other visible substances (Env-Wq 1703.03(c)(1)b)), turbidity monitoring shall be immediately implemented as specified below:

Turbidity samples of the receiving water shall be immediately taken in the receiving water upstream and beyond the influence of the construction activity, and, unless a mixing zone⁹⁸ is approved by NHDES, no more than 75 feet downstream of each controlled construction discharge that exceeded 50 NTU and no more than 75 feet downstream of each construction discharge that caused visible turbidity.

Downstream samples shall be taken at locations in the receiving water that are most likely influenced by the discharge (e.g., if visible turbidity (i.e., a plume) is present, the sample shall be taken in the plume). Samples shall be collected a minimum of 2 times per day during the daylight hours at times when construction activities are most likely to cause turbidity in the receiving water and shall continue until the turbidity water quality standards are met in the receiving water (i.e., the difference between the upstream and downstream turbidity level is no greater than 10 NTU).

⁹⁸ Permittees may request a distance greater than 75 feet downstream of a construction discharge for determining compliance with turbidity standards in Class B surface waters, by submitting a mixing zone request to NHDES that complies with Env-Wq 1707.02. If a mixing zone is approved, NHDES is required to include conditions to ensure that the criteria on which the approval is based are met (Env-Wq 1707.03).

If water quality standards are not met during daylight hours on any day, sampling shall resume the next day and continue no fewer than 2 times per day until water quality standards are met. The date, time, location and results of turbidity measurements, as well as a summary identifying the cause of the violations, corrective actions that were implemented, the period of time that the receiving water exceeded turbidity standards and the distance downstream and the percent of the river width where visible turbidity was observed, and the period of time that the visible turbidity persisted, shall be recorded and included in the Inspection Report required in Part 4.7 of the CGP. Turbidity measurements shall be conducted via a field meter in accordance with the requirements for turbidity specified in Table 1B in 40 CFR 136.3 (see 40 CFR §136.3 Identification of test procedures - Code of Federal Regulations ecfr.io). Field meters shall be calibrated every day sampling is conducted and prior to the first sample.

- e. Construction site owners and operators are encouraged to consider opportunities for post- construction groundwater recharge using infiltration best management practices (BMPs) during site design and preparation of the SWPPP in order to assure compliance with Env-Wq 1703.03 and Env-Wq 1703.11. 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, GA1 or GA2 pursuant to RSA 485-C and Env-DW 901; or 3) Any areas that would be exempt from the groundwater recharge requirements contained in Env-Wq 1507.04, including all land uses or activities considered to be a "High-load Area" (see Env-Wq 1502.30). For design considerations for infiltration measures see Env-Wq 1508.06. Note that there may be additional local requirements that fall under the NH MS4 permittee's Authorization to Discharge Permit for those regulated areas.
- f. Appendix F of the CGP contains information regarding Tier 2, or high quality waters in the various states. [EPA notes that this information has now been moved to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates] Although there is no official list of tier 2 waters for New Hampshire, it can be assumed that all New Hampshire 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 https://nhdes-surface-water-quality-assessment-site-nhdes.hub.arcgis.com/) or 2) sampling upstream of the proposed discharge location shows turbidity values greater than 10 NTU (Env-Wq 1703.11). A single grab sample collected during dry weather (no precipitation within 48 hours) is acceptable.
- **g.** 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 below in 9.1.1.h.

- i. A list of all non-stormwater discharges that occur at the facility, including their source locations and the control measures being used (see Part 1.2.2 of the CGP).
- **ii.** Records of sampling and analysis required for construction dewatering and stormwater discharges (see 9.1.1.d above).
- h. All required or requested documents must be sent to: NH Department of Environmental Services, Watershed Management Bureau, P.O. Box 95 Concord, NH 03302-0095.

9.1.2 MAR100000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts (except Indian country)

- **a.** All discharges covered by the Construction General Permit shall comply with the provisions pursuant to 314 CMR 3.00, 314 CMR 4.00, 314 CMR 9.00, including applicable construction stormwater standards and 310 CMR 10.00.
- b. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation under 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) to maintain surface waters free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life, or wildlife, permittees are prohibited from discharging dewatering water under the CGP from sites that are designated as Superfund/CERCLA or RCRA, and must make accommodations to dispose of the dewatering discharges appropriately, such as coverage under the Remediation General Permit (RGP).
- **c.** Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a), and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation to protect Outstanding Resource Waters under 314 CMR 4.04(3), applicants seeking coverage under the 2022 CGP that propose to carry out construction activities near Outstanding Resource Waters as identified in 314 CMR 4.06, shall submit to MassDEP for review:
 - i. a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP),
 - ii. a copy of the EPA NOI, and
 - iii. MassDEP's Stormwater BMP Checklist.

For purposes of this review, the permittee shall submit these documents to MassDEP at the same time they are submitted to EPA. Instructions on how to submit these documents to MassDEP and where to find the MassDEP Stormwater BMP Checklist and obtain authorization to discharge can be found here: https://www.mass.gov/how-to/wm-15-npdes-general-permit-notice-of- intent.

- **d.** Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation under 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) to maintain surface waters free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life, or wildlife, applicants that propose to dewater under the 2022 CGP and plan to discharge to certain waters as described below, shall determine that any dewatering discharges are not contaminated by testing the proposed discharge as described below as part of the application for WM15 authorization. Unless otherwise specified, testing described in this section should be conducted using the methods in 40 CFR 136.
 - i. Applicants for sites that plan to discharge to Outstanding Resource Waters as identified in 314 CMR 4.06 shall test one sample of the proposed dewatering discharge water for pH, E. Coli (for discharges to freshwater), fecal coliform (for

discharges to salt water), Enterococci (for discharges to salt water), total suspended solids, oil and grease, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and all parameters with numeric criteria listed in the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards at 314 CMR 4.05(e). Results shall be reported to MassDEP as part of the WM15 application. To determine if the dewatering discharge could be covered under the 2022 CGP, the effluent at zero dilution must meet numeric water quality criteria. If the effluent does not meet numeric water quality criteria, the applicant shall contact EPA Region 1 to discuss coverage under the Remediation General Permit.

ii. Applicants for sites that propose to discharge to Public Water Supplies (314 CMR 4.06(1)(d)1) shall also test one sample of the proposed dewatering discharge water for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as outlined in the table below. Results shall be reported to MassDEP as part of the WM15 application. If any PFAS compounds are detected, the applicant shall apply for coverage under the NPDES Remediation General Permit for Massachusetts if required.

PFAS Testing Parameters for Discharges to Public Drinking Water Supplies ⁹⁹			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), grab	Report ng/L		
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), grab	Report ng/L		
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), grab	Report ng/L		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), grab	Report ng/L		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), grab	Report ng/L		
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), grab	Report ng/L		

- **iii.** Applicants for sites that propose to discharge to an impaired water as identified in the most recent final Massachusetts Integrated List of Waters, shall test one sample of the proposed dewatering discharge water for the parameter(s) for which the waterbody is impaired. To determine if the dewatering discharge could be covered under the 2022 CGP, the effluent at zero dilution must meet numeric water quality criteria. If the effluent does not meet numeric water quality criteria, the applicant shall contact EPA Region 1 to discuss coverage under the Remediation GeneralPermit and shall apply for RGP coverage if required.
- iv. For dewatering discharges to all other waters, if any pollutants are knownor believed present in the proposed dewatering discharge water, the applicant shall apply for coverage under the NPDES Remediation General Permit for Massachusetts if required. For the purposes of this condition, a pollutant is "known present" if measured above the analytical detection limit using a sufficiently sensitive test method in an environmental sample, and "believed present" if a pollutant has not been measured in an environmental sample but will be added or generated prior to discharge, such as through a treatment process. Consequently, a pollutant is "known absent" if measured as non-detect relative to the analytical detection limit using a sufficiently sensitive test method in an environmental sample but will be added or generated prior to discharge, such as through a treatment process. Consequently, a pollutant is "known absent" if measured as non-detect relative to the analytical detection limit using a sufficiently sensitive test method in an environmental sample, and "believed absent" if a pollutant has not been measured in an environmental sensitive test method in an environmental sample, and "believed absent" if a pollutant has not been measured in an environmental sample but will not be added or generated prior to discharge and is not a parameter that applies to the applicable activity category for a site. If any pollutants are known or believed present in the

⁹⁹ PFAS testing shall follow established EPA methods 537 or 537.1 for drinking water until EPA Method 3512 for nonpotable water becomes available.
proposed dewatering discharge water, the applicant shall test one sample of the proposed dewatering discharge water for the pollutants known or believed to be present. To determine if the dewatering discharge could be covered under the 2022 CGP, the effluent at zero dilution must meet numeric water quality criteria. If the effluent does not meet numeric water quality criteria, the applicant shall contact EPA Region 1 to discuss coverage under the Remediation General Permit.

- e. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a), and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation to protect Outstanding Resource Waters under 314 CMR 4.04(3), applicants that propose to dewater under the 2022 CGP and discharge to Outstanding Resource Waters as identified in 314 CMR 4.06, shall submit the SWPPP and associated documents to MassDEP to review. MassDEP shall complete review within 30 daysof receipt.
- f. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation under 314 CMR 4.05 to maintain surface waters free from color and turbidity in concentrations or combinations that are aesthetically objectionable or would impair any use assigned to the waterbody, permittees that have been authorized to dewater under the 2022 CGP and that discharge to Outstanding Resource Waters as identified in 314 CMR 4.06 shall carry out daily benchmark monitoring for turbidity¹⁰⁰ for the duration of dewatering. Permittees shall compare the weekly average of the turbidity monitoring results with the established benchmark turbidity value of 25 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). If a permittee's weekly average turbidity results exceed the benchmark, the operator shall conduct follow-up corrective action to determine the source of the problem and to make any necessary repairs or upgrades to the dewatering controls to lower the turbidity levels. The permittee shall document any corrective action taken in its corrective action log. Furthermore, permittees at these sites shall carry out inspections at higher frequency, specifically, daily inspections of the dewatering discharge treatment for the duration of the discharge. The permittee shall inspect the site for sediment plume or whether a hydrocarbon sheen is visible at the point of discharge, estimate the flow rate at the point of discharge, and inspect the site downstream to assess whether sedimentation is attributable to the dewatering discharges.
- **g.** Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation under 314 CMR 4.05 to maintain surface waters free from color and turbidity in concentrations or combinations that are aesthetically objectionable or would impair any use assigned to the waterbody, permittees shall store materials outside the Base Flood Elevation¹⁰¹ when feasible to prevent displacing runoff and erosion.
- h. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a), and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation to maintain surface waters free from nutrients in concentrations that would cause or contribute to impairment of existing or designated uses under 314 CMR 4.05(5)(c), all applicants who apply for coverage under the 2022 CGP shall follow guidelines on fertilizer application, including use of fertilizer containing no phosphorus, in accordance with 330 CMR 31.00 Plant Nutrient Application Requirements for

¹⁰⁰ Applicants shall follow EPA Method 180.1 to monitor for turbidity

¹⁰¹ Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. The BFE is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for zones AE, AH, A1–A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1–V30 and VE. (Source: https://www.fema.gov/node/404233).

Agricultural Land and Non-Agricultural Turf and Lawns. Further, fertilizer shall never be applied to a site when a rain event greater than 0.5 inches is forecast in the next 48 hours.

- i. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a), all applicants who apply for coverage under the 2022 CGP and elect to carry out site inspections every 14 days shall also inspect sites within 24 hours of 0.25 inches of precipitation events or greater over 24 hours, or within 24 hours of a discharge that occurred due to snowmelt from 3.25 inches or greater of snow accumulation.¹⁰² During the high flow periods in spring (i.e., months of April to June), inspection frequency shall be increased to once per week for all sites.
 - i. To determine whether 3.25 inches or greater of snow accumulation has occurred at a site, snowfall measurements can be taken at the site, ¹⁰³ or theoperator can rely on similar information from a local weather forecast.
- **j.** Implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient pollution prevention measures, and other mitigation measures can help to minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from major storm events such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation,¹⁰⁴ and flood events. Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a), if such stormwater control measures are already in place due to existing requirements mandated by other state, local or federal agencies, the SWPPP shall include a brief description of the controls and a reference to the existing requirement(s). If the site may be exposed to or has previously experienced suchmajor storm events¹⁰⁵, additional stormwater control measures that may be considered, and implemented as necessary, include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Reinforce materials storage structures to withstand flooding and additional exertion of force;
 - **ii.** Prevent floating of semi-stationary structures by elevating to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) level or securing with non-corrosive device;
 - **iii.** When a delivery of exposed materials is expected, and a storm is anticipated within 48 hours, delay delivery until after the storm or storematerials as appropriate (refer to emergency procedures);

¹⁰² This is the amount of snow that is equivalent to 0.25 inches of rain, based on information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicating that 13 inches of snow is, on average, equivalent to 1 inch of rain. See https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/.

¹⁰³ NOAA's National Weather Service has guidelines on snowfall measurements at https://www.weather.gov/jkl/snow_measurement. These guidelines recommend use of a "snowboard" (a piece of wood about 16 inches by 16 inches) that is placed in an unobstructed part of the site on a hard surface.

¹⁰⁴ Heavy precipitation refers to instances during which the amount of rain or snow experienced in a location substantially exceeds what is normal. What constitutes a period of heavy precipitation varies according to location and season. Heavy precipitation does not necessarily mean the total amount of precipitation at a location has increased— just that precipitation is occurring in more intense or more frequent events.

¹⁰⁵ To determine if your facility is susceptible to an increased frequency of major storm events that could impact the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, you may reference FEMA, NOAA, or USGS flood map products at https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/where-can-i-find-flood-maps?qt-news_science_products=0#qtnews_science_products.

- iv. Temporarily store materials and waste above the Base Flood Elevation [EPA notes that it has deleted a footnote reference to the term "Base Flood Elevation" since the same footnote is already included in Part 9.1.2.g, above.] level;
- v. Temporarily reduce or eliminate outdoor storage;
- vi. Temporarily relocate any mobile vehicles and equipment to higher ground;
- vii. Develop scenario-based emergency procedures for major storms that are complementary to regular stormwater pollution prevention planning andidentify emergency contacts for staff and contractors; and
- viii. Conduct staff training for implementing your emergency procedures atregular intervals.
- **k.** Pursuant to 314 CMR 3.11 (2)(a)6., and in accordance with MassDEP's obligation under 314 CMR 4.05(5)(e) to maintain surface waters free from pollutants in concentrations or combinations that are toxic to humans, aquatic life, or wildlife, permittees who seek coverage under the 2022 CGP and anticipate to carry out dust control shall limit their dust control methodology to using water only and specifically avoid using other techniques, such as solutions containing calcium chloride.
- I. If MassDEP requests a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for any construction site at any time, the permittee shall submit the SWPPP to MassDEP within 14 days of such a request. MassDEP may conduct an inspection of any site covered by this permit to ensure compliance with state lawrequirements, including state water quality standards.

9.1.3 MTR10F000 Areas in the State of Vermont located at a federal facility

- **a.** Earth disturbance at any one time is limited to five acres.
- **b.** All areas of earth disturbance must have temporary or final stabilization within 14 days of the initial disturbance. After this time, disturbed areas must be temporarily or permanently stabilized in advance of any runoff producing event. A runoff producing event is an event that produces runoff from the construction site. Temporary stabilization is not required if precipitation is not forecast and work is to continue in the next 24-hours or if the work is occurring in a self-contained excavation (i.e. no outlet) with a depth of two feet or greater (e.g. house foundation excavation, utility trenches). Areas of a construction site that drain to sediment basins are not considered eligible for this exemption, and the exemption applies only to the excavated area itself.
- **c.** Site inspections on active construction sites shall be conducted daily during the period from October 15 through April 15.
- **d.** The use of chemical treatments (e.g. polymers, flocculants, and coagulants) for the settling and/or removal of sediment from stormwater runoff associated with construction and construction-related activities requires prior written approval and an approved site and project-specific plan, from the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources. In addition, the use of cationic polymers is prohibited unless approved by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources under a site and project-specific plan.
- e. Any applicant under EPA's CGP shall allow authorized Vermont Agency of Natural Resources representatives, at reasonable times and upon presentation of credentials, to enter upon the project site for purposes of inspecting the project and determining

compliance with this Certification.

f. The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources may reopen and alter or amend the conditions of this Certification over the life of the EPA 2022 Construction General Permit when such action is necessary to assure compliance with the VWQS.

9.2 EPA REGION 2

9.2.1 NYR101000 Indian country within the State of New York

a. Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

i. Any Responsible-Person/Decision-Maker required under the CGP to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA for coverage under the CGP, must concurrently submit an electronic copy of the NOI to the SRMT Environmental Division, Water Resource Program Manager. Additionally, an electronic copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided within three business days after electronic confirmation is received from EPA that the NOT has been accepted. The NOI and NOT must be electronically provided to the following addresses:

> Mr. Tieman W. Smith Water Resources Program Manager Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe 449 Frogtown Road

Akwesasne, NY 13655 Tiernan.Smith@srmt-nsn.gov 518.358.2272 ext. 5073

- **ii.** Any Responsible-Person/Decision-Maker that is required as part of the CGP to prepare a Discharge Management Plan (OMP) or Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) and/or Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must submit an electronic copy of the DMP, SWMP and/or SWPPP to the SRMT Environment Division, Water Resources Program Manager IO business days prior to the start of construction of any work to be conducted under the CGP. The applicable documents must be provided to the electronic address listed above.
- **iii.** Any Responsible-Person/Decision-Maker that is required under the CGP to submit an annual report to EPA must submit an electronic copy of the annual report concurrently to the SRMT Water Resource Program. Additionally, any correspondences between the applicant and EPA related to analytical data, written reports, corrective action, enforcement, monitoring, or an adverse incident must likewise be routed to the SRMT Water Resources Program at the above electronic address.
- iv. An "Authorization to Proceed Letter" with site-specific mitigation requirements may be sent out to the permittee when a review of the NOI and OMP, SWMP and /or SWPPP on a case-by-case basis, is completed by the SRMT Environment Division, Water Resource Program. This approval will allow the application to proceed if all mitigation requirements are met.

b. Seneca Nation

 Under Part 1.1.5 of the CGP, the Seneca Nation requests that an applicant must demonstrate that they meet the eligibility criteria listed in Appendix D (certify in your Notice of Intent (NOI) that you meet one of the eligibility criteria [Criterion A-F]) as well as species and critical habitats that are listed under the Seneca Nation's "Fishing and Conservation Laws" and the "Seneca Nation of Indians Comprehensive Conservation Law".

- **ii.** The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was established in 2000 after the Seneca Nation received a recognition letter from the National Park Service (NPS); therefore under Part 1.1.6 of the CGP (Appendix E) and prior to submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) operators must complete the Nation's TPHO, Project Review Form (https://sni.org/media/246603/sni-thpo-project-review-form.pdf) and submit the completed form with associated information to the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at 90 Ohi:yo' Way, Salamanca, NY 14779. Federal agencies engaging in construction activities must provide for construction review by a certified construction reviewer in accordance with 7 Del. C. §§4010 & 4013 and 7 DE Admin. Code 5101, subsection 6.1.6.
- **iii.** Under Part 1.2 of the CGP, discharges must also follow the Section 13 of the Guide for Construction (Seneca Nation of Indians Source Water Code) and respectively, Council Resolution, dated April 13, 2013 (CN: R-04-13-13-11) to ensure that the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the Seneca Nation, and all other within the Lands and Territories of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and to facilitate the adequate provisions of water through the elimination or prevention of ground water contamination in the vicinity of wells that supply drinking water for the Nation. The area is known as the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA) and specified activities are regulated within this SWPA, as cited in Section 13 of the Guide for Construction and Section VI, of CN: R-04-13-13-11.
- iv. Under Part 1.4, any operator who seeks coverage of the CGP, and is required to submit a notice of intent NOI and Notice of Termination (NOT) (as necessary) to the EPA for coverage, under Part 1.4.2 must also submit a copy of the NOI to the Seneca Nation's Environmental Protection Department (EPD) within three business days of submittal to the EPA, (address shown below). Respectively, a copy of the NOT (as described under Part 8.3 of the CGP), which certifies that you have met the requirements of Part 8, must be provided within three business days after electronic confirmation is received from the EPA that the NOT has been accepted. In addition to a NOI and NOT, the Seneca Nation (Environmental Protection Department [EPD]) would require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EA) (Long Form), as shown in Section 2 of the Seneca Nation of Indians Laws, Ordinances & Policies (Guide for Construction), to be completed and submitted to the EPD prior to any project to determine whether the impacts from a project would create significant and detrimental effects to the Nation's lands, water (violate WQS), and environment. The NOI, NOT, and EA must be submitted electronically to epd@sni.org and provided to the following address:

Seneca Nation Environmental Protection Department (EPD) Attn: Director of EPD 12837 Route 438 Irving, NY 14081

v. Under Part 3.0 of the CGP, discharges must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable WQS. The Seneca Nation is working actively towards finalizing and implementing the; therefore, the EPD would require an applicant to submit or grant access to the permit to obtain information on the impact of effluents on receiving waters, including the capability of receiving waters to support future designated uses and achieve the WQS of the Nation; and to advise prospective dischargers of discharge requirements, and coordinate with the appropriate

permitting agencies. As stated in the Decision Document, under Section 303(c) of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(c), states develop, review, and revise (as appropriate) water quality standards for surface waters of the United States. At a minimum, such standards are to include designated water uses, water quality criteria to protect such uses, and an antidegradation policy. 40 C.F.R. § 131.6. In addition, under Section 401 of the CWA states may grant, condition, or deny "certification" for federally permitted or licensed activities that may result in a discharge to the waters of the United States 33 U.S.C. § 1341.

- vi. Under Part 7.2.8(a)(b)(c) and for Part 9 of the CGP, the following Sections of the Seneca Nation's Guide for Construction shall be considered, in conjunction with the CGP:
 - (a) Section 1. Executive Order To Establish a Policy for Governing Access to Nation Territories and Facilities by Officials of Foreign Government, dated March 31, 2011
 - (b) Section 3. Natural Resources Committee, Sand and Gravel Law (CN: R-06-24-05-08)
 - (c) Section 4. Fishing and Conservation Laws Part 1.1.5 of the CGP
 - (d) Section 5. Seneca Nation of Indians Comprehensive Conservation Law, adopted January 14, 2012
 - (e) Section 9. Food is Our Medicine (FIOM) Program/Native Planting Policy (CN: R-03-08-14-14)
 - (f) Section 10. Forestry Management Plan (CN: R-08-14-10-23)
 - (g) Section 11. Timber Ordinance #411-092, dated May 8, 1982
 - (h) Section 14. Flood Damage Prevention Local Law, dated September 27, 1988
 - (i) Section 16. Utilities Ordinance No. 87-100
 - (j) Authorizing Emergency Action and Contingency Plan to Restrain Pollution of Nations Waters, (Council Resolution: R-03-01-18-10), dated March 10, 2018 Seneca Nation of Indians Permit Application for Construction within Waterways Permit, Form NR98-01.00

9.3 EPA REGION 3

9.3.1 DCR100000 District of Columbia

- G. Discharges authorized by this permit shall comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, as amended (DC Official Code § 8-103.01 and § 8-103.06, et seq.) to ensure that District of Columbia waters, waters in adjacent and downstream states, and the beneficial uses of these waters will not be harmed or degraded by the discharges.
- Discharges authorized by this permit must comply with §§ 1104.1 and 1104.8 of Chapter 11 and the provisions of Chapter 19 of Title 21of District of Columbia Municipal Regulations in order to attain and maintain designated uses of the District of Columbia waters.

- **c.** The permittee shall comply with the District of Columbia Stormwater Management and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control regulations in Chapter 5 of Title 21 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.
- **d.** The permittee shall comply with the District of Columbia Flood Management Control regulations in Chapter 31 of Title 20 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.
- e. The permittee shall submit a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Regulatory Review Division, Department of Energy & Environment, Government of the District of Columbia, 1200 First Street, NE, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20002, during the review and approval of the permittee's DOEE Erosion and Sediment Control Plan in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 542 of Title 21 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.
- f. Upon request, the permittee shall submit all inspection and monitoring reports as required by this permit and 40 CFR § 122.41 to the Associate Director, Inspection and Enforcement Division, Department of Energy & Environment, Government of the District of Columbia, 1200 First Street, NE, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20002; telephone (202) 535-2226, or by email at Joshua.Rodriguez@dc.gov.
- g. In the event the permittee intends to discharge dewatering water, groundwater, or groundwater comingled with stormwater from a known contaminated site, the permittee shall contact the Regulatory Review Division, Department of Energy & Environment, Government of the District of Columbia, 1200 First Street, NE, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20002; telephone (202) 535-2600, or by email at MS4DischargeAuthorization@dc.gov to request authorization to discharge dewatering water, groundwater, or groundwater comingled with stormwater to the District's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or to a surface water body pursuant to §§ 8-103.02, 8-103.06, and 8-103.07 of the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, as amended.

9.3.2 DER10F000 Areas in the State of Delaware located at a federal facility (as defined in Appendix A)

- **a.** Federal agencies must submit a sediment and stormwater management plan (SSMP) and receive Department approval prior to undertaking any land clearing, soil movement or construction activity unless conducting an exempt activity.
- b. Federal construction activities are required to have a third-party Certified Construction Reviewer (CCR) perform weekly reviews to ensure the adequacy of construction activities pursuant to the approved SSMP and regulations.
 Implementation of approved SSMPs requires the daily oversight of construction activity by certified responsible personnel.
- **c.** Implementation of approved SSMPs requires the daily oversight of construction activity by certified responsible personnel.
- **d.** A current copy of the SSMP must be maintained at the construction site.
- e. Unless authorized by the Department, not more than 20 acres may be disturbed at any one time.

9.4 EPA REGION 4

No additional conditions

9.5 EPA REGION 5

9.5.1 MIR101000 Indian country within the State of Minnesota

a. Fond du Lac Reservation

- i. New dischargers wishing to discharge to an Outstanding Reservation Resource Water (ORRW)¹⁰⁶ must obtain an individual permit from EPA for storm water discharges from large and small construction activities.
- **ii.** A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the Office of Water Protection at least fifteen (15) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent to EPA. The SWPPP can be submitted electronically to richardgitar@FDLREZ.com or by hardcopy sent to:

Fond du Lac Reservation Office of Water Protection 1720 Big Lake Road Cloquet, MN 55720

- **iii.** 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. [The condition helps the Office of Water Protection keep track of when a project is about to start and when it has ended. FDL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (a) (2)).
- iv. If the project will entail a discharge to any watercourse or open water body, the turbidity limit shall NOT exceed 10% of natural background within the receiving water(s) as determined by Office of Water Protection staff. For such discharges, 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 Office of Water Protection within 7 days of the sample collection. All sample reporting must include the date and time, location (GPS: UTM/Zone 15), and NTU. CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the Office of Water Protection in determining the most appropriate location(s) for sampling. [This condition helps both the Office of Water Protection and the project proponent in knowing whether or not their erosion control efforts are effective. FDL Water Quality Certification, Section 204 (b) (1)).
- V. Receiving waters with open water must be sampled for turbidity prior to any authorized discharge as determined by Office of Water Protection staff. This requirement only applies to receiving waters which no ambient turbidity data exists. [This condition allows the Office of Water Protection to obtain a baseline turbidity sample in which to compare to other samples. FDL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (b) (2)].
- vi. 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

¹⁰⁶ 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.

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 water fisheries, cold water fisheries, subsistence fishing (netting), primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, cultural, wild rice areas, aesthetic waters, agriculture, navigation, commercial and wetlands. It also includes the designated uses of wetlands including, but not limited to, baseflow discharge, cultural opportunities, flood flow attenuation, groundwater recharge, indigenous floral and fauna) diversity and abundance, nutrient cycling, organic carbon export/cycling, protection of downstream water quality, recreation, resilience against climactic effects, sediment/shoreline stabilization, surface water storage, wild rice, and water dependent wildlife. [In addition to listing the designated uses of waters of the Fond du Lac Reservation, this condition also limits the project proponent to discharges that will not violate our Water Quality Standards. FDL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (a) (7)).

- vii. 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 (National Response Center AND the State Duty Officer), and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the Fond du Lac Reservation, including groundwater. The Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection must also be notified immediately of any spill regardless of size. [This condition helps protect water quality and also reminds project proponents of their responsibility in reporting spill events. FDL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (b) (3)).
- viii. All seed mixes, whether used for temporary stabilization or permanent seeding, shall NOT contain any annual ryegrass (Lolium species). Wild rye (Elymus species) or Oats (Avena species) may be used as a replacement in seed mixes. [This condition prevents the use of annual ryegrass on the Reservation. Annual ryegrass is allelopathic, which means it produces biochemical in its roots that inhibit the growth of native plants. If used in seed mixes, annual ryegrass could contribute to erosion, especially on slopes. However, the condition also specifies substitute grasses that germinate almost as fast as annual ryegrass for use as a cover crop to help prevent erosion. FDL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (t) (1)).
- **ix.** To prevent the introduction of invasive species, ALL contractors and subcontractors MUST disclose information stating prior equipment location(s) and ALL known invasive species potentially being transported from said location(s). All equipment MUST undergo a high pressure wash (including any equipment mats) BEFORE ENTERING the Fond du Lac Reservation. Personal equipment such as work boots, gloves, vest, etc. MUST be clean of debris, dirt and plant and animal material BEFORE ENTERING the Fond du Lac Reservation. Equipment being transported from known infested areas MUST undergo a high pressure wash as soon as possible after leaving the infested site and again BEFORE ENTERING the Fond du Lac Reservation of equipment cleaning MUST be provided to the Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection. Upon arrival, ALL contractor and subcontractor equipment will be inspected by appointed Fond du Lac staff. If equipment is deemed unsatisfactory, the equipment MUST

undergo a high pressure washing until the equipment is cleared by the inspector, until such time, minimal travel will be allowed through the Reservation. The contractor shall be held responsible for the control of any invasive species introduced as a result of their project. [This condition requires the project proponent to prevent the inadvertent introduction of invasive species by taking an active role in cleaning all vehicles, equipment, and equipment mats before entering the Reservation. This condition has been placed in certifications since 2012, due to the introduction of Wild Parsnip in 2011 from a pipeline contractor. It is much easier to prevent the introduced. Many invasive species than it is to eradicate it once it has been introduced. Many invasive plant species form monocultures, preventing native plants from growing. This situation often leads to cases of erosion, which in turn effects water quality. FOL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (g) (1)].

X. A copy of this certification MUST be kept by the contractor on-site at all times and be available for viewing by all personnel, including inspectors. [This condition ensures that the information contained in the certification, especially the conditions, is readily available onsite for reference. FOL Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 204 (a) (9)].

b. The Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

- i. 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").
- **ii.** 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).
- **iii.** All appropriate steps must be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering the Waters of the Reservation. 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.
- iv. The 2022 CGP requires inspections and monitoring reports of the construction site stormwater discharges by a qualified person. Monitoring and inspection reports must comply with the minimum requirements contained in the 2022 CGP. The monitoring plan must be prepared and incorporated into the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (the "SWPP"). A copy of the SWPP must be submitted to the Board at least 30 days in advance of sending the requisite Notice of Intent to EPA. The SWPP 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.

- v. 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. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the Water Quality Standards, the Water Resources Ordinance, and Applicable Federal Standards whether or not the application is ultimately eligible for the CGP.
- vi. CGP discharges must not cause nuisance conditions as defined in Grand Portage Water Quality Standards.
- vii. The Board retains full authority 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. Nothing herein affects the scope or applicability of other controlling tribal or federal requirements, including but not limited to impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. §§ 300101 et seq.
- viii. Appeals related to Board actions taken in accordance with any of the preceding conditions may be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court.

c. Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

- i. The water quality standards that apply to the construction site are the standards at the time the operator submits its Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA and the LLBO WRP (see conditions # 2 and # 3).
- A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the LLBO WRP at least 30 days in advance of sending the NOI for the project to EPA. See attached LLBO 401 Water Quality Certification Ordinance. Section 304(a)(1). The SWPPP should be submitted electronically to Jeff.Harper@llojibwe.net and by hardcopy sent to:

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe ATTN: Water Resources Program - 401 Cert Division of Resource Management 190 Sailstar Drive NW Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

- Copies of the NOI and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted to the LLBO WRP at the same time they are submitted to EPA. See attached LLBO 401 Water Quality Certification Ordinance, Section 304(a)(2). The NOI and NOT should be submitted electronically to <u>Jeff.Harper@llojibwe.net</u> and sent by hardcopy to the address cited in condition # 2.
- iv. Any and all other conditions listed in Section 304 of the attached LLBO 401 Water Quality Certification Ordinance shall be observed unless the LLBO WRP deems that certain conditions therein are not applicable to the project in need of a permit under this certification.
- **v.** A copy of this certification MUST be kept by the contractor on-site at all times and be available for viewing by all personnel, including inspectors.

vi. Upon consideration of the NOI, if the LLBO WRP finds that the discharge will not be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, the LLBO WRP may insist, consistent with Part 3.1 of the CGP, that additional controls are installed to meet applicable water quality standards, or recommend to EPA that the operator obtain coverage under an individual permit.

9.5.2 WIR101000 Indian country within the State of Wisconsin

a. Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians

- i. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by this Certification. This Certification does not authorize impacts to cultural properties, orhistorical sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.
- 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). The Tribe's WQS can be viewed at: http://www.badriver-nsn.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2020/01/NRD_WaterQualityStandards_2011.pdf
- Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under the CGP for all new discharges to an Outstanding Tribal Resource Water (OTRW or Tier 3 water). OTRWs, 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. OTRWs can be viewed at:

https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=6f44c371217e4ee8b5f1c2 c705c 7c7c5

iv. An operator proposing to discharge to an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW or Tier 2.5 water) under the CGP must comply with the antidegradation provisions of the Tribe's WQS. ORWs, 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. ORWs can be viewed at:

https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=6f44c371217e4ee8b5f1c2 c705c 7c7c5. The antidegradation demonstration materials described in provision E.4.iii., and included on the antidegradation demonstration template found at: https://www.badriver-nsn.gov/natural-resources/projectreviews/, must be submitted to the following address:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department

Attn: Water Regulatory Specialist

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

WaterReg@badriver-nsn.gov

V. An operator proposing to discharge to an Exceptional Resource Water (ERW or Tier 2 water) under the CGP must comply with the antidegradation provisions of the Tribe's WQS. ERWs, 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 Resource Water (Tier 3 water). ERWs can be viewed at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=6f44c371217e4ee8b5f1c2 c705c 7c7c5. The antidegradation demonstration materials described in provision E.4.ii., and included on the antidegradation demonstration template found at: https://www.badriver-nsn.gov/natural-resources/projectreviews/, must be submitted to the following address:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department Attn: Water Regulatory Specialist

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

WaterReg@badriver-nsn.gov

- vi. Projects utilizing cationic treatment chemicals within the Bad River Reservation boundaries are not eligible for coverage under the CGP.
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- **ix.** 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. 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 Regulatory Specialist

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

WaterReg@badriver-nsn.gov

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department Attn: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

THPO@badriver-nsn.gov

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. Photographs showing the current site conditions must be included as part of the NOT to document the stabilization requirements have been met.

x. The THPO must be provided 30 days to comment on the project.

- **xi.** 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 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.
- **xii.** 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:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department

Attn: Water Regulatory Specialist

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

WaterReg@badriver-nsn.gov

xiii. 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:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

WaterReg@badriver-nsn.gov

xiv. 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 copies of the inspection reports (including photographs) to the following address within 24 hours of completing any site inspection required:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department Attn: Water Regulatory Specialist

P.O. Box 39 Odanah, WI 54861

WaterReg@badriver-nsn.gov

xv. 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.

9.6 EPA REGION 6

9.6.1 NMR100000 State of New Mexico, except Indian country

- a. In Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRWs) in New Mexico, no degradation is permitted except in limited, specifically defined instances. Therefore, Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under this general permit for stormwater discharges to waters classified as ONRWs listed in Paragraph D of 20.6.4.9 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC), also referred to as "Tier 3 waters" as defined in Appendix A of this permit. Exception: When construction activities are in response to a public emergency (e.g., wildfire, extreme flooding, etc.) and the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid a threat to public health or safety.
 - i. Operators who conduct construction activities in response to a public emergency to mitigate an immediate threat to public health or safety shall

adhere to the requirements in 20.6.4.8(A)(3)(c) NMAC, including notifying the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) within seven days of initiation of the emergency action and providing NMED with a summary of the action taken within 30 days of initiation of the emergency action.

ii. For all other scenarios, Operators with proposed discharges to ONRWs in New Mexico shall obtain coverage from EPA under an NPDES Individual Permit and will comply with the additional standards and regulations related to discharges to ONRWs in 20.6.4.8(A) NMAC. Additional information is available from:

New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau P.O. Box 5469 Santa Fe, NM 87502-5469 Telephone: 505-827-0187 <u>https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/wqs/</u> <u>https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/oem/?map=swqb</u>

- **b.** If construction dewatering activities are anticipated at a construction site and nonstormwater discharges of groundwater, subsurface water, spring water, and/or other dewatering water are anticipated, the Operators/Permittees must complete the following steps:
 - Review the state's Ground Water Quality Bureau Mapper (https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/GWQB/) and Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau Mapper (https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/GWQB/).

Check if the following sources are located within the noted distance from the anticipated construction dewatering activity. At a minimum, a list of the following potential sources of contaminants and pollutants at the noted distance is to be kept in the SWPPP.

Source of Potential Contamination or Pollutants*	Constituents likely to be required for testing*
Within 0.5 mile of an open Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) site	BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene) plus additional parameters depending on site conditions**
Within 0.5 mile of an open Voluntary Remediation site	All applicable parameters or pollutants listed in 20.6.4.13, 20.6.4.52, 20.6.4.54, 20.6.4.97 thru 20.6.4.99, 20.6.4.101 through 20.6.4.899, and 20.6.4.900 NMAC (or an alternate list approved by the NMED- SWQB)*
Within 0.5 mile of an open RCRA Corrective Action Site	
Within 0.5 mile of an open Abatement Site	
Within 0.5 mile of an open Brownfield Site	
Within 1.0 mile or more of a Superfund site or National Priorities List (NPL) site with associated groundwater contamination.	
Construction activity contaminants and/or natural water pollutants	Additional parameters depending on site activities and conditions (Contact NMED- SWQB for an alternate list)*

*For further assistance determining whether dewatering may encounter contaminated sources, please contact the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau at 505-827-2965 or NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) at 505-827-0187.

** EPA approved sufficiently sensitive methods must be used. For known PCB sources and analysis, EPA Method 1668C must be used (see https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods).

2. If dewatering activities are anticipated, information on the flow rate and potential to encounter contaminated groundwater, subsurface water, spring water, or dewatering water must be provided directly to NMED at the following address:

NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau

Program Manager, Point Source Regulation SectionPO Box 5469, Santa Fe, NM 87502

Please call the SWQB to obtain the appropriate email address (505-827-0187).

3. In addition, the Operator/Permittee must characterize the quality of the groundwater and subsurface water, spring water, or dewatering water being considered for discharge according to the table above and including dissolved hardness and pH. Considering the contaminant sources listed in the table above, water quality data may already be available. For further assistance, contact the

NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau (505-827-0187), Ground Water Quality Bureau (505-827- 2965), Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau (505-476-4397), or Hazardous Waste Bureau (505-476- 6000).

- i. The Operator/Permittee must submit recent analytical test results (i.e., within the past 5 years) according to the table above, and including dissolved hardness and pH, to the EPA Region 6 Stormwater Permit Contact and the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau (see contact information in #2 above). If the test data exceed applicable water quality standards, then the groundwater, subsurface water, spring water, or dewatering water cannot be discharged into surface waters under this general permit. Operators/Permittees may submit an NPDES Individual Permit application to treat and discharge to waters of the U.S. or find alternative disposal measures. No discharges to surface waters are allowed until authorized.
- ii. If the discharge has the potential to affect groundwater (e.g., land application), the Operator/Permittee must submit an NOI to the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau (see 20.6.2.1201 NMAC – Notice of Intent to Discharge).
- 4. The Operator/Permittee must document any findings and all correspondence with NMED and EPA in the SWPPP.
- **c.** Operators who intend to obtain authorization under this permit for new and existing storm water dischargesfrom construction sites must satisfy the following condition:
 - The SWPPP must include site-specific interim and permanent stabilization, i. 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, and TMDL 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. For sites greater than 5 acres in size, BMP selection must be made based on the use of appropriatesoil loss prediction models (i.e. SEDCAD, RUSLE, SEDIMOT, MULTISED, etc.) OR equivalent generally accepted (by professional erosion control specialists) soil loss prediction tools.
 - **ii.** For all sites, the Operator(s) must demonstrate, and include documentation in the SWPPP, that implementation of the site-specific practices will ensure that the applicable standards and TMDL 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 preconstruction, predevelopment conditions.
 - **iii.** All SWPPPs must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices by qualified (e.g., CPESC certified, engineers with appropriate training) 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.

NMED supports the use of EPA's small residential lot template if a site qualifies to use it as explained in the permit, as long as it is consistent with the above requirements. NMED's requirement does not preclude small residential sites from using the template, but it may require an additional short paragraphto justify the selection of specific BMPs for the site.

- d. Operators must notify NMED when discharges of toxic or hazardous substances or oil from a spill or other release occurs see Emergency Spill Notification Requirements, Part 2.3.6 of the permit. For emergencies, Operators can call 505-827-9329 at any time. For non-emergencies, Operators can call 866-428-6535 (voice mail 24-hours per day) or 505-476-6000 during business hours from 8am-5pm, Monday through Friday. Operators can also call the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau directly at 505-827-0187.
- e. Operators of small construction activities (i.e., 1-5 acres) are not eligible to qualify for a waiver in lieu of needing to obtain coverage under this general permit based on Item C.3 of Appendix C (Equivalent Analysis Waiver) in the State of New Mexico.

9.6.2 NMR101000 Indian country within the State of New Mexico, except Navajo Reservation Lands that are covered under Arizona permit AZR10000I and Ute Mountain Reservation Lands that are covered under Colorado permit COR10000I.

a. Nambe Pueblo

i. The operator must provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Nambe Pueblo Governor's Office at the same time it is provided to the US Environmental Protection Agency. The NOI and NOT should be provided to the following address:

Office of the Governor Nambe Pueblo ISA NPI02 WEST

Nambe Pueblo, New Mexico 87506

- **ii.** The operator must provide a copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to Nambe Pueblo at the same time it is submitted to the EPA, either by email to governor@nambepueblo.org or mailed to the above address.
- **iii.** The operator must provide copies of inspection reports, a copy of the corrective action log, and modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of inspection findings, upon request by the Nambe Pueblo Department of Environmental and Natural Resources or Nam be Governor.

b. Ohkay Owingeh Tribe

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit a copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs, a copy of NOI modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided within three business days after EPA provides electronic confirmation that the submission has been received. The NOI and NOT must be provided to the following address:

Naomi L. Archuleta - Environmental Programs Manager Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs P.O. Box 717 Ohkay Owingeh, NM 87566 naomi.archuleta@ohkay.org

Noah Kaniatobe - Environmental Specialist Ohkay Owingeh, Office of Environmental Affairs P.O. Box 717 Ohkay Owingeh, NM 87566 <u>noah.kaniatohe@ohkay.org</u>

- **ii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit an electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairsat the same time that the NOI is submitted to the tribe (see contact information listed above).
- **iii.** Following each incident where the operator takes a corrective action the operator must provide the corrective action log to the Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs.
- iv. The operator must notify Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs within 24 hours, in the event of an emergency spill in addition to the notification requirements at Part 2.3.6 of the CGP. Please contact: Ohkay Owingeh Tribal Police Department at 505.852.2757.

Please contact: Ohkay Owingeh Tribal Police Department 505.852.2757

c. Pueblo of Isleta

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP must submit a copy of the certified Notice ofIntent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Isleta at the same time it is submitted to EPA for projects occurring within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo of Isleta. Additionally, a copy of NOI modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided within three business days after EPA provides electronic confirmation that the submission has been received. The Notices must be provided to the following address:

Water Quality Control OfficerPueblo of Isleta Environment DepartmentPO Box 1270 Isleta NM 87022 505-869-7565 WQCO@isletapueblo.com

ii. The operator must notify the Pueblo of Isleta's Dispatch at 505-869-3030 as soon as possible and thePueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer within 10 hours, in the event of a spill of hazardous ortoxic substances or if health or the

environment become endangered in addition to the notification requirements at Part 2.3.6 and at I.12.6.1 of the CGP.

- **iii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP must submit an electronic copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Pueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer at the above address, 30 days prior to submitting the certified NOI to EPA. If the electronic file is too largeto send through e-mail, a zip file or flash drive may be submitted.
- iv. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP must give 2 days advance notice to the Pueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer of any planned changes in the permitted activity whichmay result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- v. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP must post a sign or other notice of permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the construction site. The notice mustbe located so that it is visible from the public road or tribal road that is nearest to the active part of the construction site. The sign must be maintained on-site from the time construction activities begin until final stabilization is met.
- vi. Erosion and sediment controls shall be designed to retain sediment on-site and project-generatedwaste materials that have the potential to discharge pollutants shall not be placed on open soil oron a surface that is not stabilized. Volumes of sediment over five (5) cubic yards must be removed from the active construction site; additionally, if sediment is placed for disposal within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo of Isleta, disposal must be within a tribally approved sediment disposal site.

d. Pueblo of Laguna

- i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP must submit an electronic copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Laguna's Environmental & Natural Resources Department (ENRD) within three business days of submittal to the EPA. Additionally, a copy of NOI modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided within three business days after the EPA provides electronic confirmation that the submission has been received. The NOI and NOT must be electronically submitted to info.environmental@pol-nsn.gov.
- **ii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP must submit an electronic copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Pueblo of Laguna's ENRD 14 days prior to the submittal of the NOI (see contact information listed above).
- **iii.** The operator must provide copies of corrective actions logs and modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of inspection findings to the Pueblo of Laguna ENRD (see contact information above).
- iv. In addition to the notification requirements of Part 2.3.6 of the CPG [EPA interprets this intending to refer to the CGP], the operator must notify the Pueblo of Laguna ENRD at 505-552-7512 in the event of an emergency spill as soon as possible.
- e. Pueblo of Sandia. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Sandia Reservation:

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit a copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department concurrently with submittal to the EPA. Additionally, a copy of NOI modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided concurrently with submittal to the EPA. The NOI and NOT must be provided electronically to the following addresses:

Electronic Addresses:

Amy Rosebrough (Water Quality Manager): <u>rosebrough@sanidapueblo.nsn.us</u> Greg Kaufman (Environment Director):gkaufman@sandiapueblo.nsn.us

- **ii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit an electronic copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment. Department at least 14 days prior to submittal of the NOI to the Pueblo (see contact information listed above).
- **iii.** If requested by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department, the permittee must provide additional information necessary on a case-by-case basis to assure compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards and/or applicable Federal Standards.
- iv. An "Authorization to Proceed Letter" with site specific mitigation requirements may be sent out to the permittee when a review of the NOI and SWPPP, on a case-by-case basis, is completed by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department. This approval will allow the application to proceed if all mitigation requirements are met.
- v. The Pueblo of Sandia will not allow Small Construction Waivers (Appendix C) to be granted for any small construction activities.
- vi. The operator must provide copies of inspection reports, a copy of the corrective action log, and modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of inspection findings to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department upon request. An inspection report and corrective action log must be submitted to the Pueblo within 3 days of any inspection that results in corrective action (see contact information listed above).
- vii. The operator must notify the Pueblo of Sandia within 24 hours in the event of an emergency spill, in addition to the notification requirements at Part 2.3.6 of the COP (see contact information listed above).
- viii. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) to the EPA, permittees must clearly demonstrate to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department through 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 that the NOT is acceptable and all requirements have been met will be sent to the permittee to add to the permittee's NOT submission to the EPA.

f. Pueblo of Santa Ana. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Santa Ana Reservation:

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit a copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources within three business days of submittal to EPA. Additionally, a copy of NOI modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be

provided within three business days after EPA provides electronic confirmation that the submission has been received. The NOI and NOT must be provided to the following address:

Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:

Pueblo of Santa Ana

Department of Natural Resources Water Resources Division

Attn: Andrew Sweetman 02 Dove Rd

Santa Ana Pueblo, NM 87004

Electronically:

Andrew Sweetman Water Resources Division Manager Andrew.Sweetman@santaana-nsn.gov Tammy Montoya Hydrologist Tammy.Montoya@santaana-nsn.gov

- **ii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit an electronic copyof the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the to the Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources at the same time that the NO! is submitted to the tribe (see contact information listed above).
- **iii.** The operator must provide copies of inspection reports, a copy of the corrective action log, and modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of inspection findings, upon request by the Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources.
- iv. The operator must notify the Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources within 24 hours in the event of an emergency spill, in addition to the notification requirements at Part 2.3.6 of the CGP.

g. Pueblo of Taos

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit a copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOi) to the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office and Taos Pueblo Governor's Office within three business days of submittal to EPA. Additionally, a copy of NOi modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided within three business days after EPA provides electronic confirmation that the submission has been received. The NOi and NOTmust be provided to the following addresses:

Honorable Governor of Taos Pueblo PO Box 1846 Taos, New Mexico 87571

Taos Pueblo Environmental Office PO Box 1846 Taos, New Mexico 87571

- **ii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit an electronic copy of theStormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office when the NOI is submitted to the tribe. Electronic copy of SWPPP downloaded on flash drive may be sent to the above address for the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office.
- **iii.** The operator must provide a copy of the corrective action log following each corrective action undertaken and modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of

a corrective action to the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office at address listed above.

h. Pueblo of Tesuque.

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit a copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Tesuque Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Pueblo's Governor within three business days of submittal to EPA. Additionally, a copy of any NOi modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided within three business days after EPA provides electronic confirmation that the submission has been received. The NOI and NOT must be provided to the following address:

Governor Mark Mitchell Pueblo of Tesuque 20 TP 828 Santa Fe, NM 87506 governor@pueblooftesuque.org

Sage Mountain.flower Pueblo of Tesuque Department of Environment and Natural Resources Director 20 TP 828

- **ii.** All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit an electronic copyof the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to Pueblo of Tesuque DENR and the Pueblo's Governor at the same time that the NO! is submitted to the EPA (see contact information listed above).
- **iii.** The operator must provide a copy of the corrective action log, and any modifications made to the SWPPP as a result of inspection findings, or upon request by the Pueblo of Tesuque DENR.
- **iv.** The operator must notify the Pueblo of Tesuque DENR within 24 hours in the event of an emergency spill, in addition to the notification requirements at Part 2.3.6 of the CGP (seecontact information listed above).

i. Santa Clara Indian Pueblo.

i. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit a copy of the certified (signed) Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs at the same time the NOI is submitted to the U.S. EPA. Additionally, a copy of the NOI modifications and the Notice of Termination (NOT), must be provided at the same time after electronic confirmation is received from EPA that the NOT has been accepted. The NOI and NOT shall be provided to the following address in electronic format:

Dino Chavarria, Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs dinoc@santaclarapueblo.org

ii. All operators obtaining permit coverage under the EPA CGP, must submit an electronic copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to the Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs at the same time the NOI is submitted to the U.S. EPA (see contact information listed above).

iii. The operator must notify the Santa Clara Pueblo Office of Environmental Affairs at the address above within 24 hours, in the event of an emergency spill, in addition to the notification requirements at Part 2.3.6 of the CGP

9.6.3 OKR101000 Indian country within the State of Oklahoma, except areas of Indian country covered by an extension of state program authority pursuant to Section 10211 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA).

- **a.** Pawnee Nation. The following conditions apply only to discharges within Pawnee Indian country:
 - i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Pawnee Nation at the same time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency to the following address:

Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety P.O. Box 470 Pawnee, OK 74058

Or email to dnrs@pawneenation.org

- **ii.** An electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety at the same time the NOI is submitted.
- **iii.** The operator must provide access to the site for inspections and for copies of inspection reports, copy of the corrective action log and modifications, made to the SWPPP because of inspection findings, upon request by the Pawnee Nation DECS.
- **iv.** The Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety must be notified at 918.762.3655 immediately upon discovery of any noncompliance with any provision of the permit conditions.
- 9.6.4 OKR10F000 Discharges in the State of Oklahoma that are not under the authority of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, or the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture and Forestry 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).
 - **a.** 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 Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated "ORW" 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 other mineral mining.
 - **b.** 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 Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated "ORW" in Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards, certification is denied for any discharges originating from support activities, including, but not limited to, concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, or borrow areas.

- **c.** Dewatering discharges into sediment or nutrient-impaired waters, and waters identified as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 (OAC 785:46-13) shall be controlled to meet water quality standards for turbidity in those waters as follows:
 - i. Cool Water Aquatic Community/Trout Fisheries: 10 NTUs (OAC 785: 45-5-12(f)(7)(A)(i)
 - ii. Lakes: 25 NTUs (OAC 785: 45-5-12(f)(7)(A)(ii)
 - In waters where background turbidity exceeds these values, turbidity from dewatering discharges should be restricted to not exceed ambient levels (OAC 785: 45-5-12(f)(7)(B)

9.7 EPA REGION 7

No additional conditions.

9.8 EPA REGION 8

9.8.1 MTR101000 Indian country within the State of Montana

- a. Blackfeet Nation.
 - i. The Applicant and applicants for projects authorized under the NWPs should obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority. Primary relevant tribal permit will be ALPO (Ordinance 117). Others may apply. It is the applicant's responsibility to know the tribal and local ordinances and complete all necessary permissions before they can commence work.
 - **ii.** If a project is unable to meet the enclosed conditions, or if certification is denied for an applicable NWP, the Applicant may request an individual certification from Blackfeet. An individual certification request must follow the requirements outlined in 40 CFR 121.5 of EPA's CWA § 401 Certification Rule, effective September 11, 2020.
 - **iii.** Copies of this certification should be kept on the job site and readily available for reference.
 - **iv.** If the project is constructed and/or operated in a manner not consistent with the applicable NWP, general conditions, or regional conditions, the permittee may be in violation of this certification.
 - **v.** Blackfeet and EPA representatives may inspect the authorized activity and any mitigation areas to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP.
 - vi. This NWP Reissuance does not reduce Tribal authority under any other rule.
 - vii. The project, including any stream relocations and restoration, must be built as shown and as otherwise described in the application, the construction plans, cross sections, mitigation plans and other supporting documents submitted to this office. Impacts to aquatic systems and restoration efforts will be monitored by an appropriate aquatic resource professional to ensure that disturbed areas are restored to at least their original condition.
 - viii. All existing water uses will be fully maintained during and after the completion of the project. (If applicable)

- ix. Where practicable, perform all in-channel and wetland work during periods of low flow or drawn—down or when dry
- x. Equipment staging areas must be located out of all delineated wetlands
- **xi.** Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during and immediately after construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high-water mark or in a wetland, must be permanently stabilized as soon as possible
- **xii.** Materials such as piling, culverts, sandbags, fabric, mats, timbers used for temporary facilities in wetlands or below the high- water mark of Waters of the US must be free from oil, gas, excess dirt, loose paint and other pollutants.
- **xiii.** Equipment staging areas in wetlands or in stream or river channels must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance and compaction.
- **xiv.** Clearing of riparian or wetland vegetation for the sole purpose of constructing work bridges, detours, staging areas or other temporary facilities must be limited to the absolute minimum necessary. When temporary impacts to native riparian or wetland vegetation are unavoidable, it must be mowed or cut above ground with the topsoil and root mass left intact.
- **xv.** Remove all temporary fills and structures in the entirety when they are no longer needed. Restore affected areas to the appropriate original and planned contours where possible. Re-vegetate disturbed areas with appropriate native species when native species are impacted.
- **xvi.** Construction methods and best management practices (BMPs) must minimize aquatic resource impacts to the maximum extent possible. Any BMPs described in the Joint Application must be followed. BMPs should include installation and maintenance of sediment control measures; separation, storage and reuse of any topsoil; and recovery of all disturbed areas where possible. All best management practices must in place prior to the onset of construction or as soon as practicable during the construction process.
- **xvii.** Best available technology and/or best management practices must be utilized to protect existing water uses and maintain turbidity and sedimentation at the lowest practical level.
- **xviii.** Applicant/contractor should manage disturbed streambank topsoil in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for the site.
- **xix.** When operating equipment or otherwise undertaking construction in wetlands and water bodies the following conditions apply:
 - (a) Work should be done in dry conditions if possible.
 - (b) All equipment is to be inspected for oil, gas, diesel, anti-freeze, hydraulic fluid or other petroleum leaks. All such leaks will be properly repaired and equipment cleaned prior to being allowed on the project site. Leaks that occur after the equipment is moved to the project site will be fixed the same day or the next day or removed from the project area. The equipment is not allowed to continue operation once a leak is discovered.

- (c) All equipment is to be inspected and cleaned before and after use to minimize the spread or introduction of invasive or undesirable species.
- (d) Construction equipment shall not operate below the existing water surface except as follows:
 - Impacts from construction should be minimized through the use of best management practices submitted in the permit application.
 - Essential work below the waterline shall be done in a manner to minimize impacts to aquatic system and water quality.
- (e) Containment booms and/or absorbent material must be available onsite. Any spills of petroleum products must be reported to the Army Corps, Blackfeet Nation BEO Office and the US EPA within 24 hours.
- **xx.** Upland, riparian and in-stream vegetation should be protected except where its removal is necessary for completion of work. Revegetation should be completed as soon as possible. Applicant/contractor should revegetate disturbed soil in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for the site. Revegetation must include topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilization, liming and weed-free mulching as necessary. Applicant must use native plant material and soils where appropriate and feasible. This certification does not allow for the introduction of non-native flora and fauna. All disturbed surface areas must be restored to preconstruction contours and elevation.
- **xxi.** Spoils piles should not be placed or stored within the delineated wetlands or streams unless protected by a temporary structure designed to divert and handle high flows that can be anticipated during permit activity. Spoils piles should be placed on landscaping fabric or some other material to separate spoils material and allow retrieval of spoils material with minimal impact.
- **xxii.** Impacts to wetlands shall not exceed 4.92 acres.
- **xxiii.** Any unexpected and additional impacts to waters of the US should be reported to the
- **xxiv.** Army Corps, Blackfeet Environmental Office Water Quality Coordinator and the US EPA.
- **XXV.** All instream and stream channel reconstruction work must be completed before the stream is diverted into the new channel.
- **xxvi.** Any temporary crossings, bridge supports, cofferdams, or other structures that are necessary during permit activity should be designed to handle high flows that can be anticipated during permit activity. All temporary structures should be completely removed from the water body at the conclusion of the permitted activity and the area restored to a natural function and appearance.
- **xxvii.** The certification does not authorize any unconfined discharge of liquid cement into the waters of the United States. Grouting riprap must occur under dry conditions with no exposure of wet concrete to the water body.
- **xxviii.** BMPs shall include application of certified weed-free straw or hay across all disturbed wetland areas that are temporarily impacted; installation and maintenance of sediment control measures during construction and if necessary, after construction is completed; use of heavy mud mats if necessary; separation,

storage and reuse of all streambank topsoil and wetland topsoil, as appropriate; and recovery of all disturbed wetland and streambank areas where possible. All conditions set by the Blackfeet Tribe and US Army Corps must be followed.

- **xxix.** All applicants, including federal agencies, must notify EPA and the Blackfeet Environmental Office of the use of all NWPs for which certification has been granted prior to commencing work on the project. Notifications must include:
 - (a) project location (lat. Long., exact point on map);
 - (b) NWP that will be used and the specific activity that will be authorized under the NWP;
 - (c) amount of permanent and temporary fills;
 - (d) a short summary of the proposed activity, and all other federal, state, tribal or local permits or licenses required for the project;
 - (e) complete contact information of both the applicant and contractor (name, name of the company or property if applicable, telephone, mobile, and email); and,
 - (f) Summary of best management practices that will be used.
 - (g) A summary of communications with the affected Tribe's water quality staff regarding the project, including any concerns or issues.
 - (h) Notify Blackfeet and EPA at least 7 days before the completion of construction and operations begin.
- **XXX.** Point source discharges may not occur: (1) in fens, bogs or other peatlands; (2) within 100 feet of the point of discharge of a known natural spring source; or (3) hanging gardens.
- **xxxi.** Except as specified in the application, no debris, silt, sand, cement, concrete, oil or petroleum, organic material, or other construction related materials or wastes shall be allowed to enter into or be stored where it may enter into waters of the U.S.
- **xxxii.** Silt fences, straw wattles, and other techniques shall be employed as appropriate to protect waters of the U.S. from sedimentation and other pollutants.
- **xxxiii.** Water used in dust suppression shall not contain contaminants that could violate water quality standards.
- **xxxiv.** Erosion control matting that is either biodegradable blankets or looseweave mesh must be used to the maximum extent practicable.
- **xxxv.** All equipment used in waters of the U.S. must be inspected for fluid leaks and invasive species prior to use on a project. All fluid leaks shall be repaired and cleaned prior to use or when discovered, or if the fluid leak can't be repaired, the equipment shall not be used on site. Equipment used in waters with the possibility of aquatic nuisance species infestation must be thoroughly cleaned and effectively decontaminated before they are used on the project.

- **xxxvi.** Vegetation should be protected except where its removal is necessary for completion of the work. Locations disturbed by construction activities should be revegetated with appropriate native vegetation in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for the specific site.
- **xxxvii.** Revegetation may include topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilization, liming, and weed-free mulching, as necessary. Where practical, stockpile weed- seed-free topsoil and replace it on disturbed areas. All revegetation materials, including plants and plant seed shall be on site or scheduled for delivery prior to or upon completion of the earth moving activities.
- **xxxviii.** Activities may not result in any unconfined discharge of liquid cement into waters of the U.S. Grouting riprap must occur under dry conditions with no exposure of wet concrete to the waterbody.
- **xxxix.** Activities that may result in a point source discharge shall occur during seasonal low flow or no flow periods to the extent practicable.
- **xl.** The placement of material (discharge) for the construction of new dams is not certified, except for stream restoration projects.
- **xli.** Any decision-maker that is required under 7.0 of the CGP to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), must submit an electronic copy of the SWPPP to the Blackfeet Environmental Office at least 30 days before construction starts for review and approval. Any modifications to the SWPPP should be submitted to the Blackfeet Environmental Office.
- **xlii.** Any Decision-maker required under Part 1.4 of the CGP to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA for coverage under the CGP, must submit a copy of the NOI to the Blackfeet Environmental Office within three business days of submittal to EPA. Additionally, a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided within three business days after electronic confirmation is received from EPA that the NOT has been accepted. The NOI and NOT must be provided to the following address Gerald Wagner, Blackfeet Environmental Office Director.

62 Hospital Drive, Browning, MT 59417

beo.director@gmail.com

b. Fort Peck Tribes.

i. Any Decision-maker required under Part 1.4 of the CGP to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA for coverage under the CGP, must submit a copy of the NOI to the Fort Peck Tribes Office of Environmental Protection within three business days of submittal to EPA. Additionally, a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided within three business days after electronic confirmation is received from EPA that the NOT has been accepted. The NOI and NOT must be provided to the following address:

Martina Wilson, Office of Environmental Protection Director 501 Medicine Bear Rd Poplar, MT 59255 martinawilson@fortpecktribes.net

ii. Any Decision-maker that is required under Part 7.0 of the CGP to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), must submit an electronic copy of the SWPPP to the Fort Peck Tribes Office of Environmental Protection at least 30 days before construction starts for review and approval. Any modifications to the

SWPPP should be submitted to the Fort Peck Tribes Office of Environmental Protection.

iii. Any Decision-maker that is required under Part 8.0 of the CGP to submit a weekly, bi-weekly, and/or annual report to EPA, must submit an electronic copy of the annual report to the Fort Peck Tribes Office of Environmental Protection within three business days after submittal to EPA.

9.9 EPA REGION 9

9.9.1 CAR101000 Indian country within the State of California

a. Morongo Band of Mission Indians

i. A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted (either mailed or electronically) to the MEPD no less than thirty (30) days before commencing construction activities:

Morongo Band of Mission Indians Environmental Protection Department 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220 Email: epd@morongo-nsn.gov

- **ii.** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the MEPD at the same time they are submitted to EPA.
- **iii.** Operators of an "emergency-related project" must submit notice to the MEPD within twenty- four (24) hours after commencing construction activities.
- iv. Spills, leaks, or unpermitted discharges must be reported to the MEPD within twenty-four (24) hours of the incident, in addition to the reporting requirements of the CGP.
- **v.** Projects utilizing cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A of the CGP) within the Morongo Reservation are not eligible for coverage under this certification of the CGP.
- vi. Facilities covered under the CGP will be subject to compliance inspections by MEPD staff, including compliance with final site stabilization criteria prior to submitting an NOI [EPA assumes this intended to refer to an NOT].

9.9.2 GUR100000 Island of Guam

- **a.** For purposes of this Order, the term "Project Proponent" shall mean U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and its agents, assignees, and contractors.
- **b.** For purposes of this Order, the permit "Operator" shall mean any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:
 - i. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications (e.g. in most cases this is the owner of the site); or
 - **ii.** 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; in most cases this is the general contractor of the project).

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

- **c.** The Project Proponent shall enforce the proposed 2022 CGP and ensure that the Operator complies with the conditions of the permit at all times.¹⁰⁷ (40 CFR §121.11(c))
- **d.** All submittals required by this Order shall be sent to the Guam Environmental Protection Agency Attn: 401 Federal Permit Manager, Non-Point Source Program, EMAS Division, 3304 Mariner Avenue, Bldg. 17-3304, Barrigada, Guam 96913, AND via email to jesse.cruz@epa.guam.gov. The submittals shall be identified with WQC Order #2021- 04 and include the COP Permit Number, certifying representative's name, title, mailing address and phone number. (§51060)(4) 2017 GWQS)
- e. A copy of the Operator's signed Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and signed Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) submitted to EPA for review and approval, shall concurrently be submitted to Guam EPA, consistent with condition A4. Coordination with Guam EPA is encouraged when the receiving water(s) for the proposed discharge is/are being identified. (§10105.B.5.d.) GSESCR; (§51060)(4) 2017 GWQS)
- **f.** The Operator must comply with the conditions and requirements set forth in 22 GAR 10, Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations (GSESCR).
- **g.** Before submitting the NOT to EPA, Operators shall comply with GSESC regulations at §10105.B10. (Stabilization of Affected Areas) and §10107.B. (Final Inspection and Approval)
- All operators/owners shall comply with the general design criteria for best management practices (BMPs) acceptable for meeting the Construction and Postconstruction stormwater criteria in the 2006 CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual. (E.O. 2012-02)
- i. Operating reports and monitoring and analytical data (e.g. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), follow-up monitoring reports, Exceedance Reports for Numerical Effluent Limits, etc.) submitted to EPA shall be concurrently submitted to Guam EPA, consistent with condition A4. §51060)(4) 2017 GWQS
- **j.** The Operators who install a sediment basin or similar impoundment shall maintain the storage capacity of five thousand cubic feet {5,000 cu. ft.) per acre of project area tributary to the basin. (§10105.B.5.i.) GSESCR
- **k.** (1) This Order does not authorize EPA to qualify Rainfall Erosivity Waivers to stormwater discharges associated with small construction activities (i.e. 1-5 acres). Operators are required to apply for an NOI for those projects eligible for coverage under the proposed 2022 CGP. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is required for every site that would be covered by the proposed 2022 CGP. (22 GAR §10104) The average annual rainfall for Guam and the CNMI exceeds 100 inches per year in many locations. These climatic conditions combined with the region's unique limestone, volcanic geologic formations, sensitive water resources and significant land

¹⁰⁷ By incorporating this condition into the permit, EPA acknowledges receipt of Guam's certification conditions.

development forces make stormwater discharges a very significant environmental and economic issue. (2006 CNMJ/Guam Stormwater Management Manual) E.O. 2012-02

(2) This Order does not authorize EPA to approve a Sediment TMDL Waiver for the Ugum River. Operators of construction activities eligible for a TMDL Waiver in lieu of coverage under the proposed 2022 CGP, shall submit a complete and accurate waiver certification as described in C.2., Appendix C - (Small Construction Waivers) to Guam EPA per condition A4., prior to notifying EPA of its intention to obtain a waiver. §51060)(4) 2017 GWQS

- I. The Project Proponent shall submit to Guam EPA a signed Statement of Understanding of Water Quality Certification Conditions.¹⁰⁸ (see Attachment A for an example) per condition A4. §51060)(4) 2017 GWQS
- **m.** The Operator shall comply with applicable provisions of the Guam Pesticides Act of 2007 (10 GCA Chapter 50) and implementing regulations at Title 22 GAR Chapter 15 for any use and application of pesticides.
- **n.** Point source discharge(s) to waterbodies under the jurisdiction of Guam EPA must be consistent with the antidegradation policy in 22 GAR §510l(b).
- o. The operator shall carry out construction activities in such a manner that will not violate Guam Water Quality Standards (GWQS). Proposed 2022 CGP discharges are prohibited as follows:
 - i. In Marine Waters, Category M-1 Excellent 22 GAR Chapter 5 §5102(b)(l); and
 - ii. In Surface Waters, Category S-1 High 22 GAR Chapter 5 §5102(c)(l)
- p. In addition to complying with construction dewatering requirements in Part 2.4 and site inspection requirements for all areas where construction dewatering is taking place in Part 4 of the proposed 2022 CGP, Operators shall comply with all dewatering conditions and requirements set forth in 22 GAR 7, Water Resources Development and Operating Regulations, to include securing Guam EPA permits prior to any dewatering activities.
- **q.** The Operator shall develop and implement a Spill Prevention and Containment Plan.
- **r.** The Operator shall have adequate and appropriate spill response materials on hand to respond to emergency release of oil, petroleum or any other material into waters of the territory.
- **s.** Any unpermitted discharge into territorial waters or onto land with a potential for entry into territorial waters, is prohibited. If this occurs, the Operator shall immediately take the following actions:
 - i. Cease operations at the location of the violation or spill.
 - **ii.** Assess the cause of the water quality problem and take appropriate measures to correct the problem and/or prevent further environmental damage.
 - **iii.** Notify Guam EPA of the failure to comply. All petroleum spills shall be reported immediately to:

¹⁰⁸ By incorporating this condition into the permit, EPA acknowledges receipt of Guam's certification conditions.

- (a) Guam's Emergency 911 system
- (b) Guam EPA's 24-Hour Spill Response Team at (671) 888-6488 or during working hours (671) 300-4751
- (c) US Coast Guard Sector Guam (671) 355-4824
- (d) National Response Center 1-800-424-8802
- **iv.** Submit a detailed written report to Guam EPA within five days of noncompliance that describes the nature of the event corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of any samples taken, and any other pertinent information.
- **t.** Compliance with this condition does not relieve the Operator from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order or the resulting liability from failure to comply.
- **u.** Submittal or reporting of any of this information does not provide relief from any subsequent enforcement actions for unpermitted discharges to waters of the United States.
- **v.** This Order is valid for five (5) Years from Date of Certification, unless otherwise approved by the Guam EPA Administrator.
- w. The Operator shall be required to adhere to the current Guam Coral Spawning Moratorium dates for both hard and soft corals where in-water activities and/or construction activity in close proximity with marine waters may impair water quality. These dates can be obtained from the Guam Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, or the NOAA NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office Habitat Conservation Division.
- X. The Operator shall provide notice to Guam EPA consistent with Condition A4:
 (a) Immediately upon discovery of noncompliance with the provisions of this Order.
- y. A Notice of Violation/Work Stop Order will be issued if certification conditions are not adhered to or when significant or sustained water quality degradation occurs. Work or discharge shall be suspended or halted until the Operator addresses environmental problems/concerns to Guam EPA's satisfaction. Guam EPA may also levy penalties and fines (10 GCA §47111). Invalidity or enforceability of one or more provisions of this certification shall not affect any other provision of this certification.

9.10 EPA REGION 10

9.10.1 IDR101000 Indian country within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands (see Region 9)

a. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

 Copies of the following information must be sent to the SBT-WRD: (a) Notice of Intents (NOI)

The Notice of Intent shall be forwarded to the SBT-WRD within thirty (30) days of receipt of submitting NOI to the USEPA.

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Water Resources Department PO Box 306 Pima Drive Fort Hall, ID 83203 Phone: (208) 239-4582 Fax: (208) 239-4592 Or Email ctanaka@sbtribes.com

b. If requested by the SBT-WRD, the permittee must submit a copy of the SWPPP to SBT-WRD within fourteen (14) days of the request.

9.10.2 ORR101000 Indian country within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands (see Region 9)

a. Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw

- i. No activities allowed under the CGP shall result in the degradation of any Tribal waters or affect resident aquatic communities or resident or migratory wildlife species at any life stage.
- **ii.** The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with CTCLUSI Water Quality Standards and all other tribal codes, regulations, and laws as they exist at the time that the permit is submitted.
- **iii.** The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the CTCLUSI Water Quality Program before, or at the same time as, it is submitted to EPA.
- iv. The operator shall be responsible for submitting all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) required under this general permit to the CTCLUSI Water Quality 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.
- v. The operator shall be responsible for reporting an exceedance to Tribal Water Quality Standards to the CTCLUSI Water Quality Program at the same time it is reported to EPA.
- vi. The THPO will be provided 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the permit application.
- vii. If the project is an undertaking, a cultural resource assessment must occur. All fieldwork must be permitted by the THPO (as appropriate), conducted by qualified personnel (as outlined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines; http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_O.htm) and documented according to Oregon Reporting Standards (Reporting_Guidelines.pdf) (oregon.gov). The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THPO must concur with the finding of effect and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The THPO requires 30 days to review all reports.
- **viii.** 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 adverse effects to historic properties.

b. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

i. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation's (CTUIR) Water Quality Standards.

- **ii.** 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.
- **iii.** The operator shall be responsible for submitting all Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) required under this general 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.
- iv. The operator shall be responsible for reporting an exceedance to Tribal Water QualityStandards 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 Timíne Way Pendleton, OR 97801 (541) 429-7200

- v. The THPO will be provided 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the permit application.
- vi. If the project is an undertaking, a cultural resource assessment must occur. All fieldwork must be permitted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (as appropriate), 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 according to Oregon Reporting Standards (Reporting_Guidelines.pdf (oregon.gov). The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THPO must concur with the finding of effect and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The THPO requires 30 days to review all reports.
- **vii.** 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 adverse effects to historic properties.

9.10.3 WAR10F000 Areas in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian country, subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator

- **a.** For purposes of this Order, the term "Project Proponent" shall mean those that are seeking coverage under this permit, and its agents, assignees and contractors.
- **b.** The Federal Agency shall mean the US Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal Agency shall enforce the permit and ensure that the Project Proponent complies with the conditions of the permits at all times.
- **c.** Failure of any person or entity to comply with this Certification may result in the issuance of civil penalties or other actions, whether administrative or judicial, to enforce the terms of this Certification.
- **d.** The Certification conditions within this Order must be incorporated into EPA's final NPDES permit. Per 40 CFR 121.10(a), all certification conditions herein that satisfy the

requirements of 40 CFR 121.7(d) must be incorporated into the permit. Per 40 CFR 121.10(b), the permit must clearly identify all certification conditions.

- e. This Certification does not authorize exceedances of water quality standards established in chapter 173-201A WAC.
- f. Discharges from construction activity must not cause or contribute to violations of the Water Quality Standards for Surface Water of the State of Washington (chapter 173-201A WAC), Ground Water Quality Standards (chapter 173- 200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (chapter 173-204 WAC), and standards in the EPA's Revision of certain Federal water quality criteria applicable to Washington (40 CFR 131.45). Discharges that do not comply with these standards are prohibited.
- **g.** Prior to discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the State, the Permittee must 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 the permit.
 - i. BMPs must be consistent with:
 - (a) The Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (most current approved edition at the time this permit was issued), for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or
 - (b) The Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (most current approved edition at the time this permit was issued), for sites east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or
 - (c) Revisions to either manual, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide equivalent level of pollution prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into this permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-226-230.
 (For purposes of this section, the stormwater manuals listed in Appendix 10 of the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are approved by Ecology); or
 - (d) Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected provided an equivalent level of pollution prevention, compared to the applicable stormwater management manuals, including:
 - The technical basis for the selection of all stormwater BMPs (scientific, technical studies, and/or modeling) that support the performance claims for the BMPs being selected.
 - An assessment of how the selected BMP will satisfy AKART requirements and the applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR part 125.3.

The Stormwater Management Manuals for Eastern and Western Washington can be found at: https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidancetechnical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwatermanuals.

ii. An adequate SWPPP must include a narrative and drawings. All BMPs must be clearly referenced in the narrative and marked on the drawings. The SWPPP
narrative must include documentation to explain and justify the pollution prevention decisions made for the project. Documentation must include:

- (a) Information about existing site conditions (topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, etc.).
- (b) Potential erosion problem areas.
- (c) The 13 elements of a SWPPP, including BMPs used to address each element. Unless site conditions render the element unnecessary and the exemption is clearly justified in the SWPPP, the 13 elements are as follows:
 - Preserve Vegetation/Mark Clearing Limits
 - Establish Construction Access
 - Control Flow Rates
 - Install Sediment Controls
 - Stabilize Soils
 - Protect Slopes
 - Protect Drain Inlets
 - Stabilize Channels and Outlets
 - Control Pollutants
 - Control Dewatering
 - Maintain BMPs
 - Manage the Project
 - Protect Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs
- h. Discharges of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater must be monitored for turbidity (or transparency) and, in the event of significant concrete work or engineered soils, pH must also be monitored. As applicable based on project specifics, monitoring, benchmarks, and reporting requirements contained in Condition S.4. (pp.10-16) of the Washington State Construction Stormwater General Permit, effective January 1, 2021, shall apply.
- i. Discharges to segments of waterbodies listed as impaired by the State of Washington under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for turbidity, fine sediment, phosphorus, or pH must comply with the following numeric effluent limits:

Parameter identified in 303(d) listing	Parameter Sampled	Unit	Analytical Method	Numeric Effluent Limit
 Turbidity Fine Sediment Phosphorus 	Turbidity	NTU	SM2130	25 NTUs at the point where the stormwater is discharged from the site.
High pH	рН	su	pH meter	In the range of 6.5 – 8.5

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 the

effective date of the permit, or the date when the operator's complete permit application is received by EPA, whichever is later.

The EPA approved WQ Assessment can be found at: https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d

- **j.** Discharges to a waterbody that is subject to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus must be consistent with 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.
 - **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.

Applicable TMDL means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus which has been completed and approved by EPA as of the effective date of the permit, or prior to the date of the operator's complete application for permit coverage is received by EPA, whichever is later.

- **k.** Discharges to waters of the state from the following activities are prohibited:
 - i. Concrete wastewater.
 - **ii.** Wastewater from washout and clean-up of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials.
 - iii. Process wastewater as defined by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.2.
 - **iv.** Slurry materials and waste from shaft drilling, including process wastewater from shaft drilling for construction of building, road, and bridge foundations unless managed to prevent discharge to surface water.
 - v. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance.
 - vi. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
 - vii. Wheel wash wastewater, unless managed to prevent discharge to surface water.
 - viii. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, unless managed according to appropriate controls described within the permit.
- I. This Certification is valid until the expiration date including any administrative extension or termination date of the NPDES 2022 Construction General Permit. (40 CFR § 122.46)

- **m.** The Federal Agency shall enforce and the Project Proponent must comply with all the reporting and notification conditions of the NPDES 2022 Construction General Permit in order to comply with this Order and the certification conditions herein (40 CFR § 121.11).
- n. You have a right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order. The appeal process is governed by chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC. "Date of receipt" is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2).

To appeal you must do all of the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of this Order:

- File your appeal and a copy of this Order with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this Order on Ecology in paper form by mail or in person (see addresses below). E-mail is not accepted.

You must also comply with other applicable requirements in chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC.

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503	Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608
Pollution Control Hearings Board 1111 Israel RD SW STE 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	Pollution Control Hearings Board PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

CONTACT INFORMATION

Please direct all questions about this Order to:

Noel Tamboer Department of Ecology P.O. Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98503-7600 (360) 701-6171

noel.tamboer@ecy.wa.gov

9.10.4 WAR101000 Indian country within the State of Washington

a. Lummi Nation

- i. This certification does not exempt and is provisional upon compliance with other applicable statutes and codes administered by federal and Lummi tribal agencies. Pursuant to Lummi Code of Laws (LCL) 17.05.020(a), the operator must also obtain land use permit from the Lummi Planning Department as provided in Title 15 of theLummi Code of Laws and regulations adopted thereunder.
- **ii.** Pursuant to LCL 17.05.020(a), each operator shall develop and submit a Storm WaterPollution Prevention Plan to the Lummi Water Resources Division for review and approval by the Water Resources Manager prior to beginning any discharge activities.
- **iii.** Pursuant to LCL Title 17, each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Lummi
- iv. Indian Reservation (Lummi Administrative Regulations [LAR] 17 LAR 07.010 through 17 LAR 07.210 together with supplements and amendments thereto).
- V. Each operator shall submit a signed 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 from the EPA.
- vi. Each operator shall submit a signed 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.
- vii. Storm Water 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 2665 Kwina Road Bellingham, WA 98226-9298

b. Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

- i. No discharge from the project site shall cause exceedances of Port Gamble S'KlallamSurface Water Quality Standards narrative or numeric criteria in Tribal waters. This includes activities outside of Tribal lands that occur upstream of Tribal waters.
 - (a) If any exceedance of these water quality standards occurred, the Natural Resources Department shall be notified immediately.
 - The Department shall additionally be provided a complete draft of the proposed corrective action within a reasonable timeframe and its approval will be required before any corrective action may be taken.
- Operators performing activities under the CGP that may affect Tribal waters will requirea permit and shall submit their plans to the Port Gamble S'Klallam Natural Resources Department for review.
 - The Department has the right to require conditions outside of this Water QualityCertification prior to permit approval.

- **iii.** No activities allowed under the CGP shall result in the degradation of any Tribal watersor change in designated uses.
- iv. No activities allowed under the CGP shall affect resident aquatic communities or resident/migratory wildlife species at any life stage.
 - Biological assessment methods used to determine the effect of an activity allowedunder the CGP shall be approved by the PGST Natural Resources Department.
- **v.** No activities allowed under the CGP shall be conducted within wetland and stream bufferzones, nor shall said activities affect in any way wetland or stream buffers, as defined by *PGST Law and Order Code 24.08.01(c)*.
- vi. Concentrations for substances listed within the table in *Water Quality Standards* for Surface Waters sec. 7(7) shall not be exceeded by activities allowed under the CGP.

c. Spokane Tribe of Indians

- i. Pursuant to Tribal Law and Order Code (TLOC) Chapter 30 each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Surface Water Quality Standards of the Spokane Tribe. The operator shall notify the Spokane Tribe, Water Control Board (WCB) of any spills of hazardous material and;
- **ii.** Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the WCB at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- **iii.** The permittee shall allow the Tribal Water Control Board or its designee to inspect and sample at the construction site as needed.
- iv. Each operator shall submit a signed copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the WCB at the same time it is submitted to EPA

The correspondence address for the Spokane Tribe Water Control Board is:

Water Control Board c/o Brian Crossley PO Box480 Wellpinit WA 99040 (509)626-4409 crossley@spokanetribe.com

d. Swinomish Tribe

- i. Owners and operators seeking coverage under this permit must submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the DEP at the same time the NOI is submitted to EPA.
- **ii.** Owners and operators must also submit to the DEP changes in NOI and/or Notices of Termination at the same time they are submitted to EPA.
- **iii.** Owners and operators seeking coverage under this permit must also submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to the DEP for review and approval by DEP prior to beginning any discharge activities.

e. Tulalip Tribes

i. Submission of NOI: Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI),) Certification shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department to notify the Tribes of the

pending project and in order for the Tribes to review the projects potential impacts to endangered or threatened species.

- **ii.** Submission of SWPPP: A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) shall be submitted to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department along with the NOI during the 30 day waiting period.
- **iii.** Submission of Monitoring Data and Reports: The results of any monitoring required by this permit and reports must be sent to the Tribe's Natural Resources Depa1tment,
- iv. The Tulalip Tribes are federally recognized successors in the interest to the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and other allied tribes and bands signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott.
- **v.** including a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet effluent limits or benchmarks (as applicable).
- vi. Authorization to Inspect: The Tribe's Natural Resources Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with tribal water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.
- vii. Submission of Inspection Reports: Inspection reports must be sent to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department, including a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet effluent limits or benchmarks (as applicable).
- **viii.** Permits on-site: A copy of the pe1mit shall be kept on the job site and readily available for reference by the construction supervisor, construction managers and foreman, and Tribal inspectors.
- **ix.** Project Management: The applicant shall ensure that project managers, construction managers and foreman, and other responsible parties have read and understand conditions of the permit, this certification, and other relevant documents, to avoid violations or noncompliance with this certification.
- X. Emergency Spill Notification Requirements: In the event of a spill or the contractor shall immediately take action to stop the violation and correct the problem, and immediately repo1t spill to the Tulalip Tribes Police Department (425) 508-1565. Compliance with this condition does not relieve the applicant from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the tem1S and conditions of this certification or the resulting liability from failure to comply.
- **xi.** Discharges to CERCLA Sites: This permit does not autho1ize direct stormwater discharges to certain sites undergoing remedial cleanup actions pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) unless first approved by the appropriate EPA Regional office. In the case of the Tulalip Landfill site (WAD980639256), the Tulalip Tribes also requests notification by the facility and consultation with EPA prior to discharge. Contaminants at this site may include but are not limited to: dioxins, furans, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, 4- methyl-phenol, Hex-CB, HPAHs, PCBs, PCE, cadmium, mercury, and LPAHs.
- **xii.** Discharge-related Activities that have Potential to Cause an Adverse Effect on Historic Properties: Installation of stormwater controls that involve subsurface disturbances may potentially have an adverse impact on historic properties.

- xiii. Procedures detailed in the permit shall be completed. Richard Young, of the Tulalip Tribe's Cultural Resources Department shall be contacted prior to initiating discharge- related activities that may have an impact on historic properties. His contact information is (360) 716-2652, ryoung@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov.
- **xiv.** Invalidation: This certification will cease to be valid if the project is constructed and/or operated in a manner not consistent with the project description contained in
- **xv.** the permit. This certification will also cease to be valid and the applicant must reapply with an updated application if info1mation contained in the permit is voided by subsequent submittals.
- **xvi.** Modification: Nothing in this certification waives the Tulalip Tribes of Washington's authority to issue modifications to this ce1iification if additional impacts due to operational changes are identified, or if additional conditions are necessary to protect water quality or further protect the Tribal Communities interest.
- **xvii.** incorporation by reference: TI1is certification does not exempt the applicant from compliance with other statues and codes administered by the Tribes, county, state and federal agencies.
- **xviii.** Compliance with Tribe's 1996 Water Quality Standards: Each permittee shall be responsible for controlling discharges and achieving compliance with the T1ibe's Water Quality Standards.
- **xix.** Compliant with Tulalip Tribes Tidelands Management Policy: Permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with applicable sections of the Tulalip Tribe's Tidelands Management Policy. (Tulalip Tribal Code Title 8 Chapter 8.30).
- **xx.** Compliant with Tulalip Tribes Environmental Infractions: Permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with applicable sections of the Tulalip Tribe's Environmental Infractions. (Tulalip Tribal Code Title 8 Chapter 8.20).
- xxi. Where to Submit information and for further Coordination: All requested documents should be sent to the: Tulalip Tribes Natural Resources Environmental Department c/o Kurt Nelson and Valerie Streeter, 6704 Marine Drive, Tulalip, Washington 98271. For further 40 I Certification coordination with the Tulalip Tribes Natural Resources Department, please contact Mr. Kurt Nelson (360) 716-4617 knelson@tu1aliptribes- nsn.gov. 6406 Marine Dr., Tulalip WA 98271.

f. Makah Tribe

- i. The permittee shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by EPA necessary to comply with the Makah Tribe's Water Quality Standards if the discharge point is located within the Makah's U&A treaty reserved areas.
- **ii.** Each permittee shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to Makah Fisheries Management, Water Quality Department at the address listed below at the same time it is submitted to the EPA.

Makah Water Quality Makah Fisheries Management (MFM) ray.colby@makah.com PO Box 115 Neah bay, WA 98357

- **iii.** All supporting documentation and certifications in the NOI related to coverage under the general permit for Endangered Species Act purposes shall be submitted to the Tribe's Habitat programs for their review.
- **iv.** If EPA requires coverage under an individual or alternative permit, the permittee shall submit a copy of the permit to Assistant Fisheries Director, ray.colby@makah.com.
- **v.** The permittee shall submit all Stormwater Pollution Prevention plan (SWPP) to MFM for review and approval prior to beginning any activities resulting in a discharge to Makah tribal waters.
- vi. The permittee shall notify Ray Colby, ray.colby@makah.com (360) 645-3150 prior to conducting inspections at construction sites generating stormwater discharges to tribal waters.
- vii. The operator shall treat dewatering discharges with controls necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants to surface waters, or ground waters, and from stormwater runoff onsite from excavations, trenches, foundations, or storage areas. To the extent feasible, at all points where dewatering is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation using check dams, sediment traps, and grouted outlets.

g. Puyallup Tribe of Indians

- i. The permittee shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by EPA necessary to comply with the Puyallup Tribe's antidegradation procedures.
- **ii.** Each permittee shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to Char Naylor, Tribal Water Quality Manager at the following e-mail address: (char.naylor@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov) at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- **iii.** All supporting documentation and certifications in the NOI related to coverage under the general permit for Endangered Species Act purposes shall be submitted to Char Naylor, Tribal Water Quality Manager/Assistant Fisheries Director (char.naylor@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov) for review.
- **iv.** If EPA requires coverage under an individual or alternative permit, the permittee shall submit a copy of the permit to Char Naylor at the email address listed above.
- v. The permittee shall submit all stormwater pollution prevention plans to Char Naylor for review and approval prior to beginning any activities resulting in a discharge to Puyallup tribal waters.
- vi. The permittee shall contact Brandon Reynon (<u>Brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn-gov</u>), Tribe's Historic Preservation Officer or Jennifer Keating (<u>Jennifer.keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov</u>), Tribe's Assistant Historic Preservation Officer regarding historic properties and cultural resources.
- vii. To minimize the discharge of pollutants to groundwater or surface waters from stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or

other storage areas, treat dewatering discharges with controls necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants. Examples of appropriate controls include sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, and filtration systems (e.g., bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment.

To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, utilize velocity dissipation controls. Examples of velocity dissipation devices include check dams, sediment traps, riprap, and grouted riprap at outlets.

viii. The permittee shall provide and maintain natural buffers to the maximum extent possible (and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls) when tribal waters are located within 100 feet of the boundaries. If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed 100 foot natural buffer, erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 100-foot undisturbed natural buffer shall be required.

Appendix K

Notice of Intent (NOI) and Authorization

Part 1.4 of the CGP requires the Operator to have a copy of the NPDES Notice of Intent form and subsequent Authorization Letter included with the SWPPP. This appendix contains the NOI and Authorization Letter meeting this requirement. The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative shall include the Authorization Letter once the Operator receives the official copy.

NPDES FORM 3510-9



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR THE 2017 NPDES CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FORM Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

×

×

~

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) permit number identified in Section II of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form meets the eligibility requirements of Part 1.1 CGP for the project identified in Section IV of this form. Permit coverage is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in Part 8 of the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

Permit Information

NPDES ID: NMR1004HB

State/Territory to which your project/site is discharging: NM

Is your project/site located on federally recognized Indian Country lands? No

Are you requesting coverage under this NOI as a "Federal Operator" as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-05/documents/final_2017_cgp_appendix_a_-_definitions.pdf)? No

Have stormwater discharges from your current construction site been covered previously under an NPDES permit? No

Will you use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals at your construction site? No

Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared in advance of filling this NOI, as required? Yes

Are you able to demonstrate that you meet one of the criteria listed in Appendix D (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_d_-_endangered_species_reqs_508.pdf) with respect to protection of threatened or endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and federally designated critical habitat?

Yes

Have you completed the screening process in Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf) relating to the protection of historic properties?

Yes

Indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that CGP only authorized the allowable stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.1 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, Including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an Inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.

Yes

Operator Information

Operator Information			
Operator Name: DR Horton			
Operator Mailing Address:			
Address Line 1: 8440 Wyoming Blvd NE Suite A			
Address Line 2:		City: Albuquerque	
ZIP/Postal Code: 87113		State: NM	
County or Similar Division: Bernalillo			
Operator Point of Contact Information			
First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Joseph Cordero			
Title: Construction Manager			
Phone: 505-991-5266	Ext.:		
Email: jacordero@drhorton.com			
NOI Propagar Information			
NOT Preparer information			
$oldsymbol{\mathscr{C}}$ This NOI is being prepared by someone other than the certifier.			
First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Gaylen Barnett			
Organization: 814 Solutions			
Phone: 505-872-0846	Ext.:		

Email: gaylen@814solutions.com

Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name: Volcano Mesa

Project/Site Address

Address Line 1: Oakridge Street west of Universe Blvd

Address Line 2:

ZIP/Postal Code: 87114

County or Similar Division: Bernalillo

Latitude/Longitude: 35.186999°N, 106.730592°W

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: Map

Horizontal Reference Datum: NAD 83

City: Albuquerque

State: NM

Project Start Date: 02/21/2022

Project End Date: 12/30/2022

Estimated Area to be Disturbed: 10.5

Types of Construction Sites:

Development

Will there be demolition of any structure built or renovated before January 1, 1980? No

Was the pre-development land use used for agriculture? No

Have earth-disturbing activities commenced on your project/site? No

Is your project/site located on federally recognized Indian Country lands? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{No}}$

Is your project/site located on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{No}}$

Discharge Information

Does your project/site discharge stormwater into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? No

Are there any waters of the U.S. within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances? No

Are any of the waters of the U.S. to which you discharge designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water) or as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding National Resource Water)? See Appendix F (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_f_-tier_3_tier_2_and_tier_2.5_waters_508.pdf)

No

001: NA Southwest site corner

Latitude/Longitude: 35.186275°N, 106.7309°W

Tier Designation: N/A

Is this receiving water impaired (on the CWA 303(d) list)? No

Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? No

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Gaylen	Barnett	
Organization:		
Title: Environmental Compliance Manager		
Phone: 505-872-0846		Ext.:
Email: gaylen@814solutions.com		

Endangered Species Protection

Using the Instructions in Appendix D of the CGP, under which criterion listed in Appendix D are you eligible for coverage under this permit? Criterion A

Provide a brief summary of the basis for criterion selection listed above (the necessary content for a supportive basis statement is provided under the criterion you selected.):

No critical habitats exist within the project boundary, as shown on the IPAC report in the SWPPP.

Historic Preservation

Are you installing any stormwater controls as described in Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf) that require subsurface earth disturbances? (Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf), Step 1)

Yes

Have prior surveys or evaluations conducted on the site already determined historic properties do not exist, or that prior disturbances have precluded the existence of historic properties? (Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf), Step 2):

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 have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than 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. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.

Certified By: Joseph A. Cordero

Certifier Title: Construction Manager

Certifier Email: jacordero@drhorton.com

Certified On: 01/27/2022 10:30 AM ET

×

×

×

×

Appendix L

Notice of Termination (NOT) and Authorization

This appendix shall have a copy of the NPDES Notice of Termination. The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative shall include the Authorization Letter once the Operator(s) receives the official copy.

The Operator(s) shall submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Department (ADEQ) within 30 days after meeting the conditions in the Construction General Permit. Only when these conditions are met, can the Operator(s) file the NOT and terminate coverage under the CGP.

Appendix M

Special Provisions and Other Permits

The NPDES Construction General Permit requires the Operator(s) to have copies of other agreements with any state, local or federal agencies that affect the provisions of the CGP included with the SWPPP. This appendix contains the other agreements and environmental permits which may have an effect on the project meeting this requirement.

Appendix N

Qualifications of Individuals

Part 9.4.1.ii of the CGP requires the Operator(s) to include the qualifications of the person(s) making inspections on this project. In addition to the inspector's qualifications, it is recommended the Operator(s) use this appendix to file the qualifications of all individuals directly involved with the SWPPP.

Required Qualifications:

• Person(s) making inspections and filing inspection reports for the Operator.

Recommended Qualifications:

- Person(s) creating the SWPPP
- Person(s) implementing any and all BMPs
- The Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative
- Any person having a direct effect on the compliance of the SWPPP and site







Associated Contractors of New Mexico Intertitute of Competion activities that	Rachel Gaylen Barnett Has satisfactorily completed training in	STORM WATER QUALIFIED PERSON Including US EPA 2017 Construction General Permit	ACM Intruction ACM Intruction ACM Intercon ACM Intercon
---	---	---	--

Appendix O

Posting of Required SWPPP Signage

Part 1.5 of the CGP requires the Operator(s) to post a sign or other notice near the main entrance of the construction site with the following information:

• The NPDES authorization number for the project in a conspicuous location near the main entrance of the construction site

This appendix contains a form that can be posted to meet the requirements of the CGP.



UNITED STATES

EPA NPDES Stormwater Program

The following information is posted in compliance with Part 1.5 of the NPDES Region 6 Stormwater Construction General Permit. This form should be posted in a conspicuous place accessible by the public at the entrance of the facility. All parties that either individually, or taken together, meet the definition of "operator," must be permitted. Each party should complete and post a separate form. Each of these parties must have separate and distinct NPDES permit numbers (e.g. a separate permit is typically needed for each Owner/Developer, General Contractor, and/or Builder). If you do not know your NPDES Permit Number, contact the NOI Processing Center at 866-352-7755. EPA's Region 6 stormwater hotline phone number is 214-665-8060. If you have mailed your NOI application form and have not received a permit number, you must post a copy of the NOI application form next to this document until you receive your permit number. This form was prepared as an example and it is not a required form for use with the CGP. This information may be displayed in alternative form or formats within guidelines set forth in the CGP. Additional information regarding the NPDES Region 6 stormwater program may be found on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/region6/sw. Any person with a complaint about the operation of this facility in regards to this permit should contact EPA Region 6 at 214-665-8060.

Owner	D.R. Horton
Contact Name	Joseph Cordero
Contact Number	(505) 991-5266
SWPPP Location	On Site
Operator	Salls Brothers
Permit Number	NMR1004HB
Contact Name	Matthew Dyer
Contact Phone	(505) 252-9245



Project Description	The proposed project will consist of developing land for housing to be built in subsequent phases. Work will consist of grading, installing sewer, electrical, gas, and other utilities, paving, landscaping, and other activities consistent with the building of a residential neighborhood.
SWPPP Location (Only necessary if the site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan.)	On site.

Appendix P

Spill Report Form

This appendix contains the Operator(s) spill reporting form as described in Section 2.3.6 *Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan.* This form must be used to record any spill of potential pollutants on site.

Additionally, this appendix contains the Emergency Spill Contact Sheet which needs to be posted by the Operator's Authorized SWPPP Representative at a conspicuous location where construction personnel may view it.

Contractor's Spill Report Form

Report Date and Time:		Date and Time of Spill (if known):							
Location of Spill and Direction of Flow:									
Party responsible for spill:									
Product(s) spilled and estimation	ted quantities (provide volumes or weights if	possible):							
Cause of spill:									
Is spill terminated? □ Yes □ No	If spill is continuing, give estimated rate:	Is spillage possible? □ Yes □ No	Extent of contaminated area (in square feet):						
			·						
Factors effecting spill or reco	overy (weather conditions, terrain, etc.):	How is the spill contained a	t this time?						
Action, if any, taken or propo	osed to contain, recover, clean up or dispose of	of product(s) and contaminated	materials:						
Possible hazards to person, p	property or environment (e.g. fire, drinking wa	ater, fish or wildlife):							
Comments or recommendation	ons:								
Reported by (Name, Employ	rer & Title):	Contact Information (teleph	one. fax and/or e-mail):						
, ,		(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
Reported to (Name, Employe	er & Title):	Contact Information (teleph	one, fax and/or e-mail):						
		1							

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

(Post this notification in a conspicuous location on the project site)

IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISCHARGE, CALL:

Project Superintendent:		Phone Number
Matthew Dyer	(505) 252-9245	
Operator's Authorized SWPPP Gaylen Barnett, Environmental C	505-382-4828	
Project Owner's Inspector: Gaylen Barnett, Environmental C	505-382-4828	
Emergency Number	911	
New Mexico Environmental Department	505-827-9329	
National Response Center	800-424-8802	

CLEAN UP CONTRACTORS:

Earthwork

Oil Spill Cleanup

Hazardous Materials



Appendix Q

Soils and Rainfall Frequency Reports



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, Version 5 Location name: Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA* Latitude: 35.187°, Longitude: -106.7306° Elevation: m/ft** * source: ESRI Maps ** source: USGS



POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sarah Dietz, Sarah Heim, Lillian Hiner, Kazungu Maitaria, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Fenglin Yan, Michael Yekta, Tan Zhao, Geoffrey Bonnin, Daniel Brewer, Li-Chuan Chen, Tye Parzybok, John Yarchoan

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

PF_tabular | PF_graphical | Maps_&_aerials

PF tabular

PD	PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) ¹									
Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)									
Duration	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	0.162	0.210	0.282	0.340	0.418	0.479	0.544	0.613	0.707	0.782
	(0.139-0.189)	(0.179-0.245)	(0.240-0.331)	(0.289-0.397)	(0.353-0.487)	(0.403-0.557)	(0.455-0.631)	(0.508-0.712)	(0.580-0.822)	(0.637-0.909)
10-min	0.246	0.319	0.430	0.518	0.636	0.729	0.828	0.933	1.08	1.19
	(0.211-0.288)	(0.272-0.373)	(0.365-0.504)	(0.440-0.604)	(0.537-0.741)	(0.614-0.848)	(0.692-0.961)	(0.774-1.08)	(0.883-1.25)	(0.969-1.38)
15-min	0.305	0.396	0.533	0.642	0.789	0.904	1.03	1.16	1.33	1.48
	(0.262-0.357)	(0.338-0.463)	(0.453-0.624)	(0.545-0.748)	(0.665-0.919)	(0.761-1.05)	(0.858-1.19)	(0.959-1.34)	(1.10-1.55)	(1.20-1.71)
30-min	0.410	0.533	0.717	0.864	1.06	1.22	1.38	1.56	1.80	1.99
	(0.352-0.481)	(0.455-0.623)	(0.609-0.841)	(0.734-1.01)	(0.895-1.24)	(1.02-1.42)	(1.16-1.60)	(1.29-1.81)	(1.47-2.09)	(1.62-2.31)
60-min	0.508	0.660	0.888	1.07	1.32	1.51	1.71	1.93	2.22	2.46
	(0.436-0.595)	(0.563-0.771)	(0.754-1.04)	(0.909-1.25)	(1.11-1.53)	(1.27-1.75)	(1.43-1.99)	(1.60-2.24)	(1.83-2.58)	(2.00-2.86)
2-hr	0.595 (0.512-0.694)	0.761 (0.652-0.889)	1.01 (0.863-1.18)	1.21 (1.03-1.40)	1.49 (1.26-1.72)	1.72 (1.44-1.98)	1.96 (1.63-2.25)	2.21 (1.83-2.54)	2.57 (2.10-2.95)	2.86 (2.32-3.28)
3-hr	0.643	0.819	1.08	1.28	1.57	1.80	2.04	2.30	2.67	2.96
	(0.563-0.749)	(0.713-0.954)	(0.938-1.25)	(1.11-1.49)	(1.35-1.81)	(1.54-2.07)	(1.74-2.35)	(1.94-2.65)	(2.22-3.07)	(2.44-3.42)
6-hr	0.741	0.938	1.21	1.43	1.73	1.96	2.21	2.46	2.82	3.11
	(0.650-0.852)	(0.827-1.08)	(1.07-1.39)	(1.25-1.64)	(1.51-1.97)	(1.70-2.23)	(1.90-2.52)	(2.11-2.80)	(2.38-3.21)	(2.61-3.56)
12-hr	0.829	1.05	1.33	1.56	1.86	2.09	2.34	2.59	2.94	3.21
	(0.733-0.939)	(0.926-1.19)	(1.17-1.51)	(1.37-1.76)	(1.63-2.09)	(1.82-2.36)	(2.02-2.63)	(2.22-2.92)	(2.50-3.31)	(2.71-3.63)
24-hr	0.940 (0.830-1.07)	1.18 (1.04-1.34)	1.48 (1.31-1.68)	1.72 (1.52-1.95)	2.05 (1.80-2.31)	2.30 (2.01-2.59)	2.56 (2.23-2.89)	2.82 (2.45-3.17)	3.18 (2.74-3.58)	3.46 (2.97-3.90)
2-day	0.996	1.25	1.57	1.82	2.16	2.42	2.69	2.97	3.34	3.64
	(0.887-1.12)	(1.12-1.40)	(1.40-1.76)	(1.62-2.04)	(1.92-2.42)	(2.14-2.71)	(2.37-3.01)	(2.60-3.32)	(2.91-3.75)	(3.15-4.08)
3-day	1.16 (1.05-1.28)	1.44 (1.31-1.60)	1.79 (1.62-1.98)	2.06 (1.86-2.28)	2.43 (2.19-2.69)	2.72 (2.44-3.00)	3.00 (2.69-3.32)	3.30 (2.93-3.64)	3.69 (3.26-4.08)	3.99 (3.51-4.41)
4-day	1.32 (1.20-1.44)	1.64 (1.50-1.79)	2.01 (1.84-2.20)	2.31 (2.11-2.52)	2.71 (2.46-2.96)	3.01 (2.73-3.29)	3.32 (3.00-3.62)	3.62 (3.27-3.95)	4.03 (3.62-4.41)	4.34 (3.88-4.75)
7-day	1.51	1.88	2.29	2.62	3.04	3.36	3.67	3.98	4.38	4.68
	(1.39-1.65)	(1.72-2.05)	(2.10-2.50)	(2.39-2.85)	(2.78-3.30)	(3.06-3.65)	(3.35-3.99)	(3.62-4.33)	(3.97-4.77)	(4.22-5.10)
10-day	1.68	2.09	2.56	2.93	3.42	3.79	4.16	4.53	5.01	5.37
	(1.54-1.83)	(1.92-2.27)	(2.35-2.78)	(2.69-3.18)	(3.13-3.71)	(3.46-4.10)	(3.79-4.51)	(4.11-4.91)	(4.53-5.43)	(4.83-5.82)
20-day	2.12 (1.94-2.31)	2.63 (2.42-2.87)	3.20 (2.94-3.48)	3.63 (3.33-3.94)	4.18 (3.83-4.54)	4.57 (4.18-4.97)	4.96 (4.53-5.38)	5.32 (4.85-5.77)	5.78 (5.26-6.28)	6.11 (5.54-6.64)
30-day	2.55 (2.34-2.76)	3.16 (2.90-3.42)	3.81 (3.50-4.12)	4.29 (3.93-4.64)	4.89 (4.48-5.28)	5.32 (4.87-5.74)	5.73 (5.24-6.18)	6.11 (5.58-6.60)	6.58 (5.99-7.11)	6.91 (6.28-7.47)
45-day	3.11 (2.87-3.36)	3.85 (3.55-4.17)	4.59 (4.23-4.96)	5.13 (4.72-5.53)	5.78 (5.32-6.23)	6.22 (5.73-6.71)	6.63 (6.10-7.15)	7.00 (6.43-7.54)	7.41 (6.82-7.99)	7.68 (7.06-8.28)
60-day	3.58 (3.30-3.87)	4.43 (4.09-4.80)	5.29 (4.88-5.72)	5.90 (5.44-6.38)	6.64 (6.12-7.17)	7.14 (6.59-7.72)	7.61 (7.02-8.23)	8.03 (7.40-8.69)	8.51 (7.85-9.22)	8.83 (8.14-9.55)

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

Back to Top

PF graphical



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 1, Version 5

Created (GMT): Wed Jan 26 22:06:20 2022

Back to Top

Maps & aerials

Small scale terrain



Large scale terrain



Large scale map



Large scale aerial



Back to Top

US Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Weather Service National Water Center 1325 East West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 Questions?: <u>HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov</u>

Disclaimer



Conservation Service

Soil Map—Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico (Volcano Mesa)

	MAP L	EGEND		MAP INFORMATION
Area of Inter	rest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)	8	Spoil Area Stony Spot	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.
Area of Inter Soils Special Po Special Po Second Po Seco	rest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI) Soil Map Unit Polygons Soil Map Unit Polygons Soil Map Unit Points Oint Features Blowout Borrow Pit Clay Spot Closed Depression Gravel Pit Gravelly Spot Landfill Lava Flow Marsh or swamp Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot	EGEND	Spoil Area Stony Spot Very Stony Spot Wet Spot Other Special Line Features res Streams and Canals ion Rails Interstate Highways US Routes Major Roads Local Roads Local Roads	 IMAPT INFORMATION The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000. Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale. Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements. Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required. This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below. Soil Survey Area: Bernallilo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 12, 2021 Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger. Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 23, 2018—Sep 9.
+ :: 4 \$ \$ \$	Same Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip Sodic Spot			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 23, 2018—Sep 9, 2018 The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

USDA

Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey 1/26/2022 Page 2 of 3

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AmB	Alemeda sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	18.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		18.4	100.0%

Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico

AmB—Alemeda sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1vw7 Elevation: 2,200 to 6,000 feet Mean annual precipitation: 4 to 12 inches Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 70 degrees F Frost-free period: 170 to 250 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Alemeda and similar soils: 70 percent Minor components: 30 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Alemeda

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes, lava flows Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Lower third of mountainflank, center third of mountainflank, side slope Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Eolian deposits derived from igneous and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 4 to 13 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 13 to 26 inches: very cobbly loam

H4 - 26 to 30 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 50 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (2.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 6.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e Hydrologic Soil Group: C Ecological site: R042XA056NM - Malpais Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Akela

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Ecological site: R042XA056NM - Malpais Hydric soil rating: No

Basalt outcrop

Percent of map unit: 8 percent *Hydric soil rating:* No

Madurez

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Ecological site: R042XA052NM - Loamy Hydric soil rating: No

Wink

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Ecological site: R042XA052NM - Loamy Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Bernalillo County and Parts of Sandoval and Valencia Counties, New Mexico Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 12, 2021



Appendix R

Endangered / Threatened Species & Critical Habitat Data



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office 2105 Osuna Road Ne Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001 Phone: (505) 346-2525 Fax: (505) 346-2542 <u>http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/</u> http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html



January 24, 2022

In Reply Refer To: Consultation Code: 02ENNM00-2022-SLI-0467 Event Code: 02ENNM00-2022-E-01122 Project Name: Volcano Mesa

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for your recent request for information on federally listed species and important wildlife habitats that may occur in your project area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has responsibility for certain species of New Mexico wildlife under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) as amended (16 USC 701-715), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) as amended (16 USC 668-668c). We are providing the following guidance to assist you in determining which federally imperiled species may or may not occur within your project area and to recommend some conservation measures that can be included in your project design.

FEDERALLY-LISTED SPECIES AND DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

Attached is a list of endangered, threatened, and proposed species that may occur in your project area. Your project area may not necessarily include all or any of these species. Under the ESA, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or its designated representative to determine if a proposed action "may affect" endangered, threatened, or proposed species, or designated critical habitat, and if so, to consult with the Service further. Similarly, it is the responsibility of the Federal action agency or project proponent, not the Service, to make "no effect" determinations. If you determine that your proposed action will have "no effect" on threatened or endangered species or their respective critical habitat, you do not need to seek concurrence with the Service. Nevertheless, it is a violation of Federal law to harm or harass any federally-listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species without the appropriate permit.

If you determine that your proposed action may affect federally-listed species, consultation with the Service will be necessary. Through the consultation process, we will analyze information contained in a biological assessment that you provide. If your proposed action is associated with

2

Federal funding or permitting, consultation will occur with the Federal agency under section 7(a) (2) of the ESA. Otherwise, an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA (also known as a habitat conservation plan) is necessary to harm or harass federally listed threatened or endangered fish or wildlife species. In either case, there is no mechanism for authorizing incidental take "after-the-fact." For more information regarding formal consultation and HCPs, please see the Service's Consultation Handbook and Habitat Conservation Plans at www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/index.html#consultations.

The scope of federally listed species compliance not only includes direct effects, but also any interrelated or interdependent project activities (e.g., equipment staging areas, offsite borrow material areas, or utility relocations) and any indirect or cumulative effects that may occur in the action area. The action area includes all areas to be affected, not merely the immediate area involved in the action. Large projects may have effects outside the immediate area to species not listed here that should be addressed. If your action area has suitable habitat for any of the attached species, we recommend that species-specific surveys be conducted during the flowering season for plants and at the appropriate time for wildlife to evaluate any possible project-related impacts.

Candidate Species and Other Sensitive Species

A list of candidate and other sensitive species in your area is also attached. Candidate species and other sensitive species are species that have no legal protection under the ESA, although we recommend that candidate and other sensitive species be included in your surveys and considered for planning purposes. The Service monitors the status of these species. If significant declines occur, these species could potentially be listed. Therefore, actions that may contribute to their decline should be avoided.

Lists of sensitive species including State-listed endangered and threatened species are compiled by New Mexico state agencies. These lists, along with species information, can be found at the following websites:

Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON-M): www.bison-m.org

New Mexico State Forestry. The New Mexico Endangered Plant Program: www.emnrd.state.nm.us/SFD/ForestMgt/Endangered.html

New Mexico Rare Plant Technical Council, New Mexico Rare Plants: nmrareplants.unm.edu

Natural Heritage New Mexico, online species database: nhnm.unm.edu

WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

Under Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, Federal agencies are required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and floodplains, and preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values. These habitats should be conserved through avoidance, or mitigated to ensure that there would be no net loss of wetlands function and value.
We encourage you to use the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps in conjunction with ground-truthing to identify wetlands occurring in your project area. The Service's NWI program website, www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html integrates digital map data with other resource information. We also recommend you contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for permitting requirements under section 404 of the Clean Water Act if your proposed action could impact floodplains or wetlands.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The MBTA prohibits the taking of migratory birds, nests, and eggs, except as permitted by the Service's Migratory Bird Office. To minimize the likelihood of adverse impacts to migratory birds, we recommend construction activities occur outside the general bird nesting season from March through August, or that areas proposed for construction during the nesting season be surveyed, and when occupied, avoided until the young have fledged.

We recommend review of Birds of Conservation Concern at website www.fws.gov/ migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Management/BCC.html to fully evaluate the effects to the birds at your site. This list identifies birds that are potentially threatened by disturbance and construction.

BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLES

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted under the ESA on August 9, 2007. Both the bald eagle and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are still protected under the MBTA and BGEPA. The BGEPA affords both eagles protection in addition to that provided by the MBTA, in particular, by making it unlawful to "disturb" eagles. Under the BGEPA, the Service may issue limited permits to incidentally "take" eagles (e.g., injury, interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior nest abandonment). For information on bald and golden eagle management guidelines, we recommend you review information provided at www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/guidelines/bgepa.html.

On our web site www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/SBC_intro.cfm, we have included conservation measures that can minimize impacts to federally listed and other sensitive species. These include measures for communication towers, power line safety for raptors, road and highway improvements, spring developments and livestock watering facilities, wastewater facilities, and trenching operations.

We also suggest you contact the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, and the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division for information regarding State fish, wildlife, and plants.

Thank you for your concern for endangered and threatened species and New Mexico's wildlife habitats. We appreciate your efforts to identify and avoid impacts to listed and sensitive species in your project area. For further consultation on your proposed activity, please call 505-346-2525 or email nmesfo@fws.gov and reference your Service Consultation Tracking Number.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- Migratory Birds

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office 2105 Osuna Road Ne Albuquerque, NM 87113-1001 (505) 346-2525

Project Summary

Consultation Code:02ENNM00-2022-SLI-0467Event Code:Some(02ENNM00-2022-E-01122)Project Name:Volcano MesaProject Type:DEVELOPMENTProject Description:Land development for future housing subdivisionProject Location:Volcano Mesa

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/@35.1876214,-106.73039671505356,14z</u>



Counties: Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse Zapus hudsonius luteus There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965</u>	Endangered
Birds	
NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196</u>	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</u>	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</u>	Threatened

Fishes NAME	STATUS
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow <i>Hybognathus amarus</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1391</u>	Endangered
Insects NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</u>	Candidate

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described <u>below</u>.

- 1. The <u>Migratory Birds Treaty Act</u> of 1918.
- 2. The <u>Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</u> of 1940.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the <u>USFWS</u> <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ <u>below</u>. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the <u>E-bird data</u> <u>mapping tool</u> (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found <u>below</u>.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</u>	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Grace's Warbler <i>Dendroica graciae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 20 to Jul 20
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</u>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420</u>	Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15
Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence ()

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

- 1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
- 2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum

probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (=)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

				probability of presence breeding season						survey	— no data	
SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable	+11 1 +	11++	++++	++++	++++		++++	++++	++++	++++	++ +	· + # + I
Cassin's Finch BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	++++	┼┼┽┃	 +	++++		++++	++++	++++	++ +	+++	++++
Evening Grosbeak BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	++++	++++	++++	++1+	++++	++++	<u></u> ++++	++++	++++	++++	• ++++
Grace's Warbler BCC - BCR	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++		++++	++++	I +++	++++	++++	- ++++
Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON)	++++	++++	++++	++++	+ +	1+++	++++	++1+	II ++	++++	++++	• ++++

Pinyon Jay BCC Rangewide (CON)

Virginia's Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <u>http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/</u> <u>birds-of-conservation-concern.php</u>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <u>http://www.fws.gov/birds/</u> <u>management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/</u> <u>conservation-measures.php</u>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <u>http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/</u> management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

<u>Nationwide Conservation Measures</u> describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. <u>Additional measures</u> or <u>permits</u> may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (<u>BCC</u>) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian</u> <u>Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen science datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Eagle Act</u> requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>AKN Phenology Tool</u>.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. This data is derived from a growing collection of <u>survey, banding, and citizen science datasets</u>.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: <u>The Cornell Lab</u> of <u>Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide</u>, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the <u>Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide</u>. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

- 1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
- 2. "BCC BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
- 3. "Non-BCC Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the <u>Eagle Act</u> requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the <u>Northeast Ocean Data Portal</u>. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the <u>NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical</u> <u>Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic</u> <u>Outer Continental Shelf</u> project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the <u>Diving Bird Study</u> and the <u>nanotag studies</u> or contact <u>Caleb Spiegel</u> or <u>Pam Loring</u>.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to <u>obtain a permit</u> to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAO "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.



Appendix S

Historical Properties and Places Data

No places of historic significance are known to exist within the project boundary.