ACTION ITEMS LIST

Initial Requirements:

General Contractor, Project Mgr, & Owner

1. Certify the SWPPP (Appendix A). Keep this Certification with your SWPPP.
   Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr.
   Date Completed: _____ Owner

General Contractor, Project Mgr, & Owner

2. Complete the NOI's on-line (Appendix B). Keep a copy of the NOI's authorization emails with the SWPPP. **NOI's are required to be submitted 14 calendar days prior to commencing construction activities.**
   Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr.
   Date Completed: _____ Owner

General Contractor, Project Mgr, & Owner

3. Complete the Site Notices (Appendix C).
   Date Completed:_____ Owner, Proj Mgr. and General Contractor

General Contractor Project Mgr, & Owner

4. Submit a copy of the NOI acknowledgements to the MS4 (Appendix D) via certified mail prior to commencing construction activities.
   Date Completed: _____ Owner and General Contractor

General Contractor Project Mgr, & Owner

5. Post a signed copy of the NOI acknowledgements and the Site Notices at the construction site in a location where it is readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities.
   Date Completed:_____ Owner and General Contractor

General Contractor Project Mgr, & Owner

6. Submit the Delegation Letter (Appendix E) to the U.S. EPA via certified mail and a copy to the MS4. Keep a copy with your SWPPP.
   Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr.
   Date Completed: _____ Owner

General Contractor

7. Complete and update the Major Construction Activities Schedule (Table 1), which is just before Appendix A.
   Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr.

General Contractor

8. Complete the Staff Training Log in Appendix H.
   Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr.

On Going Requirements:

General Contractor

9. Conduct periodic construction inspections (Appendix F) keeping copies of all such inspection reports in a separated folder from the SWPPP and record the Frequency of Inspections and the inspectors experience and qualifications.

General Contractor

10. Record changes to the SWPPP on the Update Form (Appendix G).

General Contractor And Project Manager

11. Add subcontractors to the Staff Training Log (Appendix H) if they have an impact on storm water discharges or any BMPs.
    Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr

General Contractor, Project Mgr. & Owner

12. When the conditions of the NOT are met, complete the NOT on-line (Appendix I). Also send a copy of the NOT acknowledgement emails to the MS4. Keep a copy with the plan.
    Date Completed: _____ General Contractor _____Project Mgr
    Date Completed: _____ Owner

KEEP THE SWPPP AND COPIES OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPTS AND SEND A COPY OF ALL SIGNED DOCUMENTS TO: swpppdocs@enviroserve.co

A

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

REGARDING

ALLSUP'S #000999 (ALBUQUERQUE, NM)

[BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC]

ALBUQUERQUE, NM

Prepared by

ENVIROSERVE

STORM WATER COMPLIANCE CONSULTANTS

October 27, 2022

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Appendices

1. Introduction

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is for Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM (Project). The location of the Project is shown on the site map in Appendix J. The SWPPP identifies potential sources of storm water pollution, describes the practices to be completed to prevent discharges of pollutants to storm water, and outlines the procedures to comply with the requirements of the NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.

1.1 Regulatory Background

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Baseline General Permit on September 9, 1992. This program is the means by which the EPA regulates discharges of potentially contaminated wastewater and storm water into waters of the U.S. through the issuance of permits applicable to specific sources. General Permits are available for coverage of certain industrial facilities, which have a relatively low potential for releasing pollutants into storm water. The Baseline General Permit expired on September 9, 1997.

On September 29, 1995, and amended on September 24, 1996, the EPA promulgated the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), which directed all facilities subject to the MSGP to prepare, retain and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to ensure proper management of potential sources of storm water pollution.

On July 6, 1998, EPA Region 6 reissued the NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities in Region 6. The NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities was modified on January 21, 2005 and expired on July 1, 2008. The NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities became effective on June 30, 2008 and expired on June 20, 2011. Subsequently, the NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities was issued and became effective on February 16, 2012 and expired on February 16, 2017. The latest NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities was issued and became effective on February 16, 2017, and will expire on February 16, 2022. This SWPPP is prepared under this latest NPDES General Permit. See Appendix K for a copy of this General Permit.

1.2 Operator Responsibilities

The Owner/Operator, BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC, and the Project Manager, Atwell, LLC, have "operational control over construction plans and specifications including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications", as described in Section 1.1.1.a of the

General Permit. The General Contractor, _____TBD_____, has "day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions", as described in Section 1.1.a.b of the General Permit. The General Contractor will be responsible for the implementation of the BMPs as described in this SWPPP. The overall responsibilities of the General Contractor and Owner are shown on the Action Item List at the front of this SWPPP.

Following is the contact information for the Operators:

Owner/Operator:

Company/Organization: BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC
Name/Title: Thomas Brown / Senior Managing Director
Address: 138 Conant Street, Ste 8
City, State, Zip Code: Beverly, MA 01915
Telephone Number: (515) 422-4040
Fax/Email: /
Area of Control: Operational control over construction plans & specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications.

Project Manager:

Company/Organization: Atwell, LLC
Name/Title: David Gilmore / Senior Program Director
Address: 2 Towne Square, Suite 700
City, State, Zip Code: Southfield, MI 48076
Telephone Number: (248) 447-2000
Fax/Email: /
Area of Control: Operational control over construction plans & specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications.

General Contractor/Operator:

Company/Organization: TBD
Name/Title:
Address:
City, State, Zip Code:
Telephone Number:
Fax/Email:
Area of Control: Day-to-day operational control of those activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions, including the authorization to direct workers at the site to carry out activities required by the permit.

Emergency 24-Hour Contact:

Company/Organization:
Name/Title:
Telephone Number:

Subcontractors:

See Appendix H for Subcontractor Listing.

1.3 Stormwater Team

Following is the contact information for the members of the Stormwater Team:

Owner/Operator: (Operational control over construction plans & specifications)

Company/Organization: BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC
Name/Title: Thomas Brown / Senior Managing Director
Telephone Number: (515) 422-4040
Email:

Project Manager: (Operational control over construction plans & specifications)

Company/Organization: Atwell, LLC
Name/Title: David Gilmore / Senior Program Director
Telephone Number: (248) 447-2000
Email:

General Contractor/Operator: (Day-to-day operational control of those activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions. Also responsible for taking corrective actions, where required.)

Company/Organization:
Name/Title:
Telephone Number:
Email:

SWPPP Preparation:

Company/Organization: EnviroServe
Name/Title: Allison Florence - Consultant with EnviroServe

Telephone Number: (512) 987-9584
Email: aflorence@enviroserve.co

Installation & Maintenance of Stormwater Controls:

Company/Organization:
Name/Title:
Telephone Number:
Email:

Site Inspections:

Company/Organization:	EnviroServe
Name/Title:	Allison Florence - Consultant with EnviroServe
Telephone Number:	(512) 987-9584
Email:	aflorence@enviroserve.co

1.4 Staff Training Requirements

Prior to the commencement of earth-disturbing activities or pollutant-generating activities, whichever occurs first, the following personnel must understand the requirements of the General Permit and their responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

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

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

- The General Permit deadlines associated with the installation, maintenance and removal of stormwater controls and with stabilization;
- The location of all stormwater controls on the site and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the General Permit's pollution prevention requirements, and;
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings and take corrective actions.

A Staff Training log is provided in Appendix H to document that the personnel required to be trained as per the General Permit have completed the appropriate training.

1.5 Plan Requirements

The SWPPP has been developed according to the provisions of the General Permit and is intended to:

- Identify actual and potential sources of pollution that may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the facility.
- Establish practices and necessary controls that will prevent or effectively reduce pollution in storm water discharges from the facility and that ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the General Permit.
- Describe how the selected practices and controls are appropriate for the Project and how each will effectively prevent or lessen pollution.
- Discuss how controls and practices relate to each other such that together they comprise an integrated, facility-wide approach for pollution prevention in storm water discharges.

1.6 Plan Availability

A copy of this plan should be kept on-site. If there is no place to store the SWPPP, the Site Notice must specify where the SWPPP is located so it can be made readily available for review by the general public, authorized U.S. EPA personnel and other governmental personnel upon request. The Site Notice to be posted in a safe, publically accessible location in close proximity to the construction site is provided in Appendix C.

1.7 Plan Maintenance

This SWPPP shall be modified, as often as necessary, and will be updated whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which may impact the potential for pollutants to be discharged through storm water. The U.S. EPA Region Director may determine, following a review or inspection, that the Plan is not sufficient and require that the Plan be revised to correct all deficiencies.

Modifications or updates to this SWPPP may also be required based upon inspections by the site operator, operators of the MS4, federal, state or local agencies approving sediment and erosion control plans, and authorized U.S. EPA personnel. Such modifications will be based upon a determination that the SWPPP is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in discharges authorized under the General Permit. An Update Form,which can be used to update or amend the SWPPP, is provided in Appendix G, along with a Street Sweeping Log to be used, if needed.

2. Site Description & Potential Contamination Sources

2.1 Site Description

The Project's location is on the northeast corner of 98th Street SW and Gibson Boulevard SW in Albuquerque, NM, as indicated on the Site Map in Appendix J. Also, see Appendix B for additional site information on the Paper NOI Form. The NOI must be submitted electronically using EPA's CGP NeT system (Appendix B).

2.1.1 Project Description

The Project includes site grading, the installation of utilities and drainage systems, paving, building construction and landscaping/site stabilization as part of the construction of a new Allsup's. Currently, the project area contains natural grasses and shrubs.

Construction activity will typically occur on Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM.

2.1.2 Disturbed Area and Runoff Coefficient

The Project is, approximately, 3.1 acres of which, approximately, 3.1 acres will be disturbed. It is not part of a larger common plan of development. The maximum area to be disturbed at any one time is expected to be 3.1 acres.

If offsite support areas (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas or borrow areas) are required, the acreage shown should be modified to include those areas. In addition, a modification to the SWPPP should then be prepared to describe the support activity, its location and the contact information for the support activity.

The pre runoff coefficient for the site is, approximately, 0.30. The post runoff coefficient is, approximately, 0.80. The runoff coefficients were determined based upon the existing (pre) and proposed (post) land use characteristics and weighted by area against the runoff coefficient for each land use. The land use runoff coefficient values follow the guidelines provided in the iSWM Technical Manual, which is part of the Integrated Storm Water Management (iSWM) program developed by the North Central Texas Council of Governments.

2.1.3 Soils

According to the NCSS (National Cooperative Soil Survey) Web site, the predominant soil type on this site is Bluepoint loamy fine sand. This soil type is a Hydrologic Soil Group A soil that has a low runoff coefficient due to high infiltration rates.

Information on the Sediment Control Plan for this project including sediment loss estimates for the preconstruction, during construction and post construction conditions are not included in the document and would need to be obtained from the Civil engineer, if required.

2.1.4 Major Construction Activities

The project phasing and major grading activities are described in Table 1 located after Section 5 of this SWPPP. The phasing of the related BMP installations is discussed in Section 3.2. If there are any other major earth disturbing activities beyond that shown in Table 1, maintain a record of the actual dates that major grading activities occur, when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease, and when stabilization measures are implemented.

2.1.5 Industrial Discharges

There are no planned storm water discharges from industrial facilities for the Project to on-site or near-site wetland or surface waters.

2.1.6 Watershed/Discharge Information and Outfalls

The Project discharges to the City of Albuquerque storm sewer system thence to the Rio Grande (NM-2105_51 – Tijeras Arroyo to Alameda Bridge). This site is in the City of Armijo-Rio Grande watershed as per the U.S. EPA watershed web site database. The primary outfalls are shown on the BMP map in Appendix J.

The Project does not discharge to any Tier 2, 2.5 or 3 Waters as listed in Appendix F of the General Permit.

This portion of the Rio Grande (NM-2105_51) is on the NM 303(d) list for impairments caused by E. Coli, Dissolved Oxygen, PCBs in Fish Tissue and Water Temperature. The probable sources of impairment include: Atmospheric Deposition, Avian Sources, Impervious Surface/Parking Lot Runoff, Municipal, Municipal Point source Discharges, On-site Treatment Systems, Wastes from Pets and Source Unknown.

There is no current TMDL report for the Rio Grande (NM-2105_51).

This project does not have a surface water located within 50 feet of the construction activity and as such does not have a buffer requirement.

2.1.7 Endangered Species & Historical Sites

There were no observed habitats at this site for the endangered or threatened species listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website for this county. See Appendix L for this listing. Furthermore, due to the urbanized nature of this site, the likelihood of endangered species habitats developing is very low.

There are also no historical sites at the proposed construction site. See Appendix M for the listing of Historic Places in this county from the National Register of Historical Places.

2.2 Identification of Non-Storm Water Discharges and Illicit Connections

It is possible that the following allowable sources of non-storm water discharges will occur from the site during the construction period:

- Fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Waters used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposed;
- Waters used to control dust;
- Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances;
- Pavement wash waters (where no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred);
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water;

- Foundation or footing drains; and
- Construction dewatering water that has been treated by an appropriate control.

All non-storm water discharges will be filtered using silt fences and or hay bales, at points capable of appropriately handling any suspected contaminates contained within the discharge. Hyperchlorinated water from water line disinfection cannot be discharged to the storm sewer.

For this project, non-storm water discharges will not be discharged to surface waters located on or near the site. If this condition changes, the location of such discharges will be noted on the BMP Map by the General Contractor.

2.3 Potential Sources of Pollution

Potential Pollutants	Onsite	Pollutant –Generating Activity
Trash	Yes	Collected at specific points on site.
Sediment/TSS	Yes	From construction activities.
Concrete Wash Out	Yes	From concrete trucks.
Sanitary Waste	Yes	From Port A Potties on site.
Paints/Sealers/Solvents	Yes	From painting activities.
Fertilizers/Pesticides & Other Chemicals	Yes	Used by landscaping company and other contractors during construction.
Grease/Oils	Yes	Used by heavy machinery during grading of site.
Oils	Yes	Used by machinery and tools during construction.
Glue/Tar	Yes	Used during construction.
Diesel/Fuel/Gas	Yes	Used by heavy equipment onsite
Concrete Curing Compound	Yes	Used during construction.
Joint Compound	Yes	Used during construction.
Brick Cleaning Solution	Yes	Used during construction.
Soil Stabilization Products	Yes	Used during construction.

2.4 Safe Drinking Water Act Compliance

As per the General Permit and the Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (UIC) Requirements, special consideration must be given for certain stormwater controls that may be classified as underground injection wells. This includes:

- Infiltration trenches (Where the hole is deeper than its widest surface dimension)
- Subsurface chambers (Designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater)
- Drywells, pits or sinkholes (Where the hole is deeper than its widest surface dimension)

For this project, there are no controls that would be classified as underground injection wells.

If this condition changes, then the applicable state agency or EPA Regional Office would need to be contacted.

3. Best Management Practices

3.1 General Best Management Practices (BMPs)

A number of baseline BMPs will be utilized. The following sections present descriptions of procedures that are to be implemented throughout the Project. All BMPs shall conform to the City of Albuquerque standards, unless otherwise indicated in the Civil Plans by Atwell, LLC. NPDES BMP standards are provided in Appendix N for guidance, reflecting best practices for BMP installation and maintenance.

3.1.1 Good Housekeeping

- Vehicles and equipment should be washed down when and if excess sediment accumulates on the vehicles to prevent the tracking of sediment onto the streets, if the construction entrance is not effective.
- Garbage, trash, and waste materials are to be collected for temporary storage in dedicated containers on a regular basis. Wastes are to be regularly collected from these containers and transferred to a covered container for transport to an approved disposal facility. Waste containers are to be covered during non-working hours and rain events.
- Material delivery and storage should be delivered and stored in a specific area to limit the amount of disturbed ground. The BMP map should be modified as required to show the location of the Material Storage Area (MSA).
- A site shall be designated for concrete washout on the map to limit the chance of the concrete washout coming into contact with storm water runoff if needed.
- Construction materials will be covered or stored in a covered area if practical.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
- Manufacture's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- Sediment shall be removed from sediment traps/sedimentation ponds before design capacity is reduced by 50%.
- Accumulations of sediment (if escaping the site) shall be removed at a frequency to minimize further negative effects and prior to the next rain event (when feasible).

- Pumped water shall be filtered if it is not retained on site.
- Stockpiles of sediment or soil, if applicable, will be protected from stormwater (including run-on) with a temporary perimeter sediment barrier or other measures as needed.
- Minimize the generation of dust, to the extent feasible, with the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques.
- Preserve native top soil where feasible.
- Minimize soil compaction in areas where final stabilization will occur.

3.1.2 Preventative Maintenance

- If equipment is fueled on site, fueling should be done in a way that would limit the chance of fuel spillage.
- In the event a spill or release is detected, the Construction Manager shall be notified.
- Frequent inspections of parked heavy equipment will be performed to identify and repair any leaks.
- All drums, tanks, and other containers are to be properly sealed and clearly labeled to help prevent spills to the storm water and to expedite clean up procedures.

3.1.3 Prohibited Activities

- Contaminated liquids should not be dumped onto pavements or gravel areas of the site where they would discharge along with storm water.
- Sensitive areas (eg. wetlands) of the site, if any, will be marked in order that access to these areas will be limited to prevent intentional or accidental intrusions.

In addition to the overall plan baseline BMPs outlined in the previous section, the following additional BMPs will be utilized. The BMP Map is located in Appendix J.

3.2 Sediment and Erosion Control

Erosion and sediment controls will be maintained to minimize erosion and the discharge of pollutants by:

- Controlling stormwater volume and velocity.
- Minimizing the amount of soil exposed during construction.
- Minimizing the disturbance of steep slopes.
- Providing buffers in areas that are in close proximity to a surface water.
- Preserving native topsoil.
- Minimizing compaction in post-construction areas.
- Directing stormwater to vegetated areas to maximize infiltration and filtering to reduce pollutant discharges, where feasible.
- Minimizing sediment track-out.
- Managing sediment or soil stockpiles.
- Minimizing dust.

3.2.1 Interim Sediment and Erosion Control Practices (Structural BMPs)

The following interim sediment and erosion control practices will be utilized:

Interim Practices	When	Where	Why
Silt Fence	Prior to site grading and during remaining phases of construction.	As noted on the Civil plans and BMP Map.	To keep sediment from leaving the site.
Construction Entrance	Prior to site grading and up to the paving phase of construction.	As noted on the Civil plans and BMP Map.	To keep sediment from leaving the site.
Inlet Protection (Existing Inlets)	Prior to site grading and during remaining phases of construction.	As noted on the Civil plans and BMP Map.	To keep sediment from leaving the site.
Inlet Protection (New Inlets)	Immediately after inlet construction and during remaining phases of construction.	As noted on the Civil plans and BMP Map.	To keep sediment from leaving the site.

In addition to the above, if applicable, the following interim sediment and erosion control practices may potentially be used:

Interim Practices	**When**	**Where**	**Why**
Maintain grassy areas	At the beginning of the project.	Grassed areas that may not disturbed until a later phase of construction.	To help filter runoff and reduce sediment discharges.
Cut back curb	As part of site grading.	Along streets, driveways or paved areas.	To keep sediment from leaving the site.
Mulching, seeding, sodding or hydromulch	To be determined by the General Contractor.	Where soil has been disturbed.	To control erosion.

Once final stabilization is achieved, all interim structural controls shall be removed. The Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be filed when final stabilization is achieved, and the interim structural controls are scheduled to be removed. The General Contractor may also submit an NOT if the project is turned over to the owner prior to the final stabilization provided the owner assumes the responsibilities as outlined in this SWPPP. The Owner would then submit an NOT when final stabilization is achieved.

Accumulations of sediment (if escaping the site) shall be removed at a frequency to minimize further negative effects and prior to the next rain event (when feasible).

3.2.2 Permanent Stabilization Practices/Post Construction Controls

The following permanent stabilization practices and post construction controls will be utilized:

Permanent Practices	When	Where	Why
Seeding, sodding or hydromulch	As soon as possible after the final grading phase.	As noted on the Civil plans.	To filter runoff and reduce sediment discharges.
Maintained grassy area	At the beginning of the project and during all phases of construction.	For those areas with grass prior to construction that are not disturbed.	To filter runoff and reduce sediment discharges.
Paved Surfaces	At the completion of the project.	As noted on the Civil plans.	To stabilize the area, control erosion and collect runoff.
Buildings and Other Permanent Structures	At the completion of the project.	As noted on the Civil plans.	To stabilize the area, control erosion and collect runoff.
Landscaped Areas	At the completion of the project.	As noted on the Civil plans.	To stabilize the area, control erosion and collect runoff.
Storm Drain System	At the completion of the project.	As noted on the Civil plans.	To collect runoff.
Detention Pond	At the beginning of the project after grading.	As noted on the Civil plans.	To reduce peak flow and sediment discharge.

Contractor shall seed all disturbed areas not covered by permanent structures and provide temporary irrigation, if needed, until growth of uniform, perennial vegetation (evenly distributed, without large bare areas) is established providing 70% or more of the cover provided by vegetation native to local undisturbed area.

3.2.3 Temporary and Permanent Stabilization Deadlines

Stabilization measures must be initiated "immediately" whenever earth-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site that will not include permanent structures.
Earth–disturbing activities have permanently ceased when clearing and excavation within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures has been completed.

Earth-disturbing activities have temporarily ceased when clearing, grading and excavation within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures will not resume (i.e., the land will be idle) for a period of 14 or more calendar days, but such activities will resume in the future. This 14 calendar day timeframe begins as soon as it is known that construction work on a portion of the site will be temporarily ceased. This includes sediment stockpiles or land clearing debris piles.

"Immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next business day following the day when the earth disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

For sites that disturb more than 5 acres or less, stabilization measures must be completed in no later than 14 calendar days. For sites that disturb more than 5 acres, stabilization measures must be completed in no later than 7 calendar days, unless disturbances on the site are limited to five acres or less at any one time, then the stabilization measures must be completed no later than 14 calendar days.

See Civil plans for the design specifications of the stabilization measures utilized for this project.

Examples of temporary practices that could be utilized include the following:

Temporary Practices	**When**	**Where**	**Why**
Seeding, sodding or hydromulch	"Immediately" after if it is determined that construction has permanently or temporarily ceased.	Disturbed areas.	To control erosion.
Mulch or other non-vegetative product, such as erosion control blankets	"Immediately" after if it is determined that construction has permanently or temporarily ceased.	Disturbed areas.	To control erosion.
Perimeter fencing around material storage area	"Immediately" after if it is determined that construction has permanently or temporarily ceased.	Around the perimeter of the material storage area.	To secure the material storage area.
Tarping	"Immediately" after if it is determined that construction has permanently or temporarily ceased.	Typically, over stored materials.	To protect the materials from rain and keep potential pollutants from becoming part of the storm water runoff.

3.2.4 Other Controls (Procedural BMPs)

Construction And Waste Materials	When	Where	Why
Roadway Cleanup	During all phases when sediment is deposited on public roadways as a result of construction.	All public roadways.	To prevent slippery road conditions and to keep sediment from leaving the site.
Solid Waste Management	During all phases.	Collect trash to specified points as shown on BMP map.	For sanitary, aesthetic and health reasons.
Concrete Waste Management	During paving phase, if applicable.	To be noted on the BMP Map, if applicable.	To reduce potential contamination of storm water runoff.
Dust Reduction Measures	During all phases, if needed.	Where earth is disturbed.	To control dust.
Concrete Cutting Materials	During construction and paving phase, if applicable.	At concrete cutting locations, if applicable.	To control dust and dispose of waste media.
Paints, Stains, Solvents and Sealants	During all phases, if applicable.	Store in the Material Storage Area. Keep sealed when not in use.	To reduce chances of contamination of storm water runoff.
Wash water Containment	During all phases, if applicable.	Where wash water may be contaminated.	To reduce chances of contamination of storm water runoff.
Hazardous Waste Removal	When hazardous material is no longer needed.	Remove from Material Storage Area.	To reduce chances of contamination of storm water runoff.

3.2.5 Off-Site Support Areas

If there are off-site support areas such as soil borrow or spoil sites, equipment storage areas and/or an asphalt/concrete plant that are used in conjunction with this project, this information shall be added to this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, showing the sediment and erosion control practices to be used. In addition, these areas shall be stabilized with permanent ground cover. The location of any off-site support areas will be added to the associated Site map in Appendix J if applicable.

3.3 Approved State, Tribal or Local Plans

The SWPPP is consistent with the requirements of applicable sediment and erosion site plans or site permits (if any), or storm water management site plans or site permits (if any) approved by federal, state, or local officials. The SWPPP will be updated to remain consistent with changes applicable to protecting surface water resources in such plans or permits (if any) for which written notice has been received.

Certain other environmental management plans may contain provisions for managing storm water. In some cases, it may be possible to build on elements of these plans that are relevant to the SWPPP. Examples of compatible environmental plans include the following:

Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC)*

OSHA Emergency Action Plan

404 Permit

If any of these other plans are required, updated or developed for the Project, their provisions must be compatible with the requirements of the General Permit and this SWPPP. The SWPPP should be updated to reflect these other plans if needed.

* An SPCC is required if there are stored oil and oil products above ground at capacities in excess of 1,320 gallons. See the Federal Regulations for further criteria and guidelines. It is recommended that the amount of stored oil or oil products on site be kept at a minimum.

4. Inspections, Spills & Record Keeping

4.1 Inspection and Maintenance Procedures

See Appendix F for the inspection frequency, the inspection schedule and the qualifications of the individual(s) who will be conducting the inspections.

Until the site is stabilized, inspections should be done every 14 days and when a rain event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred. Alternatively, the inspections can be done every seven days without conducting inspection after rain events or as determined by governmental authorities. The inspection frequency should be specified in Appendix F.

The inspectors shall use the Example SWPPP Construction Inspection Checklist in Appendix F, at a minimum, to record their inspections. Incidents of non-compliance should be indicated on this checklist. If no incidents of non-compliance are noted then the report must certify that the site is in compliance with the SWPPP and the General Permit. Periodic inspections are required to ensure that all BMPs are working correctly, do not need repair and that additional BMPs are not needed. The report must be completed within 24 hours of completing any site inspection. All records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years from the date the NOT is filed.

Periodic inspections should be conducted to maintain the BMPs as described in the Plan. Areas of the site to be inspected include such things as: disturbed areas that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for material storage that are exposed to precipitation, all interim-temporary-permanent stabilization practices, offsite support areas (if any), etc.

Corrective Actions are required when: (1) a stormwater control was never installed or was installed incorrectly, (2) discharges are not meeting water quality standards, (3) a prohibited discharge occurs, or (4) remedy of a permit violation. A Corrective Action Log is provided in Appendix G. When Corrective Actions are required, a report must be completed within 24 hours of discovering the triggering occurrence including the condition which was identified, the nature of the condition and the date and time the condition was identified and how it was identified. Additionally, within 7 days of discovering the triggering occurrence, a report must be completed including any follow-up actions taken and the dates of those actions, a summary of stormwater control modifications taken the date the modifications are completed or expect to be completed and a notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of the identified condition or corrective action.

Maintenance, corrections or repairs to the structural controls must be initiated immediately after discovering the problem and completed by the close of the next workday. If a new pollution prevention control or a significant repair is needed, it must be installed, or the repair completed by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. Controls that have been intentionally disabled, run over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately upon discovery.

The inspections are to be completed and signed by authorized, qualified personnel. Such personnel must be familiar with the SWPPP, the requirements of the General Permit in Appendix K and sediment and erosion control practices. Qualified personal must be knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention and possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality and the sills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the General Permit. The qualifications and experience of the inspector should be recorded on the form in Appendix F.

4.2 Plan for Spills and Releases

A spill is any incident in which oil, hazardous substances, industrial waste, or "other substances" contaminate or may contaminate surface water or ground water or be detrimental to human health, animal or plant life. The State of New Mexico has not established reportable quantity limits. The following are reportable quantities that are used in other states as a point of reference.

Material	**Release to:**	**Reportable Quantity**
Engine Oil, Fuel & Hydraulic Brake Fluid	Land	25 gallons
Engine Oil, Fuel & Hydraulic Brake Fluid	Water	Visible Sheen
Antifreeze	Land	13 gallons and/or 100 pounds
Battery Acid	Land or Water	100 pounds
Degreasers	Air, land or water	100 pounds
Gasoline	Air, land or water	100 pounds

Refrigerants	Air	1 pound

The following steps must be taken if spills or releases occur of reportable quantities as defined under New Mexico Environment Department regulations:

1. Notify the National Response Center (800.424.8802), if required by applicable law, and the Construction Manager as soon as you have knowledge of the spill. The New Mexico Environment Department Spill Response Team should also be notified, if required, within 24 hours at (505.827.9329) as required by applicable law. Local city officials should also be notified as required.
2. Take corrective actions as appropriate to contain and cleanup the spill and minimize contamination of the site. These actions may include the following as appropriate:

    - Assess the spill - Immediately determine the character, exact source, and amount of any released materials. Response personnel will determine the need for notification of authorities and regulatory agencies and make a determination regarding steps required to safeguard personnel (i.e., evacuation, personal protection, etc.).
    - Stop the flow at the source - After all required safety-related measures have been implemented, and if the potential for a further release still exists, then steps will be implemented to prevent further releases to the extent possible by cutting off the flow at the source. This may simply require the shutting of a valve or the righting of a drum. In some instances, more extensive repairs may be necessary in which case outside contractors may be contacted to stop the flow.
    - Spill containment - Immediately after determination of what safety precautions and containment equipment are required, then containment procedures will be implemented. Containment points include those perimeter outfalls that may be affected by the spill. In addition, portable booms, sandbags, and absorbent material may be place around storm drains to prevent contaminants from entering storm sewers.
    - Spill cleanup - To the extent practicable, spilled material should be retrieved and stored in leak-proof containers until proper disposal may be accomplished. Cleanup equipment includes pads, booms, and absorbent material. Contaminated equipment should be properly decontaminated of properly disposed. Depending upon the nature and extent of the release, the following procedures will be utilized:

- Whenever possible, dry clean-up methods, such as sweeping and absorbents will be utilized.
- When dry clean-up methods are not practicable or when the spilled substance is a liquid; booms will be used to prevent the release of the substance to the storm sewer system.
- If appropriate, liquids generated by spills and clean-up activities will divert to the sanitary sewer system. If the substance is inappropriate for the sanitary sewer system, a contractor will be employed to remove the substance.

- Dispose of contaminated material - Contaminated material shall be disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Exact means of disposal will depend upon the nature & volume of the contaminated material.
- Record spill event information - Ensure that a record of the spill event is made as soon as practicable after the event in order to recall as much detail as possible. The record should include the location of the spill, spill time, date, weather conditions, and duration of the incident. Also, a description of the type and amount of material spilled and recovered, a brief description of the cause of the spill and any environmental damage, a list of parties notified, and a description of response procedures will be kept. In addition, an evaluation should be conducted to determine measures that can be implemented to prevent a repeat of the incident.
- Replace used spill equipment - Following each spill event, the inventory of spill response equipment will be assessed and restocked as necessary.

3. The SWPPP must be updated within the 7 days to provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, the date of release and the corrective action taken. The plan also will be revised to reflect any changes in facility modifications or operating procedures resulting from the evaluation of the incident.

4.3 Record Keeping

All changes or modifications to the SWPPP, records of any inspection, or other related correspondence should be kept with the SWPPP. All completed reports, inspection forms, monitoring data, SWPPP, Construction Site Notice and other records shall be kept for at least three (3) years after the NOT is filed.

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Certification

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Certification

This SWPPP must be certified in accordance with Appendix I, Part 1.11 of the General Permit. For a corporation: By a corporate officer. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. This SWPPP has been certified in accordance with the requirements and the certification form is included in Appendix A.

TABLE 1

Major Construction Activities and BMP Installation Schedule

Phasing	Proposed Start Date	Proposed End Date	Actual Start Date	Actual End Date	Comments
BMP Installations					
Demolition/Clearing					
Grading					
Drainage System Installation					
Utilities Installation					
Paving					
Building Construction					
Landscaping					
Stabilization					
Permanent BMP Installations					

See EnviroServe Inspection Reports & BMP Map

Appendix A

NPDES General Permit
for
Discharges from Construction Activities

CERTIFICATIONS

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Certification of: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Certification of: Endangered Species compliance

Certification of: Historical Sites compliance

"I certify under penalty of law that this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

OWNER

BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC
Company Name

Thomas Brown
Printed Name

Senior Managing Director
Title

_____
Signature

_____
Date

NPDES General Permit
for
Discharges from Construction Activities

CERTIFICATIONS

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Certification of: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Certification of: Endangered Species compliance

Certification of: Historical Sites compliance

"I certify under penalty of law that this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

_____
Company Name

_____
Printed Name

_____
Title

_____
Signature

_____
Date

Appendix A - Continued

NPDES General Permit
for
Discharges from Construction Activities

CERTIFICATIONS

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Certification of: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Certification of: Endangered Species compliance

Certification of: Historical Sites compliance

"I certify under penalty of law that this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

PROJECT MANAGER

Atwell, LLC
Company Name

David Gilmore
Printed Name

Senior Program Director
Title

Signature

Date

Appendix B

The Owner and General Contractor are required to use EPA's electronic NOI system ("CGP NeT") to prepare and submit the NOI. Following is the link to the "CGP NeT" system:

https://npdes-ereporting.epa.gov/cgp

For a new project, you are considered covered, under the Permit, 14 calendar days after EPA has notified you that it has received a complete NOI.

See the attached link for additional information on using the EPA's CGP NeT system including a User Guide and Quick Start Guide:

https://epanet.zendesk.com

p

EPA NPDES
Storm Water Program

GENERAL PERMIT
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

NPDES ID / Permit Tracking Number:	
Operator Name:	BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC
Contact Name and Phone Number:	Allison Florence - Consultant with EnviroServe (512) 987-9584
Project Description: *Physical address or description of the site's location, and estimated start date and projected end date, or date that disturbed soils will be stabilized.*	**Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM)** Northeast corner of 98th Street SW and Gibson Boulevard SW in Albuquerque, NM Estimated Start Date: January 2023 Projected End Date: August 2023
Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan:	Construction trailer on site or call above number

If you would like to obtain a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site, contact Emily Halter at the EPA Office (halter.emily@epa.gov) (202)564-3324
If you observe indicators of stormwater pollutants in the discharge or in the receiving waterbody, contact the EPA through the following website: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations."

EPA NPDES
Storm Water Program

GENERAL PERMIT
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

NPDES ID / Permit Tracking Number:	
Operator Name:	
Contact Name and Phone Number:	Allison Florence - Consultant with EnviroServe (512) 987-9584
Project Description: *Physical address or description of the site's location, and estimated start date and projected end date, or date that disturbed soils will be stabilized.*	**Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM)** Northeast corner of 98th Street SW and Gibson Boulevard SW in Albuquerque, NM Estimated Start Date: January 2023 Projected End Date: August 2023
Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan:	Construction trailer on site or call above number

If you would like to obtain a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site, contact Emily Halter at the EPA Office (halter.emily@epa.gov) (202)564-3324
If you observe indicators of stormwater pollutants in the discharge or in the receiving waterbody, contact the EPA through the following website: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations."

EPA NPDES
Storm Water Program

GENERAL PERMIT
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

NPDES ID / Permit Tracking Number:	
Operator Name:	Atwell, LLC
Contact Name and Phone Number:	Allison Florence - Consultant with EnviroServe (512) 987-9584
Project Description: *Physical address or description of the site's location, and estimated start date and projected end date, or date that disturbed soils will be stabilized.*	**Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM)** Northeast corner of 98th Street SW and Gibson Boulevard SW in Albuquerque, NM Estimated Start Date: January 2023 Projected End Date: August 2023
Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan:	Construction trailer on site or call above number

If you would like to obtain a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site, contact Emily Halter at the EPA Office (halter.emily@epa.gov) (202)564-3324
If you observe indicators of stormwater pollutants in the discharge or in the receiving waterbody, contact the EPA through the following website: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations."

Appendix D

Send a copy of your NOI and NOT acknowledgements to the following MS4 as per number 4 and number 12 of your "Action Items for this SWPPP" at the front of this SWPPP.

City of Albuquerque
Storm Water Management Section
One Civic Plaza, 7th Floor
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 768-3830

Appendix E

Attached are two example delegation letters which are to be utilized to designate individuals who are delegated responsibility associated with implementation of this SWPPP.

The first letter can be used by the Owner to delegate responsibility to the General Contractor for implementation of this SWPPP and signatory authority associated with implementation of this SWPPP.

The second letter can be used by the General Contractor to delegate responsibility to an individual(s) for signatory authority associated with implementation of this SWPPP.

Signatory authority for the NOI or NOT cannot be delegated.

October 2022

"Director"
US EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Ave., Suite 1200 (6EN-W)
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

NPDES Storm Water General Permit
Delegating an "Authorized Representative"

Dear Director,

This letter serves to designate either an organization, person or specifically described position as an authorized person for signing reports, documents, certifications or other information as required to implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The responsibilities of this person/organization are delineated in the plan. The following person or position is hereby designated:

A Qualified Storm Water Inspector employed by EnviroServe

This letter is in reference to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Section 1.1 of the NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities effective on February 16, 2012.

"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 gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Thomas Brown	Senior Managing Director
Owner Name (BW Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC)	Title
Signature	Date

October 2022

"Director"
US EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Ave., Suite 1200 (6EN-W)
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

NPDES Storm Water General Permit
Delegating an "Authorized Representative"

Dear Director,

This letter serves to designate either an organization, person or specifically described position as an authorized person for signing reports, documents, certifications or other information as required to implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The responsibilities of this person/organization are delineated in the plan. The following person or position is hereby designated:

A Qualified Storm Water Inspector employed by EnviroServe

This letter is in reference to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Section 1.1 of the NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities effective on February 16, 2012.

"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 gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

General Contractor Signatory Name	Title
Signature	Date

October 2022

"Director"
US EPA Region 6
1445 Ross Ave., Suite 1200 (6EN-W)
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

NPDES Storm Water General Permit
Delegating an "Authorized Representative"

Dear Director,

This letter serves to designate either an organization, person or specifically described position as an authorized person for signing reports, documents, certifications or other information as required to implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The responsibilities of this person/organization are delineated in the plan. The following person or position is hereby designated:

A Qualified Storm Water Inspector employed by EnviroServe

This letter is in reference to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Section 1.1 of the NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities effective on February 16, 2012.

"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 gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

David Gilmore	Senior Program Director
Project Manager Name (Atwell, LLC)	Title
Signature	Date

Appendix F

Frequency of Inspections

The U.S. EPA regulations require that inspections be performed until the site is stabilized. Inspections should be done every 14 days and when a rain event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred. Alternatively, inspections could be done every 7 days without conducting inspections after rain events.

Some cities require inspections weekly and after a rain event of 0.5 inches or greater has occurred.

Indicate with an "X" below, what the frequency of inspections will be for this project:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

_____ Every 14 days and when a rain event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred.

__X__ Every 7 days without conducting inspections after rain events.

_____ Every 7 days and when a rain event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred.

Inspector Experience and Qualifications

Name: Trevor Ash

Experience: October 2004, Storm Water Compliance Experience
September 2014, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in September of 2014 which covered construction storm water regulations, requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, MSDEQ and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Violet Benoit

Experience: August 2013, Storm Water Compliance Experience
August 2013, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in August of 2013 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, and LADEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Jeremy Boucher

Experience: December 2004, Storm Water Compliance Education.
December 2004, Certified Storm Water Inspector
January 2005, Certified Storm Water Instructor
October 2008, EnviroServe Storm Water Inspector Certification
May 2010, City of Dallas Storm Water Management Workshop

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Program Manager
Qualified Storm Water Instructor

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in October of 2008

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ARDEQ, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ,
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls**.**

Name: John Bradshaw

Experience: 1983-1988, US Army Combat Engineer
Construction of Bridges, fortifications.
Destruction of bridges and fortifications using best management practice with focus to making the least amount of impact on the environment.
2015-2017, Construction experience at Wilshire Homes
October 2017, EnviroServe Storm Water inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Program Manager

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in October of 2017 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and the SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Mike Chernosky

Experience: September 2002, Storm Water Compliance Education
October 2002, Certified Storm Water Inspector
July 2004, City of Dallas Storm Water Management Education
October 2004, Certified Storm Water Instructor
April 2009, EnviroServe Storm Water Inspector Certification
May 2010, City of Dallas Storm Water Management Workshop

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Program Manager
Qualified Storm Water Instructor

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in April of 2009

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ARDEQ, CODPHE, FLDEP, LADEQ, MSDEQ, NCDENR, OKDEQ, SCDHEC, TCEQ, TNDOE.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls**.**

Name: Jeanie Furlow

Experience: July 2012, Storm Water Compliance Experience
September 2012, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in September of 2012 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ and MSDEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, MSDEQ
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Joe Gant

Experience: May 2015, Bachelor of Science in Geology
November 2017, Environmental Specialist at Jesco Environmental
September 2018, EnviroServe Storm Water Compliance Education
September 2018, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Inspector Manager
Bachelor of Science in Geology

Curriculum: EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ADEM. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, impl Ps), Erosion and Sediment Controls and CBMPP.

Name: Cinnamon Gooding, P.E., CPESC, CPSWQ, CFM

Experience: 2014-Present - Performing weekly stormwater pollution prevention plan inspections for Enviroserve on local projects, within the Monroe, LA area.
2011-Present, Design stormwater pollution prevention plans, performed periodic stormwater pollution prevention plan inspections for local entities for drainage projects.
2005-2011, Design stormwater pollution prevention plans, performed periodic stormwater pollution prevention plan inspections for clients such as Walmart (AZ, NV and CO) and Home Depots (AZ) to verify that the contractor was protecting the owners interest. Both clients were under consent decrees due to previous NPDES violations, and required yearly training in order to participate in their projects.

Qualifications: Louisiana, Professional Engineer, License No. 36410
Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), No. 4401
Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ), No. 618

Curriculum: Presented a 1 hour continuing education class for Wetlands Determination/Delineation and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control at the Louisiana Engineering Society - Monroe chapter, November 14, 2019.

Continuing Ed: - The CPESC and CPSWQ licenses require 8 hours of continuing education classes each year, in order to renew the license. The CPESC license was obtained in 2009 and CPESC license was obtained 2010.

- Past three years of continuing education credit courses associated with Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Stormwater Management course PDH 3 credit hours February 2019
- Attended Soil Erosion and Sediment Control class in Metarie, LA on October 10, 2018, held by Halfmoon Education 8 credit hours
- Drainage and Erosion Control PDH 12 credit hours September 2017.

Name: Jonathan Hancock

Experience: September 1983, Construction Experience
July 2018, EnviroServe Storm Water Training
July 2018, Storm Water Compliance Experience

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in July of 2018 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and the SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Robert Keller

Experience: May 2003, Storm Water Compliance Education.
May 2003, Certified Storm Water Inspector
October 2012, NCTCOG SWPP Practices during Construction
February 2013, Texas Watershed Steward Program
April 2013, NCTCOG Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
April 2013, NCTCOG Dry Weather Field Screening Training

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Inspector Manager
Qualified MS4 Storm Water Inspector
CESSWI

Curriculum: NCTCOG SWPP Practices during construction covered methods to prevent storm water pollution, selection, implementation erosion and sediment controls maintenance and removal of BMPs. Also covered EPA and TCEQ regulatory requirements and record keeping.

EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, TCEQ, OKDEQ, LADEQ, MSDEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

Name: Michael Kline

Experience: March 2016, Georgia Level 1A Fundamentals (Blue Card)
March 2016-18, SWPPP Inspector in Atlanta Metro Area for Xeritech, LLC
January 2017, Georgia Level 1B Advanced Fundamentals (Red Card)
April 2018, EnviroServe Storm Water Training

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector, Georgia Level 1A & 1B
GSWCC

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in April of 2018 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and the SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ, TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Dave Krauss

Experience: June 1999, Construction Experience
March 2007, Storm Water Compliance Experience
March 2007, Certified Storm Water Inspector
June 2013, EnviroServe Storm Water Training

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in June of 2013 which covered construction storm water regulations, requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Gunny LeBlanc

Experience: March 2006, Construction Experience
October 2007, Storm Water Compliance Experience
January 2008, Certified Storm Water Inspector
January 2010, Certified Storm Water Manager

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Program Manager

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in January of 2008 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ and MSDEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, MSDEQ, TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Jim Malone

Experience: June 1992, Construction Experience
June 1992, Erosion Control Experience
March 2001, Storm Water Compliance Education.
September 2004, Certified Storm Water Inspector
December 2004, City of Dallas Storm Water Management Education
January 2005, Certified Storm Water Instructor
July 2007, Certified Storm Water Inspector Trainer
October 2008, Attended Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector Training (CESSWI)

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Program Manager
Qualified Storm Water Instructor

Curriculum: Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ARDEQ, CODPHE, FLDEP, LADEQ, MDDOE, MSDEQ, NCDENR, OKDEQ, SCDHEC, TCEQ, TNDOE
Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Meagan Malone

Experience: March 2005, Construction Experience
March 2005, Certified Storm Water Inspector
July 2007, EnviroServe Storm Water Inspector Certification
March 2008, Certified Storm Water Program Manager
November 2008, Certified Storm Water Inspector Instructor
October 2008, Attended Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector Training (CESSWI)

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Qualified Storm Water Program Manager
Qualified Storm Water Inspector Instructor

Curriculum: Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ARDEQ, LADEQ, MDDOE, MSDEQ, OKDEQ, TCEQ. Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Jennifer Martin, CPESC

Experience: May 2011, B.S. Environmental Biology – University of N. Alabama
January 2012, Storm Water Training
September 2012, Certified Storm Water Inspector
May 2015, GIS Analyst Certificate
June 2015, EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training
October 2015, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control

Qualifications: B.S. Environmental Biology – University of N. Alabama
Qualified Storm Water Inspector
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control

Curriculum: EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ and MSDEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, MSDEQ, TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Chris Martinez

Experience: June 1999, Storm Water Compliance Experience
February 2004, Educational Storm Water Inspector for City of Dallas Storm Water
January 2005, Compliance Storm Water Inspector for City of Dallas Storm Water
August 2005, Environmental Manager Rodman Companies, LLC
March 2011, Compliance Storm Water Inspector for City of Dallas Storm Water
December 2014, Compliance Storm Water Inspector City of Dallas Storm Water
October 2018, EnviroServe Storm Water Compliance Training

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended City of Dallas Storm Water Compliance Training in February 2004, January 2005, March 2011, June 2012, May 2013, June 2014, EnviroServe Storm Water Compliance Training which covered construction storm water regulations, requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ADEM, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ . The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and the SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ADEM, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.
- Environmental Testing for pollutants using EPA procedures.

Name: Charley McKay

Experience: June 2010, Storm Water Compliance Experience
June 2010, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in June 2010 and July 2019 which covered construction storm water regulations, requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ADEM. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and CBMPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, OKDEQ
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Dana Michaud

Experience: 2000-2002, Water Resources Division, USGS
2007-2010, Construction/Development Project Management
April 2018, EnviroServe Storm Water Training
April 2018, Storm Water Compliance Experience

Qualifications: Quality Storm Water Inspector

- August 2019 ENVIROCERT Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector (CESSWI Certification Number 5636)

Curriculum: - Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in April 2018 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

- Attended Stormwater Homebuilder Compliance Training on NPDES Regulations in October 2018, BMPs for the preservation of water quality and The National Storm Water Quality Program.

- Complete review for Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector test in August 2019

Name: Robert Mills

Experience: October 2016, Storm Water Compliance Experience
October 2016, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in October 2016 which covered construction storm water regulations, requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ADEM. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and CBMPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, ADEM
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.
- Environmental Testing for pollutants using EPA procedures.

Name: Marco Pacetti

Experience: April 2016, EnviroServe Storm Water Training
April 2016, Storm Water Compliance Experience
May 2019, CI218 QCIS Qualified Storm Water Inspector Louisiana

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in April 2016 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Kirk Robbins

Experience: June 1978, Construction Experience
March 2006, Storm Water Compliance Experience
April 2013, Certified Erosion Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (CESSWI)
May 2014, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in May of 2014 which covered construction storm water regulations, requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ, OKDEQ and TCEQ
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Adam Roussel

Experience: June 2012, Storm Water Compliance Experience
September 2012, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in September of 2012 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ and MSDEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ and MSDEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Gordon Shaw

Experience: October 1980, Storm Water Compliance Experience
August 1984, Erosion Control Experience
September 2013, EnviroServe Storm Water Training
September 2013, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in September of 2013 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and the SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA, LADEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls

Name: Cameron Stover

Experience: June 2012, Storm Water Compliance Experience
September 2012, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in September of 2012 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and TCEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Name: Casey Willis

Experience: May 2008, Construction Experience
June 2010, Storm Water Compliance Experience
December 2011, Certified Storm Water Inspector

Qualifications: Qualified Storm Water Inspector

Curriculum: Attended EnviroServe's Storm Water Compliance Training in August of 2011 which covered construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and OKDEQ. The course also covered the principals and practices of selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls and SWPPP.

- Construction storm water regulations and requirements governed by the Clean Water Act, EPA and OKDEQ.
- Selection, implementation, maintenance and removal of Best Management Practices (BMPs), Erosion and Sediment Controls.

**********EXAMPLE**********

SWPPP Construction Inspection Checklist (page 1 of 2)

This SWPPP Inspection is for: (Project Name)_____

_____

Date of Inspection: _____

Time of Inspection: _____

Are the following items in compliance with the SWPPP?	Circle Yes or No	Note date of correction and action taken if necessary
Is there a copy of the permit with the SWPPP?	Yes or No	
Is a Site Notice posted at the entrance to the site?	Yes or No	
Is the inspector qualified and are the qualifications documented in the SWPPP?	Yes or No	
Do disturbed and/or storage areas show signs of erosion?	Yes or No	
At the outfall(s), are there signs of erosion?	Yes or No	
Are BMPs working properly? (If not, note location below.)	Yes or No	
Do BMPs need maintenance? (If so, note location below.)	Yes or No	
Did inspector inspect the entire site?	Yes or No	
Are any new BMPs needed? (If so, note location below.)	Yes or No	
Does the BMP Map need updating?	Yes or No	

If repairs or replacements are needed, the work should be initiated immediately and such work completed by the close of the next work day. If a new pollution prevention control or a significant repair is needed, it must be installed or the repair completed by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. Also, the SWPPP should be updated to reflect any changes to BMPs, any additional BMPs or any new controls within 7 days of any such change.

Note the weather since the last inspection report (Was there a significant rain event? What was the estimated length and rainfall amount of the event? Did any discharges occur?):

_____

_____

If discharges occurred since the last inspection, note the location and type of sediment or other pollutants:

_____

_____

Additional Notes or Incidents of Non-Compliance not described above:

_____

_____

_____

_____

"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 gather and evaluate 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 there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____	_____	_____
Printed Name /Title Inspector	Signature	Date

Update Form Appendix G

This Update Form applies to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Description of Change or Update	Map Updated?	Date When Updated	By Al Name/Title
Example: An off-site material storage has been added to the project.	Yes	8/16/19	Joe Smith/Project Manager

See EnviroServe Inspection Reports / BMP Map

Stabilization Activities Log

This Grading and Stabilization Log applies to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Description of Stabilization Measure and Location	**Date When Stabilization Measures Initiated**
Example: Sod to be laid along Main Street side of site between curb and sidewalk.	8/17/1

See EnviroServe Inspection Reports / BMP Map

Corrective Action Log

This Corrective Action Log applies to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Description of Corrective Action	**Date Correction Action was identified.**	**Date Correction Action was completed.**
Example: Low point along silt fence on the west side of the site was destroyed during rainfall event. Install stone overflow structure.	8/16/19	8/20/19

See EnviroServe Inspection Reports / BMP Map

Street Sweeping Log

This Street Sweeping Log applies to:

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Street Name	Date Swept	Swept By Whom	Comments
Main Street	8/16/19	Mr. Smith/(signature)	To control additional silt as indicated on map.

Staff Training Log/Subcontractors Appendix H

This Log is intended to be kept current with the names of the Stormwater Team and subcontractor(s) who must understand the requirements of the Permit and their responsibilities with respect to those requirements. The subcontractor(s) that will be engaged in on-site activities that may potentially affect storm water discharges should be identified below. Also, it should be indicated if this staff has been appropriately trained.

Project: Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Name/Company	Responsibilities	Has this person been trained on requirements?	Comments regarding training or qualifications.
	Inspections		Previously trained. Qualifications are documented in SWPPP.
	Installation & Maintenance of Controls and Corrective Actions		Previously trained. Experience on multiple projects.

Appendix I

Notice of Termination (NOT) Guidelines

1. Continue the inspections until the NOT is filed.

2. Achieve final stabilization as per the regulations (Uniform vegetative cover with a cover of 70% or more).

3. Remove all interim structural BMPs.

4. Remove all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction.

4. Conduct the final inspection.

5. Submit the NOT within 30 days of the final stabilization.

The Owner and General Contractor are required to use EPA's electronic NOI system ("CGP NeT) to prepare and submit the NOT.

Following is the link to the "CGP NeT" system:

https://npdes-ereporting.epa.gov/cgp

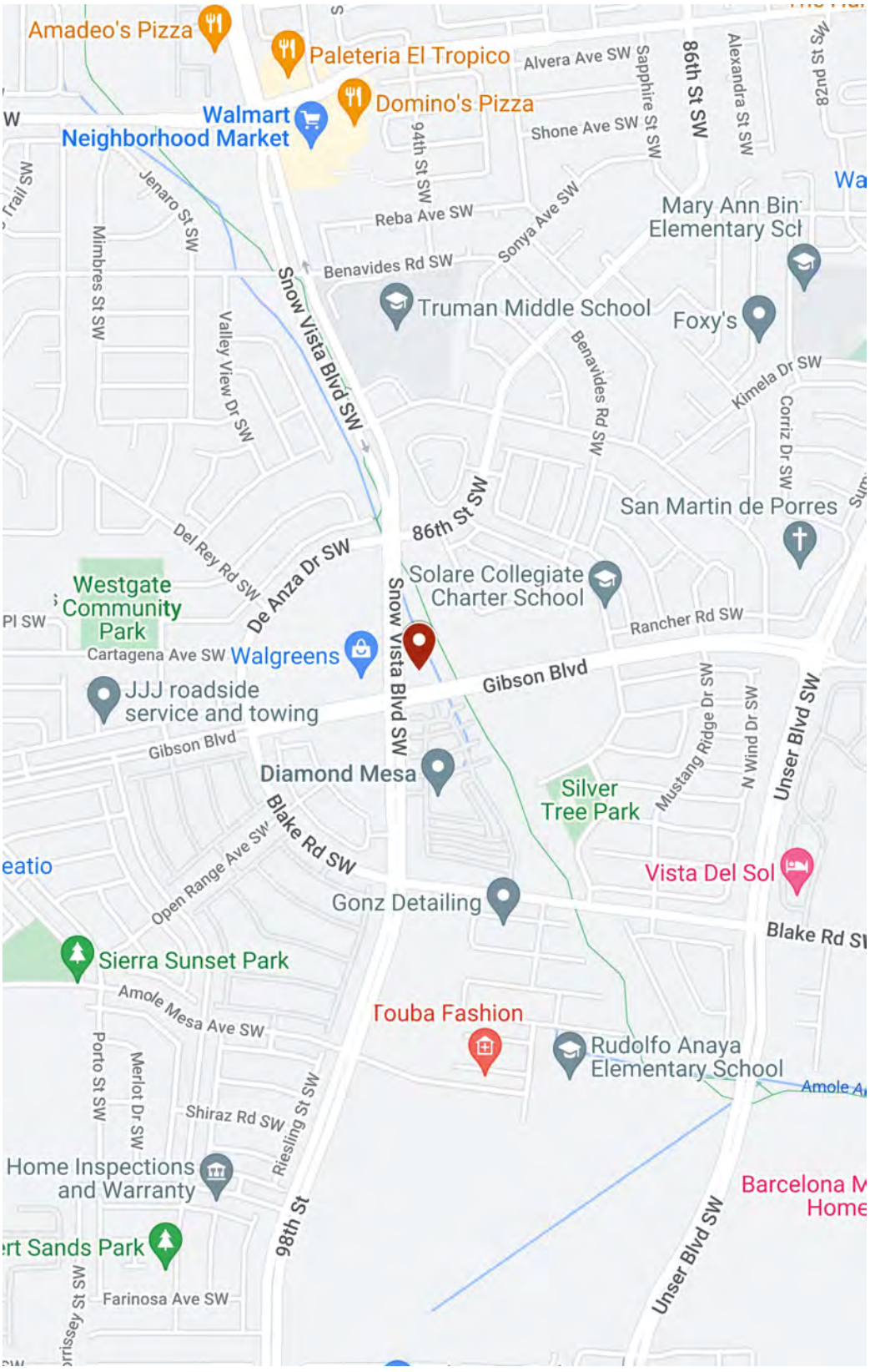
Also send a copy of the EPA NOT acknowledgement to:

City of Albuquerque
Storm Water Management Section
One Civic Plaza, 7th Floor
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 768-3830

Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM) in Albuquerque, NM

Project

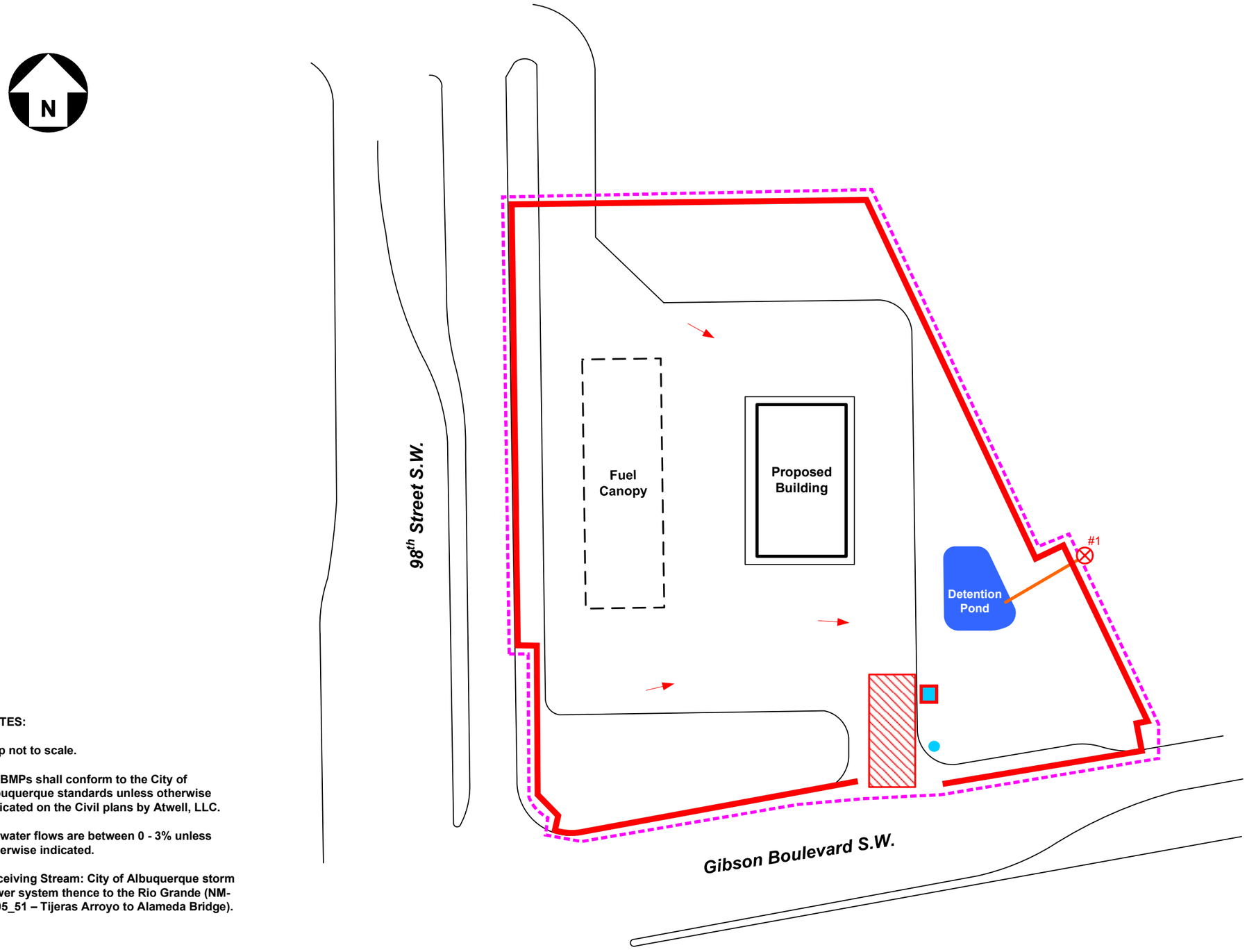
Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM)




Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM)
Walgreens
Google Earth
500 ft
N

BMP Map

Prepared (10/26/2022) AM



Legend

Grass Mesh/ Natural Vegetation	Storm Drain Pipe	Fuel Cell
Silt Fence	Flow Direction	Disturbed Area Boundary
Concrete Washout	# Outfall Location and #	Roll-Off Trash Containment
Construction Trailer	Posting Notice	Construction Entrance
Staging/Storage Area	Rock Rip Rap	Portable Toilet
Storm Inlet Protection	Rock Check Dam	Storage Container
Storm Inlet	Drainage Channel	

NOTES:

Map not to scale.

All BMPs shall conform to the City of Albuquerque standards unless otherwise indicated on the Civil plans by Atwell, LLC.

All water flows are between 0 - 3% unless otherwise indicated.

Receiving Stream: City of Albuquerque storm sewer system thence to the Rio Grande (NM-2105_51 – Tijeras Arroyo to Alameda Bridge).

Brookwood Gas & Convenience Retail, LLC

Allsup's #000999

Albuquerque, NM

ENVIROSERVE
STORM WATER COMPLIANCE CONSULTANTS

126 W. Church Street
Lewisville, TX 75057
(214)550.8800 / (888)800.SWP3

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

JAVIER LAUREANO
Digitally signed by 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 LIBERTZ
Digitally signed by CATHERINE LIBERTZ
Date: 2022.01.18 12:05:24 -05'00'

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

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

JEANEANNE GETTLE
Digitally signed by JEANEANNE GETTLE
Date: 2022.01.18 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
Date: 2022.01.18 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, ou=Environmental Protection Agency, cn=CHARLES MAGUIRE, 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 ROBICHAUD
Digitally signed by JEFFERY 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

DARCY OCONNOR
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

TOMAS TORRES
Digitally signed by 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.

CONTENTS

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 water[4] 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 https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates. You can also use EPA's Discharge Mapping Tool (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools) 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 AUTHORIZED[5]

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):

- **a.** Stormwater discharges, including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, associated with construction activity under 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14) or § 122.26(b)(15)(i);
- **b.** Stormwater discharges designated by EPA as needing a permit under 40 CFR §122.26(a)(1)(v) or § 122.26(b)(15)(ii);
- **c.** Stormwater discharges from 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

l. Uncontaminated construction dewatering water[6] 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 DISCHARGES[7]

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 https://cdx.epa.gov/cdx.

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.

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

Type of Operator	NOI Submittal Deadline[8]	Permit Authorization Date[9]
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.

[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 water[10], 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-of-way.[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 (https://permitsearch.epa.gov/epermit-search/ui/search));

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: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations."

2 TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

You must comply with the following technology-based effluent limitations in this Part for all authorized discharges.[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.

[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.

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

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 Drinking Water Mapping Application to Protect Source Waters (DWMAPS). 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 techniques[21] 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 controls[22] are implemented to minimize sediment track-out;

c. Implement additional track-out controls[23] 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 cover[27] 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:

---

[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.

[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.

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

b. 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 https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates 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 leak-proof 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 Completing Site 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 immediately[38] 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 https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eastlansing/library/pdf/WildlifeFriendlyErosionControlProducts_revised.pdf 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 immediately[41] 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 circumstances[45] 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 non-vegetative 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 https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates 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 measures[46] 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 REQUIREMENTS[47]

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 dewatering[54] 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 quality-based 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 https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools. 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 https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates.

[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 sediment-related 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 controls[59] 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 requirements[61]

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.**

i. 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 https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates, 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 average[63] 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) ÷ 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) ÷ 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) ÷ 3 = 48 NTU), and a separate weekly average for the one Monday to be 43 NTU (43 ÷ 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:

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

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

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) ÷ 6 = 41 NTU).

Table 4. Summary of Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.

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.

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 hours[67] 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 inches[69] 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 https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/.

[70] For snowfall measurements, EPA suggests use of NOAA's National Weather Service guidelines 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.

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 resume at the inspection frequency required 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 period[71] 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 snow within a 24-hour period. For any 24-hour period during which there is 0.25 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:

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.[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:

a. 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 condition[77] 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 persons[79] 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.

[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.

[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 SWPPPs. Regardless of whether there is a group SWPPP or multiple individual SWPPPs, 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.

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 and passed the exam. If personnel on your team elect to complete a non-EPA inspector 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 activities[86] 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 agency[91] 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: https://www.epa.gov/uic.

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 similar[94] 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 discharges[95] 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 width[97] 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 zone[98] 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, and "believed absent" if a pollutant has not been measured in an environmentalsample 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 non-potable 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 turbidity[100] 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 Elevation[101] 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 events[105], 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.

l. 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 NYR10I000 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

i. 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

a. 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.

b. 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 MIR10I000 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, to avoid transport of invasive species into areas surrounding the Reservation. Written certification 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 introduction of an 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).

ii. 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

iii. 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 Jeff.Harper@llojibwe.net 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 WIR10I000 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.

ii. 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/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/NRD_WaterQualityStandards_2011.pdf

iii. 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=6f44c371217e4ee8b5f1c2c705c 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=6f44c371217e4ee8b5f1c2c705c 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=6f44c371217e4ee8b5f1c2c705c 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
https://www.env.nm.gov/surface-water-quality/wqs/
https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/oem/?map=swqb

b. If construction dewatering activities are anticipated at a construction site and non-stormwater discharges of groundwater, subsurface water, spring water, and/or other dewatering water are anticipated, the Operators/Permittees must complete the following steps:

1. 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 provideddirectly 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, contactthe

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:

i. The SWPPP must include site-specific interim and permanent stabilization, managerial, and structural solids, erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) and/or other controls that are designed to prevent to the maximum extent practicable an increase in the sediment yield and flow velocity from pre-construction, pre-development conditions to assure thatapplicable 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 generallyaccepted (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, pre-development 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 inthe 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 NMR10I000 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

!SA 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
noah.kaniatohe@ohkay.org

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 thecorrective 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 atthe 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 withinthe 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): rosebrough@sanidapueblo.nsn.us
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 NOI 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@puebloftesuque.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 tothe 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 OKR10I000 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)

iii. 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 MTR10I000 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 pre-construction 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 loose-weave 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 CAR10I000 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)

h. All operators/owners shall comply with the general design criteria for best management practices (BMPs) acceptable for meeting the Construction and Post-construction 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 I00 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

l. 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 of2007 (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)(I); and
- **ii.** In Surface Waters, Category S-1 High 22 GAR Chapter 5 §5102(c)(I)

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 IDR10I000 Indian country within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands (see Region 9)

a. Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

i. 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 ORR10I000 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/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals.

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	pH	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.

l. 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.

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503 **Pollution Control Hearings Board** 1111 Israel RD SW STE 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	**Department of Ecology** Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608 **Pollution Control Hearings Board** PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

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 WAR10I000 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 obtaina 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.

ii. 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 I996 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 (Brandon.reynon@puyalluptribe-nsn-gov), Tribe's Historic Preservation Officer or Jennifer Keating (Jennifer.keating@puyalluptribe-nsn.gov), 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.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Endangered Species List

Back to Start

List of species by county for New Mexico:

Counties Selected: Bernalillo

Select one or more counties from the following list to view a county list:

Bernalillo
Catron
Chaves
Cibola
Colfax

View County List

Bernalillo County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Group	Listing Status	Species Image	Species Distribution Map	Critical Habitat	More Info
bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Birds	DM				P
black-footed ferret	*Mustela nigripes*	Mammals	E, EXPN				P
Mexican spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis lucida*	Birds	T			Final	P
Rio Grande silvery minnow	*Hybognathus amarus*	Fishes	E			Final	P
southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Birds	E				P
yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	Birds	C				P

National Register of Historical Places

www.nationalregisterofhistoricalplaces.com

NEW MEXICO - Bernilillo County

Albuquerque Municipal Airport Building, Old (added 1989 - Building - #89000348)
Also known as William Cutter Memorial Building
2920 Yale Blvd. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Albuquerque Veterans Administration Medical Center ** (added 1983 - District - #83001614)
2100 Ridgecrest, SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Aldo Leopold Neighborhood Historic District (added 2002 - District - #02001164)
Also known as Huning Place Addition
105-135 Fourteenth St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Allen, W. P., House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84003943)
3609 Twelfth St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Alvardo Hotel Complex *** (added 1970 - Building - #70000902)
110 1st St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Anaya, Gavino, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002840)
2939 Duranes Rd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Archeological Site No. LA 290 ** (added 1985 - Site - #85003618)
Also known as Mann Site;LA290
Address Restricted, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Information Potential

Armijo, Juan Cristobal, Homestead (added 1982 - Building - #82003309)
Also known as Hacienda del Lago, Outlook Ranch
207 Griegos Rd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering

Armijo, Salvador, House *** (added 1976 - Building - #76001191)
Also known as Santiago Baca Homestead
618 Rio Grande Blvd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Art Annex ** (added 1988 - Building - #88001540)
NE corner of Central Ave. and Terrace St., UNM, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Aztec Auto Court ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001217)
Also known as Aztec Lodge

3821 Central Ave. NE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Barela, Adrian, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002843)
7618 Guadalupe Trail, NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Barela-Bledsoe House ** (added 1979 - Building - #79001534)
7017 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Barelas--South Fourth Street Historic District (added 1997 - District - #97000774)
4th St. from Stover Ave. to Bridge St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Bottger, Charles A., House (added 1983 - Building - #83001615)
110 San Felipe, NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Building at 701 Roma NW (added 1985 - Building - #85000375)
701 Roma, NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering

Carlisle Gymnasium ** (added 1988 - Building - #88001541)
UNM campus W of Yale Blvd., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Carnes, Chester, House ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002529)
701 13th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Castle Apartments (added 1986 - Building - #86000219)
1410 Central SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Chavez, Juan de Dios, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002847)
205 Griegos Rd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Chavez, Juan, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002849)
7809 4th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Chavez, Rumaldo, House (added 1980 - Building - #80002530)
Also known as See Also:Albuquerque North Valley MRA
10023 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Coronado School (added 1996 - Building - #96001383)
601 4th St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Cottage Bakery ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001218)
Also known as Spot Ice Cream Company
2000 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Davis House (added 1980 - Building - #80002531)
Also known as "House Beautiful"
704 Parkland Circle, SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

De Anza Motor Lodge (added 2004 - Building - #04000375)
4301 Central Ave. NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Architecture/Engineering

De Garcia, Tomasa Griego, House (added 1979 - Building - #79001535)
Also known as Koeber House
6939 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Dietz, Robert, Farmhouse ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002852)
4117 Rio Grande Blvd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Eighth Street-Forrester District ** (added 1980 - District - #80002532)
Roughly bounded by Mountain Rd., Lomas Blvd., Forrester and 7th Sts., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

El Campo Tourist Courts ** (added 1994 - Building - #93001465)
5800 Central Ave. SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

El Vado Auto Court ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001214)
Also known as El Vado Motel
2500 Central Ave. SW., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Eller Apartments ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002855)
113-127 8th St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Employees' New Dormitory and Club ** (added 1982 - Building - #82003310)
Also known as Building 232,Albuquerque Indian School,Bureau Of Indian Affa
Albuquerque Indian School Campus, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Enchanted Mesa Trading Post ** (added 1998 - Building - #97001595)
9612 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Estufa ** (added 1988 - Structure - #88001542)
SE corner of University Blvd. and Grand Ave., UNM, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Federal Building (added 1980 - Building - #80002533)
Also known as Old Courthouse Building
421 Gold Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

First Methodist Episcopal Church *** (added 1976 - Building - #76001192)
Also known as Friendship Hall
3rd St. and Lead Ave., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

First National Bank Building ** (added 1979 - Building - #79003127)
217-233 Central Ave., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Foraker, C. M., Farmhouse ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002858)
905 Menaul Blvd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering

Fourth Ward District ** (added 1980 - District - #80002534)
Also known as See Also:Spitz, Berthold, House;O'Reilly, J.H., House
Roughly bounded by Central Ave., Lomas Blvd., 8th and 15th Sts., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Garcia, Juan Antonio, House (added 1982 - Building - #82003311)
Also known as Tappan House
7442 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Gladding, James N., House (added 1980 - Building - #80002535)
Also known as Kenneth Adams House
643 Cedar St., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Gomez, Refugio, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002864)
7604 Guadalupe Trail, NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Grande, Charles, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002866)
4317 Grande St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Gurule, Delfinia, House ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002536)
306 16th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Gymnasium-Auditorium Building ** (added 1988 - Building - #82003312)
Also known as Building 210,Albuquerque Indian School
Albuquerque Indian School Campus, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Harwood School ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002537)
1114 7th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Hayden, A. W., House ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002538)
609 Marble St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Hendren Building (added 2000 - Building - #99001678)
3001 Monte Vista Blvd. NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Hilltop Lodge ** (added 1998 - Building - #97001597)
5410 Central Ave. SW., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Hodgin Hall ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001803)
Also known as University Hall
University of New Mexico campus, Albuquerque Mountain
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Holy Child Church ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001810)
Off I-40, Tijeras
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Hope Building (added 1980 - Building - #80002539)
220 Gold St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Horn Oil Co. and Lodge ** (added 1998 - Building - #97001591)
Also known as El Paso Motel;Blue Moon Cafe;Plaza Mexico Lindo
1720 Central Ave., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Hudson House (added 1982 - Building - #82003313)
Also known as Forsythe Home
817 Gold Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Huning Highlands Historic District ** (added 1978 - District - #78001804)
Bounded by Grand Ave., I-25, Iron Ave. and AT & SF RR, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Ilfield, Charles, Company Warehouse *** (added 1978 - Building - #75002130)
200 1st St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Isleta Pueblo *** (added 1975 - District - #75001162)
Also known as Tuei
U.S. 85, Isleta
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event

Jones Motor Company ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001219)
3226 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Jonson Gallery and House (added 2002 - Building - #02000050)
1909 Las Lomas Rd. NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event

Kimo Theater ** (added 1977 - Building - #77000920)
421 Central Ave., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Kress, S. H., Building ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002871)
414--416 Central Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Kromer House (added 1982 - Building - #82001048)
1024 El Pueblo Rd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

La Mesa Motel ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001220)
7407 Central Ave. NE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

La Puerta Lodge ** (added 1998 - Building - #97001596)
9710 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

LaGlorieta House ** (added 1983 - Building - #83001616)
1801 Central Ave., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event

Las Imagines Archeological District--Albuquerque West Mesa Escarpment *** (added 1986 - District - #86003142)
Address Restricted, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event

LeFeber, Charles, House ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002540)
313 5th St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Lembke House (added 1980 - Building - #80002541)
312 Laguna St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Leverett, William J., House (added 1986 - Building - #86000221)
301 Dartmouth NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering

Lewis, Charles W. Building (added 1979 - Building - #79001533)
1405--1407 2nd St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Lopez, Hilario, House ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002542)
208 16th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Los Candelarias Chapel-San Antonio Chapel ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002844)
1934 Candelaria Rd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Los Duranes Chapel ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002854)
2601 Indian School Rd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering
Los Griegos Historic District ** (added 1984 - District - #84002874)

Griegos Rd. and Rio Grande Blvd., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Los Poblanos Historic District *** (added 1982 - District - #82003321)
Also known as See Also:Albuquerque North Valley MRA
NM 194, Los Ranchos
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event

Los Tomases Chapel ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002876)
3101 Los Tomases, NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event

Lucero y Montoya, Francisco, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002880)
Also known as Casa de la Torre
9742 4th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Luna Lodge ** (added 1998 - Building - #98000600)
9019 Central Ave. NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Maisel's Indian Trading Post ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001215)
510 Central Ave. SW., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Mann, Henry, House ** (added 1980 - Building - #80002543)
723 14th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Manzano Court Addition Historic District (added 2004 - District - #03001234)
1000-1025 Manzano Court NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

McCanna-Hubbell Building ** (added 1982 - Building - #82003314)
Also known as Albuquerque Gas & Electric Co. Building, Public Service Buil
418--424 Central, SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Menaul School Historic District ** (added 1983 - District - #83001617)
Roughly bounded by Broadway, Claremont, Edith, and Menaul Aves. and 301 Menaul Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event

Milne, John, House ** (added 1986 - Building - #86000223)
804 Park Ave. SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person

Modern Auto Court ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001221)
Also known as Nob Hill Motel
3712 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Monte Vista Fire Station ** (added 1987 - Building - #87001121)
Also known as Fire Station No. 3
3201 Centra Ave. NE, Albuqerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Monte Vista School (added 1981 - Building - #81000399)
3211 Monte Vista Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Monte Vista and College View Historic District (added 2001 - District - #01000770)
Roughly bounded by Girard and Lomas Blvds, Morningside Dr., Copper Ave., Campus and Monte Vista Blvds., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

National Humane Alliance Animal Fountain (added 1986 - Object - #86003120)
Also known as Hermon Lee Ensign Fountain
615 Virginia Ave. SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event

New Mexico-Arizona Wool Warehouse ** (added 1981 - Building - #81000400)
Also known as Wool Warehouse,Bond Warehouse
520 1st St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event

Newlander Apartments (added 2000 - Building - #99001677)
Also known as Fifield Apartments
616 Coal Ave., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Nob Hill Business District (added 1994 - - #84004143)
3500 Central Ave. SE, Albuquerque

Nordhaus, Robert, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002883)
6900 Rio Grande Blvd., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

O'Rielly, J. H., House (added 1979 - Building - #79003442)
220 9th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Occidental Life Building ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001805)
119 3rd Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Old Armijo School (added 1982 - Building - #82003315)
1021 Isleta Blvd., SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Old Hilton Hotel (added 1984 - Building - #84002868)
Also known as Plaza Hotel;La Posada de Albuquerque
125 2nd St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Old Post Office (added 1980 - Building - #80002544)
123 4th St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002884)
Also known as State Register Site 414
7813 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Our Lady of the Angels School ** (added 1984 - Building - #84000426)
Also known as Sister Blandina School;The Sand Pebble
320 Romero St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Pacific Desk Building (added 1980 - Building - #80002545)
Also known as Andreas Romero Building
213-215 Gold Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Pearce, John, House (added 1980 - Building - #80002546)
718 Central Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Petroglyph National Monument (added 1990 - - #01000279)
6001 Unser Blvd. NW, Albuquerque
Owner: Federal

Piedras Marcadas Pueblo (LA 290) ** (added 1990 - Site - #90000160)
Also known as LA 290;Mann Site
Address Restricted, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event

Pig 'n Calf Lunch ** (added 1994 - Building - #93001222)
Also known as Pig Stand Cafe;Univeristy Cafe
2106 Central Ave. SE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

President's House ** (added 1988 - Building - #88001543)
NE corner of Roma Ave. and Yale Blvd., UNM, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Pyle, Ernie, House *** (added 1997 - Building - #97001103)
Also known as Ernie Pyle Library
900 Girard Blvd., SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person

Rancho de Carnue Site *** (added 1977 - Site - #77000921)
Also known as LA 12315,Laboratory of Anthropology, Sante Fe, New Mexico
Address Restricted, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event

Raynolds, Sara, Hall ** (added 1988 - Building - #88001544)
UNM campus on Terrace St. north of Central Ave., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Rio Puerco Bridge ** (added 1997 - Structure - #97000735)
Also known as NMSHTD #2530
I-40 over the Rio Puerco, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Romero, Felipe, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002885)
7522 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Roosevelt Park (added 1996 - Site - #96001384)
Also known as Terrace Park
Jct. of Coal and Spruce Aves., SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Rosenwald Building ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001806)
320 Central Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Route 66, State maintained from Albuquerque to Rio Puerco ** (added 1997 - Structure - #97001396)
Also known as Laguna cut off
Rte. 66. West Central exit at I-40 to the Rio Puerco Bridge, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event

Saint Joseph 1930 Hospital ** (added 1982 - Building - #82003316)
Also known as Old Saint Joe's
715 Grand, NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

San Antonio Church and Cemetery (added 1997 - Building - #96001607)
Jct. of NM 14 and NM 536, NW corner, San Antonito
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

San Felipe de Neri Church ** (added 1969 - Building - #69000140)
Also known as San Francisco Xavier,San Felipe Apostol
Old Town Plaza, NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

San Ignacio Church (added 1979 - Building - #79001536)
1300 Walter St., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Santa Barbara School (added 1989 - Building - #89001590)
Also known as APS Special Services Annex
1420 Edith Blvd., NE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Scholes Hall ** (added 1988 - Building - #88001545)
UNM campus S of Roma Ave., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Second United Presbyterian Church (added 1984 - Building - #84000563)
Also known as La Segunda Iglesia Presbyteriana Unida;Second Church
812 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Shalit, Samuel, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002888)
5209 4th St., NW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Shoup Boardinghouse (added 1983 - Building - #83001618)
Also known as Romero Apartments
707 1st St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Silver Hill Historic District (added 1986 - District - #86002414)
Also known as Terrace Addition;Terrace Heights;Buena Vista Heights
Roughly bounded by Central Ave., Yale Blvd., Lead Ave., and Sycamore St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Simms Building ** (added 1998 - Building - #97001653)
400 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Skinner Building (added 1980 - Building - #80004485)
722--724 Central Ave. and 108 8th St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Solar Building *** (added 1989 - Building - #89001589)
Also known as Bridgers & Paxton Office Building
213 Truman St., NE., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Southern Union Gas Company Building (added 2004 - Building - #04000252)
723 Silver Ave. SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Southwestern Brewery and Ice Company ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001807)
601 Commercial St., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Spitz, Berthold, House *** (added 1977 - Building - #77000922)
Also known as See Also:Albuquerque Downtown Neighborhoods MRA
323 N. 10th St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event

Springer Building (added 1980 - Building - #80002547)
121 Tijeras Ave., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Spruce Park Historic District (added 1982 - District - #82003317)
Also known as Spruce Park Neighborhood; Old Country Club Addition
Roughly bounded by University Blvd., Grand Ave., Las Lomas Rd. and Cedar St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Sunshine Building (added 1985 - Building - #85003619)
120 Central Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Superintendent's House, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001808)
1023 S. 2nd St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Tafoya, Domingo, House (added 1980 - Building - #80002528)
Also known as See Also:Albuquerque North Valley MRA
10021 Edith Blvd., NE, Alameda
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Tewa Lodge ** (added 1998 - Building - #98000599)
5715 Central Ave. NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Tower Courts ** (added 1993 - Building - #93001216)
2210 Central Ave. SW., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

University of New Mexico Lodge, Building 219 Albuquerque Indian School ** (added 1990 - Building - #82003318)
Albuquerque Indian School Campus, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering

Vigil, Antonio, House ** (added 1978 - Building - #78001809)
Also known as Baca House
413 Romero St., Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Washington Apartments (added 1982 - Building - #82003319)
1002--1008 Central Ave., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Werner-Gilchrist House (added 1982 - Building - #82003320)
Also known as Gilchrist House
202 Cornell, SE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

West San Jose School (added 1996 - Building - #96001385)
Also known as Riverview School
1701 4th St., SW, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event

Zeiger, Charles, House ** (added 1984 - Building - #84002889)
3200 Edith Blvd., NE, Albuquerque
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering

Appendix N

The BMP descriptions that follow were obtained from the National Pollution Discharge Elimination Manual, November 2002, located on the City of Albuquerque website. These descriptions are for reference and example and are not all-inclusive. Additional BMPs, approaches and methodologies are described in the Manual.

Variations to these BMPs, approaches and methodologies may be required to adapt to varying site conditions and design considerations.

Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation

DESCRIPTION

As a BMP, temporary seeding/vegetation is used to establish a temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas by seeding with appropriate rapidly growing annual vegetation, annual grasses, small grains, or legumes. This short-term vegetative area will reduce erosion and sedimentation on disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized within an acceptable period of time. Temporary seeding will also reduce problems associated with mud and dust from construction activities on bare, unprotected soil surfaces.

PRIMARY USE

Temporary seeding should be considered for disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized or have work performed thereon for a period of 21 days or more. Such areas include denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, berms, temporary embankments, excavation slopes, etc. As a temporary control, vegetation is used to stabilize stockpiles and barren areas that are inactive for long periods of time. As a permanent control, grasses and other vegetation provide good protection for the soil, along with some filtering for overland runoff. Subjected to acceptable runoff velocities, vegetation can provide a good method of permanent storm water management, as well as a visual amenity to the site.

Other BMPs may be required to assist in the establishment of vegetation. These other techniques include erosion control matting; swales and dikes to direct flow around newly seeded areas; and proper grading to limit runoff velocities during construction.

APPLICATIONS

Planting should take place when conditions are most favorable for growth (as long as the planting does not interfere with the schedule of other activities and/or regulatory requirements). Before seeding, other erosion control practices such as dikes, basins, and surface runoff-control measures (e.g., interceptor dikes and swales, etc.) should be installed. Temporary bale barriers and silt fences may have to be placed/replaced after seeding operations, since they may get in the way of the machinery. However, use common sense to coordinate operations to maximize the effectiveness of the erosion control measures. Temporary seeding may not be an effective practice in arid and semi-arid regions where the climate prevents fast plant establishment. In those areas, or when seasonal planting restrictions prohibit, temporary mulching may be better for the short term.

For further information, refer to Section 632 of *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department [NMSHTD] 2000).

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- ✓ Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- ✓ Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation (continued)

All seeded areas should be covered with mulch to provide protection from the weather. Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good. If the plants do not grow quickly or thick enough to prevent erosion, the area should be reseeded as soon as possible.

Temporary seed selection should take into account the season and location. Specific seed mixes can usually be found in the construction plans. The plans and specifications should reflect temporary seeding locations, quantities, and pay items. For suggested seed types, see Appendix D, Guidance on Seed Selection and Seeding of Temporary Vegetation on Disturbed Areas.

Native grasses should not be used for temporary seeding. Irrigation or a temporary watering facility should be provided. Seed should be selected in accordance with local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) rules.

Vegetative techniques can and should apply to every construction project, with few exceptions. Vegetation effectively reduces erosion in swales, stockpiles, berms, mild to medium slopes, and along roadways. Vegetative strips can provide some protection when used as a perimeter control for utility and site development construction.

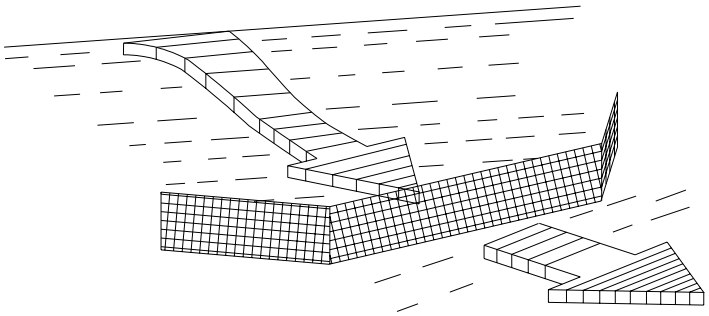
Surface Preparation

- Interim or final grading must be completed prior to seeding, minimizing all steep slopes.
- Install all necessary erosion structures such as dikes, swales, diversions, etc., prior to seeding.
- Groove or furrow slopes steeper than 3:1 on the contour line before seeding.
- Provide 4-6 inches of topsoil over rock, gravel, or otherwise unsuitable soils.
- Seedbed should be well pulverized, loose, and uniform.

Plant Selection, Fertilization and Seeding

- Use only high quality, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-certified seed.
- Use an appropriate species or species mixture adapted to local climate, soil conditions, and season. Consult with the local NRCS office or local County Extension Service as necessary for selection of proper species and application techniques in the area. Seeding rate should be in accordance with recommendations by the NRCS or Engineering Extension Service.
- Fertilizer shall be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendation with proper spreader equipment. Typical application rate for 10-10-10 grade fertilizer is 700-1000 lb/acre. DO NOT OVER APPLY FERTILIZER.
- If hydro-seeding is used, do not mix seed and fertilizer more than 30 minutes before application.
- Evenly apply seed using cyclone seeder, seed drill, cultipacker, or hydroseeder.
- Provide adequate water to aid in establishment of vegetation.
- Use appropriate mulching techniques where necessary.

Silt Fence



Applications

- ✓ Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION

A silt fence consists of geotextile fabric supported by backing stretched between posts, with the lower edge securely embedded in soil downstream of disturbed areas. Intercepts runoff in the form of sheet flow and provides filtration, sedimentation, and velocity reduction.

PRIMARY USE

Silt fences are used as perimeter control downstream of disturbed areas, and for non-concentrated sheet-flow conditions.

APPLICATIONS

Silt fences provide an economical way to mitigate overflow, non-concentrated flows, and as a perimeter control device. Best with coarse to silty soil types and to control wind erosion on sandy soils.

LIMITATIONS

Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence, resulting in minor localized flooding.

Fences that are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped, resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows >1 cfs) are not acceptable.

Silt fence can interfere with construction operations; therefore, planning of access routes onto the site is critical.

Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

Targeted Constituents

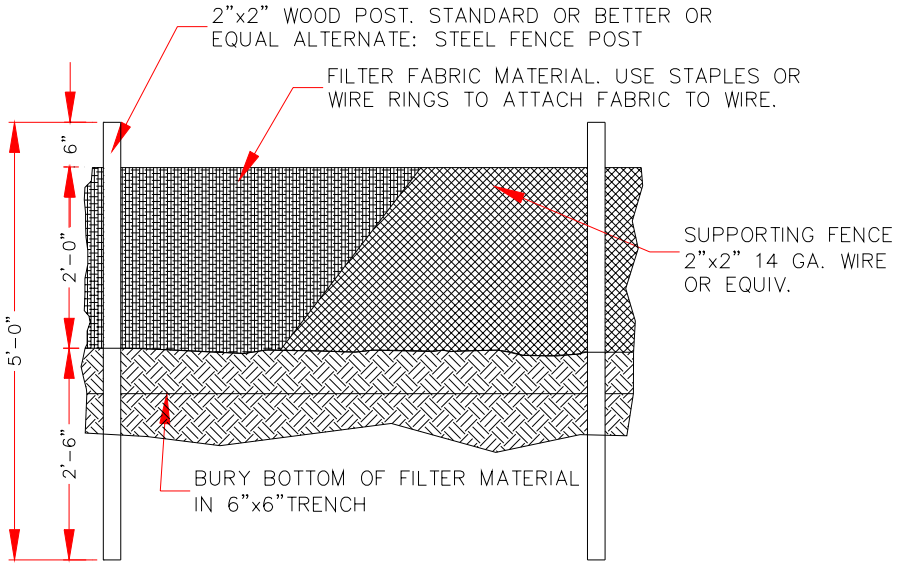
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

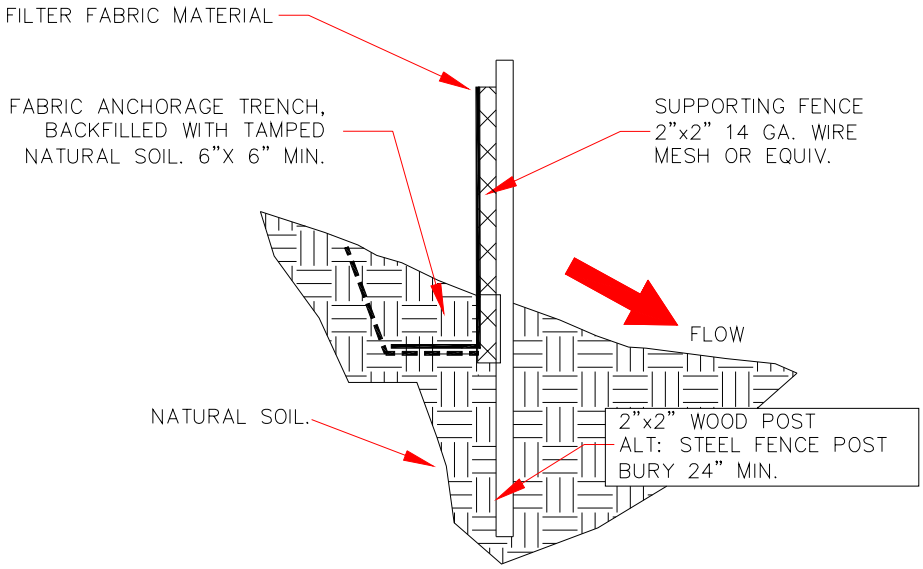
Impact

- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

SF

Silt Fence (continued)





Silt Fence (continued)

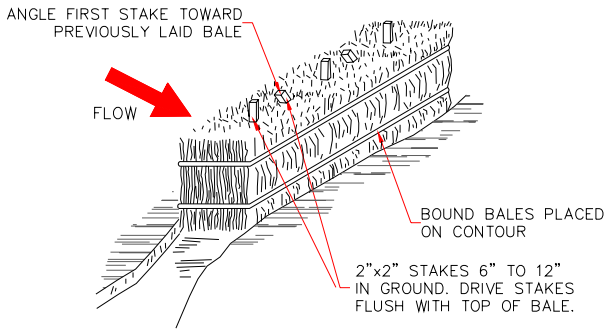
Silt fence in urban area

Silt fence in urban area

Silt fence in rural area

Silt fence at outlet of box

Straw Bale



ANCHORING DETAIL

Applications

- ✓ Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION

A temporary barrier can be constructed of straw bales anchored with posts or stakes, which intercepts sediment-laden runoff from small, disturbed areas. Straw-bales barriers can provide filtration or serve as a dam/device to direct flow.

PRIMARY USE

Straw bales barriers trap sediment-laden runoff from small, relatively level areas; velocity reduction causes sediment to settle out.

APPLICATIONS

Straw bales barriers treat flow from small sites for short-duration projects. Can be used as check dams on small watercourses. Problems with uniformity, degradation and installation; residential applications suggested.

Sheet-Flow Applications

- Place the bales in a single row, lengthwise on the contour, with ends of adjacent bales tightly abutting.

LIMITATIONS

Due to a short effective life caused by biological decomposition, straw bales must be replaced after a period of no more than 3 months. During the wet and warm seasons, however, they must be replaced more frequently as is determined by periodic inspections for structural integrity.

Straw bale dikes are not recommended for use with concentrated flows.

The effectiveness of straw bales in reducing sediment is very limited. Improperly maintained, straw bales can have a negative impact on the water quality of the runoff.

Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

SB

Straw Bale (continued)

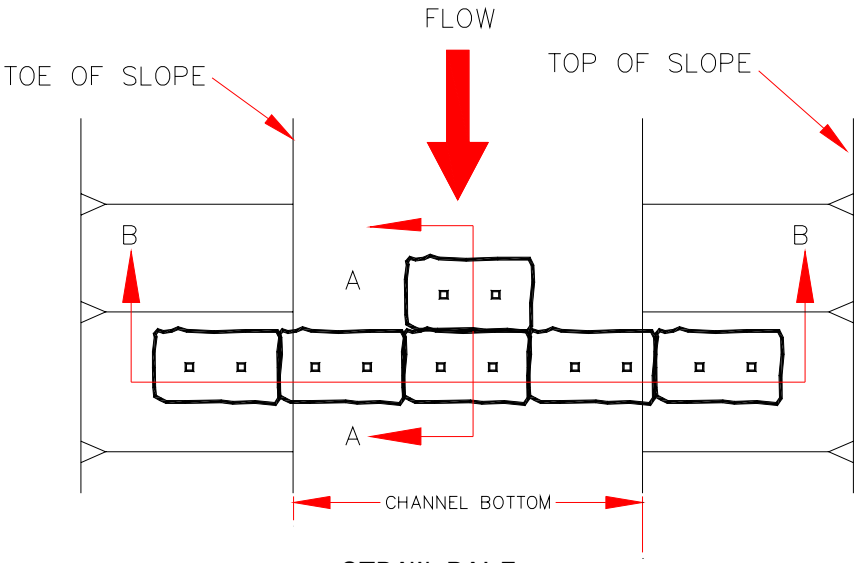
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Straw bales shall be replaced if there are signs of degradation such as straw located downstream from the bales, structural deficiencies due to rotting straw in the bale, or other signs of deterioration. Sediment should be removed from behind the bales when it reaches a depth of approximately 6 inches.

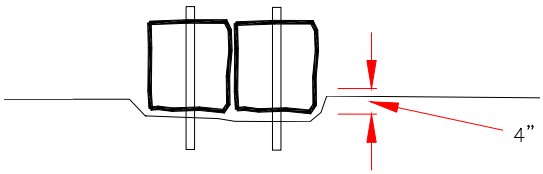
NOTES

- The straw bale barrier must be entrenched, anchored, and backfilled. A trench should be excavated the width of a bale and the length of the proposed barrier to a minimum depth of 4 inches. After the bales are staked, the excavated soil must be backfilled against the barrier. Backfill soil should conform to the ground level on the downhill side and should be built up to 4 inches against the uphill side of the barrier.
- Each bale must be securely anchored by at least two wooden stakes driven toward the previously laid bale to force the bales together. Stakes should be driven 6–12 inches into the ground. Stakes should have a minimum diameter or cross section of 2 inches.
- All bales must be either wire-bound or string-tied.
- Fill gaps between bales by wedging with straw.
- Along toe of fills, install the straw bales along a level contour and leave enough area behind the barrier for runoff to pond and sediment to settle. A minimum of 5 feet away from the fill toe is recommended.
- Inspect frequently during construction. Repair or replacement should be made as promptly as needed.
- Remove sediment accumulated against the straw bale barrier when it reaches half the exposed barrier height.
- Remove bales after they have served their usefulness.
- Trenches where straw bales were located should be graded and stabilized.

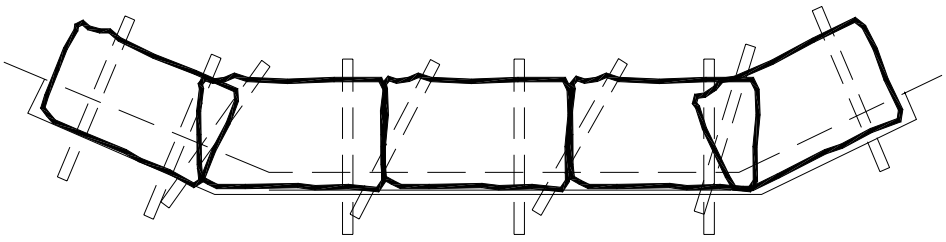
Straw Bale (continued)



STRAW BALE

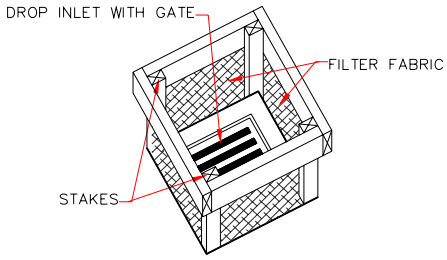


SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

Drop Inlet Protection



TYPE I

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION

A variety of drop inlet protection methods are used to intercept sediments at inlets through the use of stone, filter fabric, or other materials.

PRIMARY USE

Drop inlet protection is normally used as a second defense in site erosion control. A backup to onsite systems that have limited effectiveness.

APPLICATIONS

- Filter barrier when site is less than one acre and slope is less than 5%
- Block and gravel are used when flows exceed 0.5 cfs
- Wire mesh and gravel are used where traffic crosses inlet

LIMITATIONS

Ponding will occur at the inlet, with possible flooding as a result.

Inlet protection is only viable at low-point inlets. Inlets that are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because storm water will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overload condition at inlets beyond.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (>0.5 inches) storm events. When silt fence is used and the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced. Also, sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence. If a sump is used, sediment should be removed when the volume of the basin is reduced by 50%.

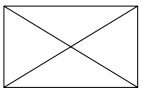
For systems using stone filters, when the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of gravel at a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill material and put new stone around the inlet.

Targeted Constituents

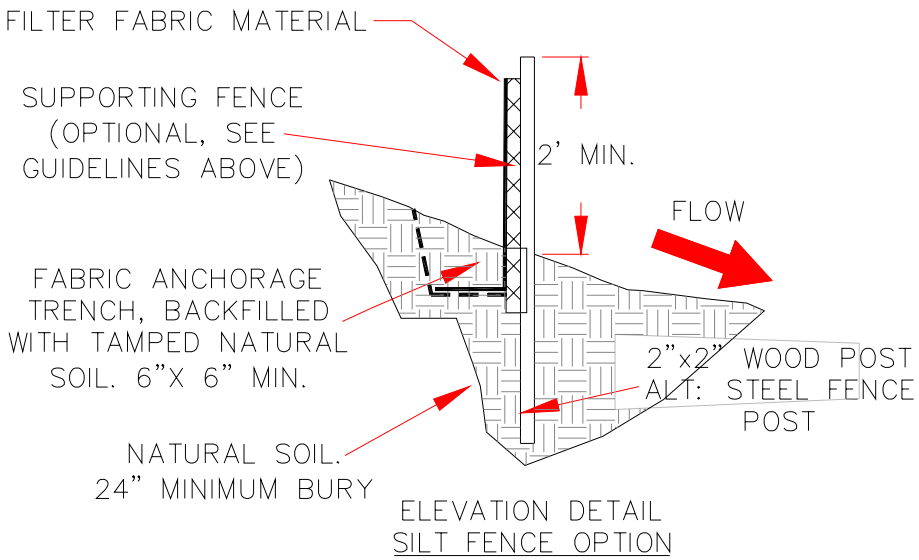
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

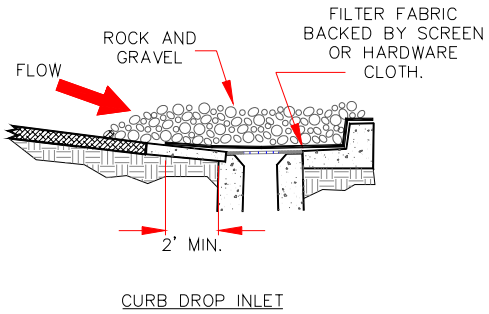
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

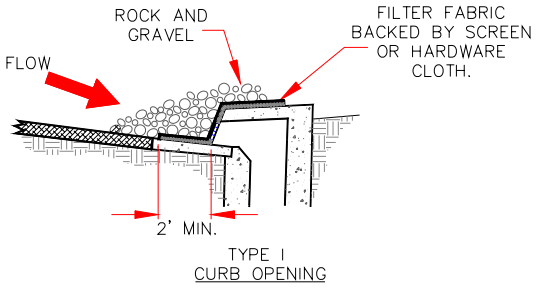


Drop Inlet Protection (continued)



TYPE I





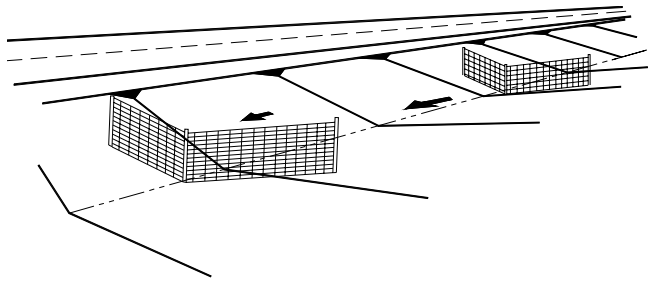
TYPE II

Drop Inlet Protection (continued)

Curb drop inlet protection in urban area – Type II

Drop inlet protection in urban area – Type I

Check Dam



Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- ✓ Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION

Check dams are small temporary dams constructed across a swale or drainage ditch.

PRIMARY USE

Check dams are used to reduce the velocity of concentrated storm water flows, thus reducing erosion in the swale or ditch; to slow the flow velocity to allow sediment capture.

APPLICATIONS

Check dams are used to slow velocity in smaller channels and temporary swales (i.e., open channels that drain ten acres or less).

The maximum allowable runoff flow rate to an individual check dam is as follows:

Longitudinal Slope (%)	Runoff Flow Rate (cfs)
0 – 2	1.0
2.1 - 4	0.5

LIMITATIONS

Minor ponding will occur upstream of the check dams.

For heavy flows or high-velocity flows, extensive maintenance or replacement of the dams will be required.

Check dams are not a total treatment technique.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Maintenance of the dams should adhere to the maintenance requirements of the management practice used for the dam.

Targeted Constituents

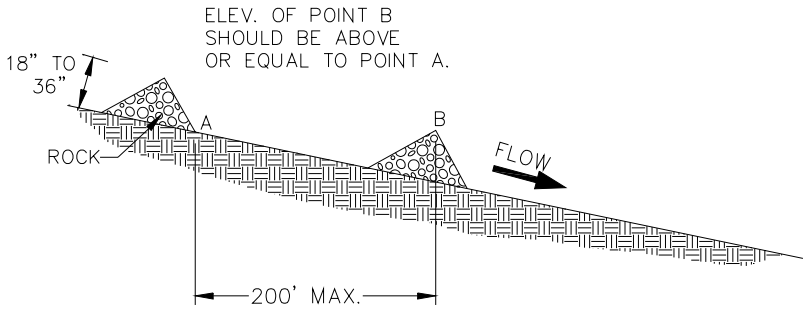
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

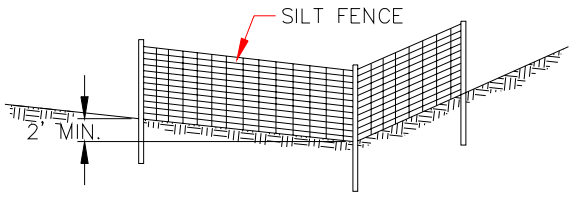
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

CD

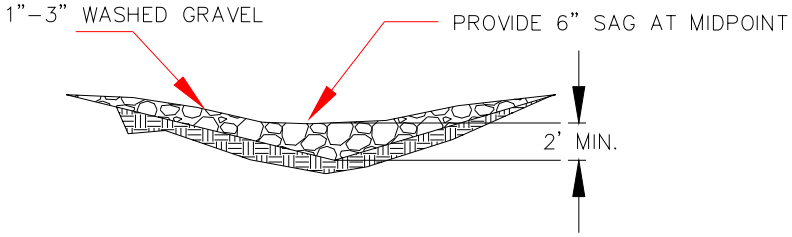
Check Dam (continued)

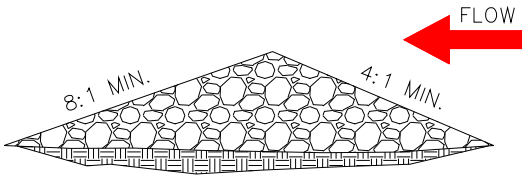


CHECK DAMS



TYPE I
SILT FENCE





TYPE II
STONE DAM

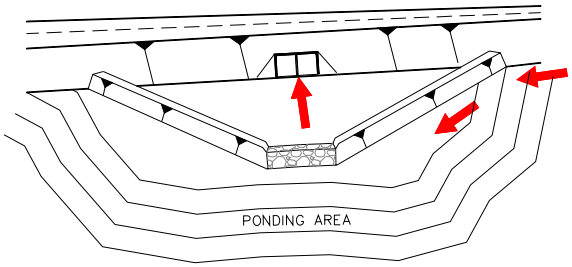
Check Dam (continued)

Check dams at roadside ditch

Check dam at roadside ditch

Check dams at median

Sediment Basin



Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION

A sediment basin is a pond area with a controlled outlet in which suspended sediment is allowed to settle. Provides treatment plus controlled outflow, minimizing flood problems down gradient.

PRIMARY USE

Sediment basins should be used where there is adequate open space to direct most of the site drainage into the basin. For sites with disturbed areas of more than 10 acres that are part or the same drainage area, sediment basins are required as either temporary or permanent controls, if there are no site limitations.

APPLICATIONS

A sediment basin is a treatment device, highly effective for removing sediment and other pollutants for the design storm event. Sediment basins shall be designed for two-year storm runoff. Maximum embankment height shall be 9 feet with a minimum top width of 8 feet. The side slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.

LIMITATIONS

Sediment basins can be rather large, depending on site conditions, requiring the use of expensive development area and comprehensive planning for construction phasing prior to implementation.

Storm events that exceed the design storm event can cause damage to the spillway structure of the basin and may impact downstream concerns.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Sediment shall be removed and the basin shall be re-graded to its original dimensions when the capacity of the impoundment has been reduced to 20% of its original storage capacity. The removed sediment shall be stockpiled or redistributed in areas that are protected from erosion.

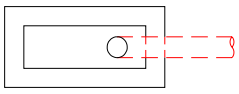
The basin outlet structure and emergency spillway (if present) should be checked frequently and after each major rain event to inspect for damage and to insure that obstructions are not diminishing the effectiveness of the structures.

Targeted Constituents

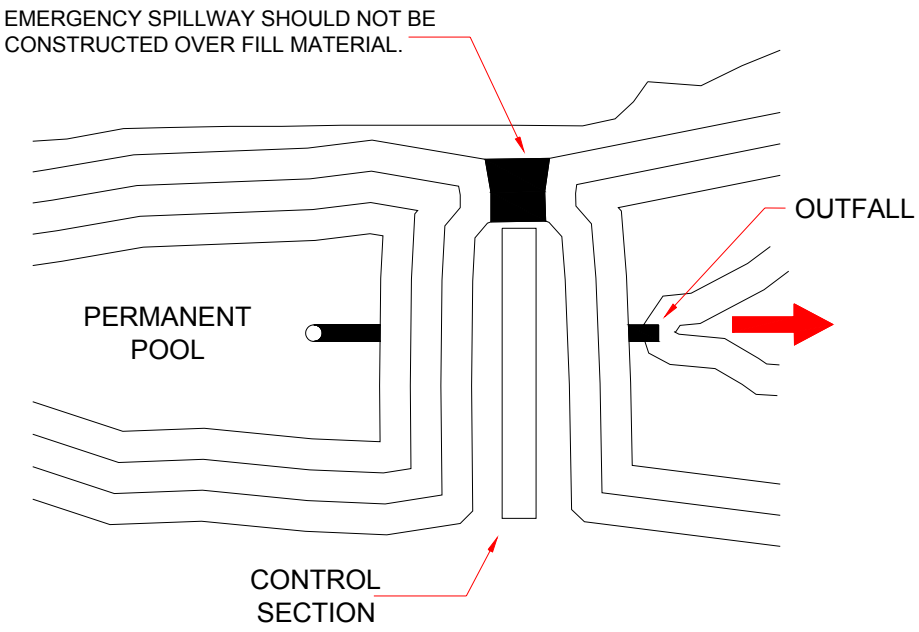
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

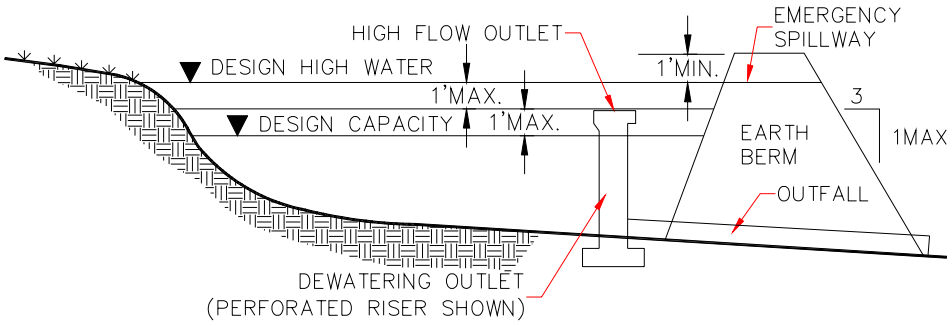
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable



Sediment Basin (continued)



PLAN VIEW

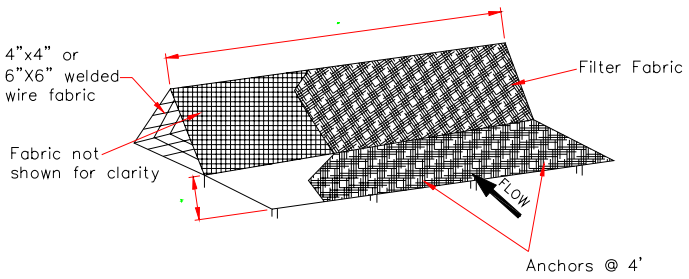


CROSS SECTION

Sediment Basin (continued)

Sediment pond at inlet of box

Triangular Sediment Filter Dike



DESCRIPTION

A self-contained silt fence constructed of filter fabric wrapped around welded wire fabric, shaped into a triangular cross section. The dike is reusable, sturdy, and transportable. Can be used on paved or other areas where embedded posts cannot be used.

PRIMARY USE

Used in place of silt fences, treating sediment flow at the perimeter of construction areas site streams and as check dams on small scales. Useful on paved areas where silt fences or bales cannot be used.

APPLICATIONS

Useful for perimeter control by detaining sediment on disturbed areas and along stream banks. Can be used for control for more concentrated, higher, flow rates than silt fence.

LIMITATIONS

Ponding will likely occur directly adjacent to the dike, which may possibly cause flooding.

Due to the potential for flow concentration and overtopping, triangular sediment filter dikes are not effective for conditions that include substantial concentrated flows or when they are not constructed along a contour line.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (>0.5 inches) storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately 6 inches in depth. In addition, inspections should be made on a regular basis to check the structural integrity of the dike. If structural deficiencies are found, the dike should be immediately repaired or replaced.

As with silt fence, integrity of the filter fabric is important to the effectiveness of the dike. Overlap between dike sections must be checked on a regular basis and repaired if deficient.

Applications

- ✓ Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- ✓ Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

TSFD

Triangular Sediment Filter Dike (continued)

Triangular sediment filter dike

Straw Wattle

DESCRIPTION

Geotextile fabric cylinders filled with rice straw.

PRIMARY USE

Used on bare, steep slopes to control sediment movement.

APPLICATIONS

Use anywhere on slopes to limit the length of flow and velocity to prevent sediment transport.

LIMITATIONS

May be a proprietary product. May not be considered a permanent measure.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Must be periodically replaced for long-term use.

Applications

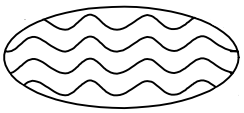
- Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- ✓ Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable



Straw Wattle (continued)

Straw wattles

Sanitary Facilities

DESCRIPTION

Portable sanitary facilities that store sanitary waste should be emptied periodically, kept clean, and stocked with supplies.

PRIMARY USE

Sanitary facilities prevent onsite disposal of sanitary wastes or illicit discharges.

APPLICATIONS

Sanitary facilities are required for all work sites or construction areas. Domestic waste haulers should be contracted to regularly remove wastes and maintain facilities in good working order.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Protected Chemical and Materials Storage Areas

DESCRIPTION

Construction materials and chemicals should be sheltered in covered storage areas that has a spill-proof perimeter around it.

PRIMARY USE

Rain can wash pollutants from improperly stored materials into local drainage systems. By properly covering and storing chemicals, materials, and waste containers so that they are protected from rainwater, non-sediment pollution of storm water can be prevented.

APPLICATIONS

Locate chemical storage areas away from low-lying areas, drainage ways, and stream banks.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- ✓ Nutrients
- ✓ Toxic Materials
- ✓ Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- ✓ Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Spill Prevention Plan

DESCRIPTION

The Spill Prevention Plan is an emergency plan to contain spills of dangerous, hazardous, or toxic wastes that mitigates environmental damage and provides prompt notice to proper authorities.

PRIMARY USE

The Spill Prevention Plan shall include measures to limit the scope of the spill and minimize environmental damage.

APPLICATIONS

Spill Prevention Plans are applicable to all construction sites. Those sites closest to watercourses, canals, and reservoirs are at highest risk of contaminating surface waters with an uncontained spill.

NOTES

- Select a designated area for storage.
- All containers must be tightly sealed and labeled.
- Storage areas should be surrounded by a berm. Construct berms to provide a storage volume of no less than 1.5 times the total volume of the stored material.
- Cleanup procedures should be clearly posted and cleanup materials should be readily available.
- Storage area should be covered and lined with an impermeable liner.
- If a spill occurs, the source of the spill should be stopped as practicable. The spill should be covered with an absorbent material.
- Dispose of any contaminated material in accordance with state or local requirements.
- Do not store chemicals or hazardous substances within 50 feet of any receiving water.

In the event of a spill of a hazardous substance, notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) at (505) 827-9329, and the local fire department.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- ✓ Toxic Materials
- ✓ Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Protection of Trees

DESCRIPTION

Trees can provide superior, low-maintenance, and long-term erosion protection. They are also useful for site aesthetics.

PRIMARY USE

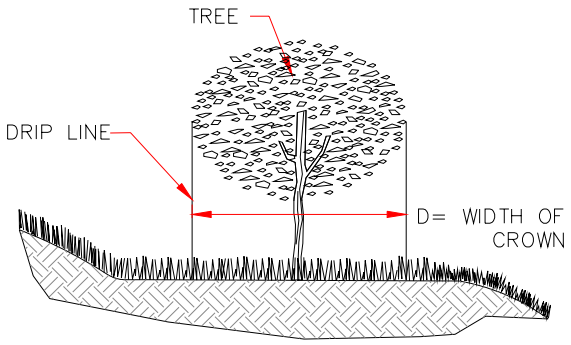
Preserving and protecting trees can result in a more stable and aesthetically pleasing development. Trees stabilize the soil and help prevent erosion, decrease storm water runoff, moderate temperatures, provide buffers and screens, filter pollutants from the air, supply oxygen, provide wildlife habitat, and increase property values.

APPLICATIONS

Trees are desirable on steep or rocky slopes where mowing is not feasible; where ornamentals are desired for landscaping purposes; and where woody plants are desired for soil conservation or for establishment or maintenance of wildlife habitats.

NOTES

- Mark trees to be protected at a height visible to equipment operators.
- Equipment operators shall not clean their equipment by slamming it against the protected trees.
- Roots, trunk, and tops of trees can be protected by fencing. The fence shall be erected at the tree drip line.
- Limits for clearing must be located at the tree drip line.
- Trenching shall always be performed as far away from trees as possible. Consider tunneling as an option.
- Damaged trees should be repaired. Appropriate repairs should be prescribed by a forester or a tree specialist.



Applications

- Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- ✓ Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Concrete Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

Concrete waste management prevents or reduces the discharge of pollutants to storm water by conducting washout offsite, performing onsite washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS

The following low-cost measures will help reduce storm water pollution from concrete wastes:

- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement onsite.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite except in designated areas.
- For onsite washout:
  - Locate washout area at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Prevent runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.
  - Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water to a bermed or level area.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stock pile, or dispose in the trash.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

LIMITATIONS

Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.

If using a temporary pit, dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- ✓ Construction Wastes

Impact

- Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Solid Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from solid or construction waste by providing designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular disposal, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS

Solid waste is one of the major pollutants resulting from construction. Construction debris includes:

- Solid waste generated from trees and shrubs removed during land clearing, demolition of existing structures (rubble), and building construction
- Packaging materials including wood, paper, and plastic
- Scrap or surplus building materials including scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass pieces, and masonry products
- Domestic wastes, including food containers such as beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, plastic wrappers, and cigarettes

The following low-cost measures will help keep a clean site and reduce storm water pollution:

- Select designated waste collection areas onsite.
- Inform trash-hauling contractors that you will accept only watertight dumpsters for onsite use. Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair any dumpsters that are not watertight.
- Locate containers in a covered area and/or in a secondary containment.
- Provide an adequate number of containers with lids or covers that can be placed over the containers to keep rain out or to prevent loss of waste during windy conditions.
- Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.
- Collect site trash daily, especially during rainy and windy conditions.
- Erosion and sediment control devices tend to collect litter. Remove this solid waste promptly.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- ✓ Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Solid Waste Management (continued)

- Salvage or recycle any useful material. For example, trees and shrubs from land clearing can be used as a brush barrier or converted into wood chips and used as mulch on graded areas.
- Do not hose out dumpsters on the construction site. Leave dumpster cleaning to the trash hauling contractor.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- If a container does spill, clean it up immediately.
- Make sure that construction waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper solid waste management.

LIMITATIONS

No major limitations.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Collect site trash daily.
- Inspect construction waste area regularly.
- Arrange for regular waste collection.

Hazardous Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from hazardous waste through proper material use, waste disposal, and training of employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS

Many of the chemicals used onsite can be hazardous materials that become hazardous waste upon disposal. These wastes may include:

- Paints and solvents
- Petroleum products such as oils, fuels, and grease
- Herbicides and pesticides
- Acids for cleaning masonry
- Concrete-curing compounds

In addition, sites with existing structures may contain wastes that must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. These wastes include:

- Sandblasting grit mixed with lead-, cadmium-, or chromium-based paints
- Asbestos
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (particularly in older transformers)

The following low-cost measures will help reduce storm water pollution from hazardous wastes:

Material Use

- Use all of the product before disposing of the container.
- Do not remove the original product label. It contains important safety and disposal information.
- Do not over-apply herbicides and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions. Over-application is expensive and environmentally harmful. Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application, to allow time for infiltration and to avoid excess material being carried offsite by runoff. Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains. People applying pesticides must be certified in accordance with federal and state regulations.
- Do not clean out brushes or rinse paint containers into the dirt, gutter, storm drain, or stream. "Paint out" brushes as much as possible. Rinse water-based paints to the sanitary sewer. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess oil-based paints and sludge as hazardous waste.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- ✓ Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- ✓ Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Hazardous Waste Management (continued)

Waste Recycling/Disposal

- Select designated hazardous waste collection areas onsite.
- Hazardous materials and wastes should be stored in covered containers and protected from vandalism.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Do not mix wastes. This can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal.
- Recycle any useful material such as used oil or water-based paint.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- Make sure that hazardous waste (e.g. excess oil-based paint and sludges) is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.

LIMITATIONS

A licensed hazardous waste hauler must dispose of hazardous waste that cannot be reused or recycled.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Inspect hazardous waste receptacles and area regularly.
- Arrange for regular hazardous waste collection.

Dust Control

DESCRIPTION

A comprehensive dust control plan is used to limit offsite sedimentation by controlling the sites potential for producing airborne fugitive dust and track-out of sediments.

Sediments that are transported from construction sites by storm water runoff, wind, erosion and vehicle trackout are often re-dispersed to the air by subsequent vehicular traffic and high winds. Likewise, these sediments may be transported by the next rainfall into public storm sewer systems. Implementation of control measures to minimize the generation of fugitive dust from construction sites will also limit the quantity of sediments in storm water.

APPLICATIONS

Primary sources of dust from development and construction activities are:

- Grading Operations (land clearing and earthmoving)
- Drilling and blasting
- Batch drop operations (loader operation)
- Exposed areas, cleared unstabilized areas
- Vehicle traffic on unpaved surfaces
- Sediment tracking on paved surfaces
- Blasting and wrecking ball operations
- Soil and debris storage piles

The contractor is responsible for complying with the requirements of the air pollution control permit, if required. The approach to reduce air pollution from construction sites should require:

- Dust control plans for construction or land-clearing projects
- Enforcement activities with priority given to citizen complaints
- Maintenance of records by contactors

Many of the reasonably available control measures for controlling fugitive dust from construction sites can also be implemented as BMPs for storm water pollution prevention. The following BMPs can be used:

- Pave, vegetate, or chemically stabilize access points to paved roads.
- Provide covers for trucks transporting materials that contribute dust.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Dust Control (continued)

- Provide for wet suppression or chemical stabilization of exposed soils.
- Provide for rapid cleanup of sediments deposited on paved roads.
- Furnish stabilized construction road entrances and vehicle wash-down areas.
- Stabilize unpaved haul roads, parking areas, and staging areas.
- Implement dust control measures for material stockpiles.
- Prevent drainage of sediment-laden storm water onto paved surfaces.
- Stabilize abandoned construction sites using vegetation or chemical stabilization methods.
- Limit the amount of disturbance by clearing and earth-moving operations by scheduling these activities in phases.

There are many products available as dust palliatives for chemically stabilizing gravel roadways and stockpiles.

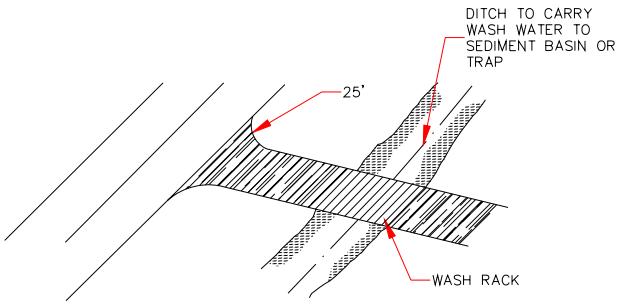
LIMITATIONS

During times of deficient rainfall, dust control will be a constant and ongoing requirement, especially in the more arid regions of New Mexico.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Dust control is an ongoing process during site construction. Re-application of dust control measures may be necessary until construction is complete.

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION

A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pad of crushed stone, recycled concrete, or other rock-like material on top of a geotextile filter cloth, which is used to facilitate the washdown and removal of sediment and other debris from construction equipment prior to exiting the site. During the construction phase of a project, regular street sweeping should be performed to remove debris carried from the site.

PRIMARY USE

Stabilized construction entrances are used to reduce offsite sediment tracking from trucks and construction equipment, and for sites where considerable truck traffic occurs each day. They also reduce the need to clean adjacent pavement as often, and help route site traffic through a single point.

APPLICATIONS

As a part to the erosion-control plan required for sites larger than five acres, and recommended for all construction sites.

LIMITATIONS

Selection of the construction entrance location is critical. To be effective, it must be used exclusively.

Stabilized entrances are rather expensive, considering that they must be installed in combination with one or more other sediment control techniques. It may be more cost effective, however, than labor-intensive street cleaning.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a regular basis and after large storm events in order to ascertain whether or not sediment and pollution are being effectively detained on site.

When sediment has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced.

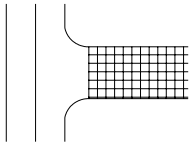
Periodic re-grading and top dressing with additional stone must be done to keep the efficiency of the entrance from diminishing.

Targeted Constituents

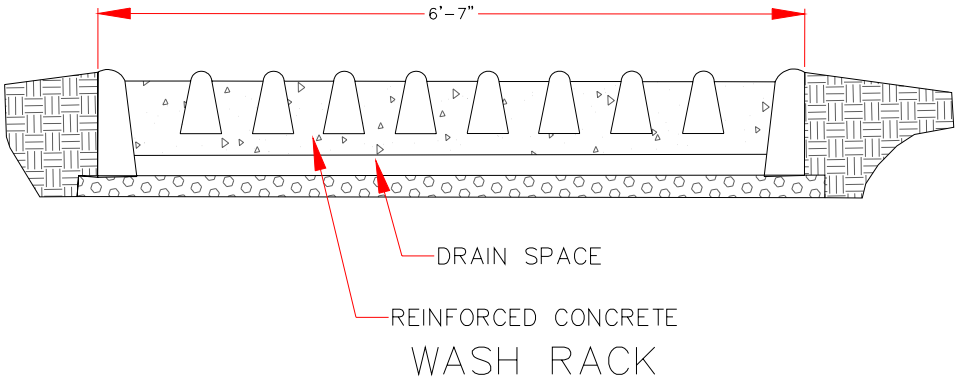
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

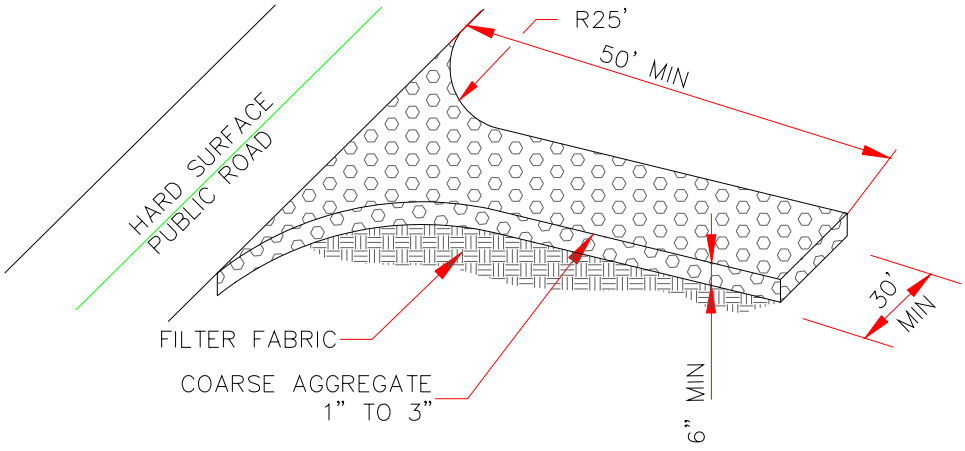
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable



Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit (continued)



WASH RACK



This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been reviewed and found to be in accordance with good engineering practice and the NPDES General Permit.

Name: Michael B. Boese, P.E. TX #103423

Signature: Michael B. Boese

Date: October 27, 2022

Project: **Allsup's #000999 (Albuquerque, NM)**
Northeast corner of 98th Street SW and Gibson Boulevard SW
Albuquerque, NM