

NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activities

Table of Contents

PART 1: COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT	2
1.1 Introduction.....	2
1.2 Permit Area	2
1.3 Eligibility	2
1.4 Waivers for Certain Small Construction Activities	6
PART 2: AUTHORIZATION FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.....	6
2.1 How to Obtain Authorization.....	7
2.2 How to Submit Your NOI.....	7
2.3 Authorization to Discharge Date	7
2.4 Submission Deadlines.....	7
2.5 Continuation of the Expired General Permit	8
2.6 Requiring Coverage Under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit.....	8
PART 3: EFFLUENT LIMITS.....	9
3.1 Effluent Limits to Reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Discharges	9
3.2 Effluent Limits to Reduce Pollutants in Non-Stormwater Discharges	12
3.3 Effluent Limits Related to Endangered Species	12
3.4 Attainment of Water Quality Standards.....	12
3.5 Consistency with Total Maximum Daily Loads	12
3.6 Maintenance of Control Measures.....	13
3.7 Training of Employees.....	13
3.8 Applicable State, Tribal, or Local Programs	13
PART 4: INSPECTIONS.....	13
PART 5: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS (SWPPPs).....	15
5.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Framework	15
5.2 SWPPP Contents: Site and Activity Description.....	16
5.3 Description of Control Measures to Reduce Pollutant Discharges.....	16
5.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges.....	17
5.5 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species.....	17
5.6 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Total Maximum Daily Loads.....	18
5.7 Copy of Permit Requirements.....	18
5.8 Applicable State, Tribal, or Local Programs	18
5.9 Inspections	18
5.10 Maintaining an Updated Plan.....	18
5.11 Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available	19
5.12 Requirements for Different Types of Operators	20
PART 6: TERMINATION OF COVERAGE.....	21
6.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination	21
6.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination.....	21
PART 7: RETENTION OF RECORDS	21

PART 8: REOPENER CLAUSE.....	21
8.1 Procedures for Modification or Revocation.....	21
8.2 Water Quality Protection	22
8.3 Timing of Permit Modification.....	22
PART 9: STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS	22
PART 10: PERMIT CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC STATES, INDIAN COUNTRY, OR TERRITORIES.....	22
Appendix A - Definitions and Acronyms	A-1
Appendix B - Permit Areas Eligible for Coverage	B-1
Appendix C - Endangered Species Act Review Procedures.....	C-1
Appendix D - Small Construction Waivers and Instructions.....	D-1
Appendix E - Notice of Intent Form and Instructions	E-1
Appendix F - Notice of Termination Form and Instructions	F-1
Appendix G - Standard Permit Conditions	G-1

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
General Permit for Discharges from
Large and Small Construction Activities**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et. seq.*, (hereafter CWA or the Act), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, operators of large and small construction activities that are described in Part 1.3 of this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit, except for those activities excluded from authorization of discharge in Part 1.3.C of this permit are authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein. Permit coverage is required from the “commencement of construction activities” until “final stabilization” as defined in Appendix A.

This permit shall become effective on June 30, 2008.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, February 15, 2012.

Signed:

Curt Spalding, Regional Administrator
EPA Region 1

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EPA Region 2

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The signatures are for the permit conditions in Parts 1 through 10 and Appendices A through G, and for any additional conditions which apply to facilities located in the corresponding state, Indian country, or other area.

PART 1: COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1.1 Introduction

This Construction General Permit (CGP) authorizes stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities that result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, where those discharges enter surface waters of the United States or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) leading to surface waters of the United States subject to the conditions set forth in this permit. This permit also authorizes stormwater discharges from any other construction activity designated by EPA where EPA makes that designation based on the potential for contribution to an excursion of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the United States. This permit replaces the permit issued in 2003 (68 FR 39087, July 1, 2003), including the modification made to that permit in 2004 (69 FR 76743, December 22, 2004).

This permit is presented in a reader-friendly, plain language format. This permit uses the terms “you” and “your” to identify the person(s) who owns or operates a “facility” or “activity” as defined in Appendix A and who must comply with the conditions of this permit. This format should allow you, the permittee and operator of a large or small construction activity, to easily locate and understand applicable requirements.

The goal of this permit is to minimize the discharge of stormwater pollutants from construction activity.

1.2 Permit Area

If your large or small construction activity is located within the areas listed in Appendix B, you may be eligible to obtain coverage under this permit. Permit coverage is actually provided by legally separate and distinctly numbered permits covering each of the areas listed in Appendix B.

1.3 Eligibility

Permit eligibility is limited to discharges from “large” and “small” construction activity, and to “new projects” and “unpermitted ongoing projects,” as defined in Appendix A or as otherwise designated by EPA. This general permit contains eligibility restrictions, as well as permit conditions and requirements. You may have to take certain actions to be eligible for coverage under this permit. In such cases, you must continue to satisfy those eligibility provisions to maintain permit authorization. If you do not meet the requirements that are a pre-condition to eligibility, then resulting discharges constitute unpermitted discharges. By contrast, if you eligible for coverage under this permit and do not comply with the requirements of the general permit, you may be in violation of the general permit for your otherwise eligible discharges.

A. Allowable Stormwater Discharges

Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, you are authorized to discharge pollutants in:

1. Stormwater discharges associated with large and small construction activity from “new projects” and “unpermitted ongoing projects” as defined in Appendix A;
2. Stormwater discharges designated by EPA as needing a stormwater permit under 40 CFR §122.26(a)(1)(v) or §122.26(b)(15)(ii);
3. Discharges from support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided:
 - a. The support activity is directly related to the construction site required to have NPDES permit coverage for discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity;
 - b. The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different operators, and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the last construction project it supports; and
 - c. Pollutant discharges from support activity areas are minimized in compliance with Part 3.1.G; and
4. Discharges composed of allowable discharges listed in 1.3.A and 1.3.B commingled with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization.

B. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

You are authorized for the following non-stormwater discharges, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with Part 5.4 (Non-Stormwater Discharges):

1. Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
2. Fire hydrant flushings;
3. Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;
4. Water used to control dust in accordance with Part 3.1.B;
5. Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;
6. Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
7. Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;
8. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
9. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
10. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
11. Uncontaminated excavation dewatering;
12. Landscape irrigation.

C. Limitations on Coverage

1. This permit does not authorize post-construction discharges that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed and the site has achieved final stabilization, including any temporary support activity. Post-construction stormwater discharges from industrial sites may need to be covered by a separate NPDES permit.
2. This permit does not authorize discharges mixed with non-stormwater. This exclusion does not apply to discharges identified in Part 1.3.B, provided the discharges are in compliance with Part 5.4 (Non-Stormwater Discharges).
3. This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that have been covered under an individual permit or required to obtain coverage under an alternative general permit in accordance with Part 2.6.
4. This permit does not authorize discharges that EPA, prior to authorization under this permit, determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 2.6. However, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures in your permit designed to bring your discharge into compliance with water quality standards.
5. *Discharging into Receiving Waters With an Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis*
 - a. You are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges of pollutants of concern to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) established or approved by EPA unless implement measures or controls that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, you must implement conditions applicable to your discharges necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. If a specific wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to your discharge, you must implement necessary steps to meet that allocation.
 - b. In a situation where an EPA-approved or established TMDL has specified a general wasteload allocation applicable to construction stormwater discharges, but no specific requirements for construction sites have been identified in the TMDL, you should consult with the State or Federal TMDL authority to confirm that meeting the effluent limits in Part 3 of this permit will be consistent with the approved TMDL. Where an EPA-approved or established TMDL has not specified a wasteload allocation applicable to construction stormwater discharges, but has not specifically excluded these discharges, compliance with the effluent limits in Part 3 of this permit will generally be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL. If the EPA-approved or established TMDL specifically precludes such discharges, the operator is not eligible for coverage under the CGP.
6. *Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection*
 - a. Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related

activities, as defined in Appendix A, are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened (“listed”) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is federally-designated as critical under the ESA (“critical habitat”).

- b. You are not eligible to discharge if the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, or stormwater discharge-related activities would cause a prohibited “take” of federally-listed endangered or threatened species (as defined under section 3 of the ESA and 50 CFR 17.3), unless such takes are authorized under sections 7 or 10 of the ESA.
- c. Determining Eligibility: You must use the process in Appendix C (ESA Review Procedures) to determine eligibility *PRIOR* to submittal of the Notice of Intent (NOI). You must meet one or more of the following six criteria (A-F) for the entire term of coverage under the permit:
 - Criterion A. No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat are in the project area as defined in Appendix C; or
 - Criterion B. Formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded and that consultation:
 - i. Addressed the effects of the project’s stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat, and
 - ii. The consultation resulted in either:
 - a. Biological opinion finding no jeopardy to federally-listed species or destruction/adverse modification of federally-designated critical habitat, or
 - b. Written concurrence from the Service(s) with a finding that the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat; or
 - Criterion C. Informal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded and that consultation:
 - i. Addressed the effects of the project’s stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat, and
 - ii. The consultation resulted in either:
 - a. Biological opinion finding no jeopardy to federally-listed species or destruction/adverse modification of federally-designated critical habitat, or

- b. Written concurrence from the Service(s) with a finding that the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat; or
- Criterion D. The construction activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and that authorization addresses the effects of the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed species and federally-designated critical habitat; or
- Criterion E. Stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect any federally-listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of federally-designated critical habitat; or
- Criterion F. The project's stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility under Criteria A-E which included your construction activities and there is no reason to believe that federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat not considered in the prior certification may be present or located in the project area. By certifying eligibility under this criterion, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based.

You must comply with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility requirements of the criteria in this section to remain eligible for coverage under this permit.

7. *Historic Properties*
[Reserved]

You are reminded that you must comply with applicable state, tribal and local laws concerning the protection of historic properties and places.

1.4 Waivers for Certain Small Construction Activities

Three scenarios exist under which small construction activities (see definition in Appendix A) may be waived from the NPDES permitting requirements detailed in this general permit. These exemptions are predicated on certain criteria being met and proper notification procedures being followed. Details of the waiver options and procedures for requesting a waiver are provided in Appendix D.

PART 2: AUTHORIZATION FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

2.1 How to Obtain Authorization

To obtain coverage under this general permit, you, the operator, must prepare and submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI), as described in this Part. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage.

2.2 How to Submit Your NOI

You must either use EPA's electronic NOI system (accessible at www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or use a paper form (included in Appendix E) and then submit that paper form to:

For Regular U.S. Mail Delivery:

EPA Stormwater Notice Processing
Center
Mail Code 4203M
U.S. EPA
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

For Overnight/Express Mail Delivery:

EPA Stormwater Notice Processing
Center
Room 7420
U.S. EPA
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

2.3 Authorization to Discharge Date

You are authorized to discharge stormwater from construction activities under the terms and conditions of this permit seven (7) calendar days after acknowledgment of receipt of your complete NOI is posted on EPA's NPDES website <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp>. The exception to this 7-day timeframe is if EPA delays your authorization based on eligibility considerations of Part 1.3 (e.g., ESA concerns). Under this circumstance, you are not authorized for coverage under this permit until you receive notice from EPA of your eligibility.

2.4 Submission Deadlines

- A. *New Projects:* To obtain coverage under this permit, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI and be authorized consistent with Part 2.3 prior to your commencement of construction activities.
- B. *Permitted Ongoing Projects:* Permitted ongoing projects are not eligible for coverage under this permit. If you previously received authorization to discharge for your project under the 2003 CGP, your authorization will be automatically continued under that permit until the expiration of this permit and the issuance of a new CGP, or the termination of coverage by you under the 2003 CGP, whichever is earlier. Note: If you are an operator of a permitted ongoing project and you transfer ownership of the project, or a portion thereof, to a different operator, that operator will be required to submit a complete and accurate NOI for a new project in accordance with Part 2.2.

- C. *Unpermitted Ongoing Projects:* If you previously did not receive authorization to discharge for your project under the 2003 CGP and you wish to obtain coverage under this permit, you must submit an NOI within 90 days of the issuance date of this permit.
- D. *Late Notifications:* Operators are not prohibited from submitting NOIs after initiating clearing, grading, excavation activities, or other construction activities. When a late NOI is submitted, authorization for discharges occurs consistent with Part 2.3. The Agency reserves the right to take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of construction and discharge authorization.

2.5 Continuation of the Expired General Permit

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and remain in force and effect. If you were granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date, you will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earliest of:

- A. Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time you must comply with the conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
- B. Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
- C. Issuance of an individual permit for the project's discharges; or
- D. A formal permit decision by EPA to not reissue this general permit, at which time you must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

2.6 Requiring Coverage Under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit

- A. EPA may require you to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition EPA to take action under this paragraph. If EPA requires you to apply for an individual NPDES permit, EPA will notify you in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and an application form. In addition, if you are an existing permittee covered under this permit, the notice will set a deadline to file the application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual NPDES permit or the coverage or denial of coverage under the alternative general permit as it applies to you, coverage under this general permit will automatically terminate. Applications must be submitted to EPA at the applicable EPA Regional offices listed in Appendix B of this permit. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application upon your request. If you are covered under this permit and you fail to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application as required by EPA, then the applicability of this permit to you is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by EPA as the deadline for application submittal.

- B. You may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR §122.26(c)(1)(ii), with reasons supporting the request, to EPA at the applicable EPA Regional office listed in Appendix B of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or coverage under an alternative general permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request.
- C. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to you (as an entity that is otherwise subject to this permit), or you are authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to you is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. If you (as an entity that is otherwise subject to this permit) are denied an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to you is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by EPA.

PART 3: EFFLUENT LIMITS

This section includes technology-based and water quality-based effluent limits that apply to all dischargers, unless otherwise specified. You must select, install, and maintain control measures (e.g., Best Management Practices (“BMPs”), controls, practices, etc.) for each major construction activity, identified in your Part 5 project description, to meet these effluent limits. All control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with any relevant manufacturer specifications and good engineering practices. You must implement the control measures from commencement of construction activity until final stabilization is complete.

The term “minimize” as used in Part 3 means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

3.1 Effluent Limits to Reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Discharges

You must implement control measures to minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges.

- A. **Sediment Controls:** You must implement the following, where applicable:
1. **Sediment Basins:** For common drainage locations that serve an area with 10 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from the drainage area from a 2-year, 24-hour storm, or equivalent control measures, must be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site. Where no such calculation has been performed, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained, or equivalent control measures, must be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site. When computing the number

- of acres draining into a common location, it is not necessary to include flows from offsite areas and flows from on-site areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around both the disturbed area and the sediment basin. In determining whether installing a sediment basin is attainable, the operator may consider factors such as site soils, slope, available area on-site, etc. In any event, the operator must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin, and alternative sediment controls must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design.
2. For drainage locations which serve 10 or more disturbed acres at one time and where a temporary sediment basin or equivalent controls is not attainable, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions).
 3. For drainage locations serving less than 10 acres, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the construction area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided.
- B. ***Off-Site Sediment Tracking and Dust Control:*** You must minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments onto paved surfaces and the generation of dust. If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts.
- C. ***Runoff Management:*** You must divert flows from exposed soils, retain/detain flows or otherwise minimize runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. You must avoid placement of structural practices in floodplains to the degree technologically and economically practicable and achievable.
- D. ***Erosive Velocity Control:*** You must place velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).
- E. ***Post-Construction Stormwater Management:*** You must comply with any applicable federal, local, state, or tribal requirements regarding the design and installation of post-construction stormwater controls. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree practicable and achievable.

- F. **Construction and Waste Materials:** You must:
1. Prevent the discharge of solid materials, including building materials, to waters of the United States, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA;
 2. Minimize exposure of construction and waste materials to stormwater, and the occurrence of spills, through the use of storage practices, prevention and response practices, and other controls;
 3. Prevent litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals (e.g., diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, and other petroleum products) that could be exposed to stormwater from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
- G. **Non-Construction Wastes:** You must minimize pollutant discharges from areas other than construction (including stormwater discharges from dedicated asphalt plants and dedicated concrete plants).
- H. **Erosion Control and Stabilization:**
1. **General Requirements:** You must stabilize the site. You must ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where possible and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. You should avoid using impervious surfaces for stabilization.
 2. **Initiation Deadlines:** You must initiate stabilization measures, except as provided below, as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.
 - i. Where stabilization by the 14th day is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.
 - ii. Where construction activity on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased, and earth disturbing activities will be resumed within 14 days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site.
 - iii. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.
- I. **Spills / Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities:** You are not authorized to discharge hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill. This permit does not relieve you of the federal reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

Where a 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 provide notice to the National Response Center (NRC) (800–424–8802; 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 site staff have knowledge of the discharge; and
- you must, within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. You must also implement measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases.

3.2 Effluent Limits to Reduce Pollutants in Non-Stormwater Discharges

You must minimize any non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

3.3 Effluent Limits Related to Endangered Species

You must protect federally-listed endangered or threatened species, or federally-designated critical habitat to maintain eligibility under Part 1.3.C.6.

3.4 Attainment of Water Quality Standards

- A. You must select, install, implement and maintain control measures at your construction site that minimize pollutants in the discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. In general, except in situations explained in Part 3.4.B below, your stormwater controls developed, implemented, and updated consistent with the other provisions of Part 3 are considered as stringent as necessary to ensure that your discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.
- B. At any time after authorization, EPA may determine that your stormwater discharges may cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. If such a determination is made, EPA will require you to:
- i. Modify your stormwater controls in accordance with Part 3.6 to address adequately the identified water quality concerns;
 - ii. Submit valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining water quality standards; or
 - iii. Cease discharges of pollutants from construction activity and submit an individual permit application according to Part 2.6.

All written responses required under this part must include a signed certification consistent with Appendix G, Section 11.

3.5 Consistency with Total Maximum Daily Loads

If you are discharging into a water with an EPA established or approved TMDL, you must implement measures to ensure that your discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the EPA-established or approved TMDL, including any specific wasteload allocation that has been established that would

apply to your discharge. See Part 1.3.C.5 for further information on determining permit eligibility related to TMDLs.

3.6 Maintenance of Control Measures

- A. You must maintain all control measures and other protective measures in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part 4 identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, you must perform maintenance as soon as possible and before the next storm event whenever practicable to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls.
- B. If existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary for any reason, you must complete implementation before the next storm event whenever practicable. If implementation before the next storm event is impracticable, you must implement alternative BMPs as soon as possible.
- C. You must remove sediment from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when design capacity has been reduced by 50 percent.
- D. You must remove trapped sediment from a silt fence before the deposit reaches 50 percent of the above-ground fence height (or before it reaches a lower height based on manufacturer's specifications).

3.7 Training of Employees

You must train employees and subcontractors as necessary to make them aware of the applicable control measures implemented at the site so that they follow applicable procedures.

3.8 Applicable State, Tribal, or Local Programs

You must ensure that the stormwater controls implemented at your site are consistent with all applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements for soil and erosion control and stormwater management.

PART 4: INSPECTIONS

- A. **Inspection Frequency:** You must conduct inspections in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below. You must specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.
 - 1. At least once every 7 calendar days, OR
 - 2. At least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.
- B. **Case-by-Case Reductions in Inspection Frequency:** You may reduce your inspection frequency to at least once every month if:
 - 1. The entire site is temporarily stabilized,
 - 2. Runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen), or

3. Construction is occurring during seasonal arid periods in arid areas and semi-arid areas.
- C. **Inspection Waiver for Frozen Conditions:** A waiver of the inspection requirements is available until one month before thawing conditions are expected to result in a discharge if all of the following requirements are met:
1. The project is located in an area where frozen conditions are anticipated to continue for extended periods of time (i.e., more than one month);
 2. Land disturbance activities have been suspended; and
 3. The beginning and ending dates of the waiver period are documented in the SWPPP.
- D. **Qualified Personnel:** Inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel (provided by the operator or cooperatively by multiple operators). “Qualified personnel” means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures selected to control the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction activity.
- E. **Scope of Inspections:** Inspections must include all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Inspectors must look for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater conveyance system. Sedimentation and erosion control measures must be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to waters of the United States, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.
- F. **Reductions in Scope of Inspections for Stabilized Areas:** Once a definable area has been finally stabilized, no further inspection requirements apply to that portion of the site (e.g., earth-disturbing activities around one of three buildings in a complex are done and the area is finally stabilized, one mile of a roadway or pipeline project is done and finally stabilized, etc).
- G. **Utility Line Inspections:** Utility line installation, pipeline construction, and other examples of long, narrow, linear construction activities may limit the access of inspection personnel to the areas described in Part 4.E above. Inspection of these areas could require that vehicles compromise temporarily or even permanently stabilized areas, cause additional disturbance of soils, and increase the potential for erosion. In these circumstances, controls must be inspected on the same frequencies as other construction projects, but representative inspections may be performed. For representative inspections, personnel must inspect controls along the construction site for 0.25 mile above and below each access point where a roadway, undisturbed right-

of-way, or other similar feature intersects the construction site and allows access to the areas described above. The conditions of the controls along each inspected 0.25 mile segment may be considered as representative of the condition of controls along that reach extending from the end of the 0.25 mile segment to either the end of the next 0.25 mile inspected segment, or to the end of the project, whichever occurs first.

- H. **Inspection Report:** For each inspection required above, you must complete an inspection report. At a minimum, the inspection report must include:
1. The inspection date;
 2. Names, titles, and qualifications of personnel making the inspection;
 3. Weather information for the period since the last inspection (or since commencement of construction activity if the first inspection) including a best estimate of the beginning of each storm event, duration of each storm event, approximate amount of rainfall for each storm event (in inches), and whether any discharges occurred;
 4. Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
 5. Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
 6. Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
 7. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
 8. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection; and
 9. Corrective action required including implementation dates.

The inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix G, Section 11 of this permit.

PART 5: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS (SWPPPs)

5.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Framework

You must prepare a SWPPP before submitting your Notice of Intent (NOI) for permit coverage. At least one SWPPP must be developed for each construction project covered by this permit and the stormwater controls implemented at your site must be documented in the SWPPP. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous NPDES permit, you must review and update the SWPPP prior to submitting your NOI.

The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the technology and water quality-based effluent limitations are contained in Part 3 of this permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures that are being used to comply with the effluent limitations set forth in Part 3.

The SWPPP must:

1. Identify all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site; and
2. Describe control measures to be used to meet the effluent limits set forth in Part 3.

5.2 SWPPP Contents: Site and Activity Description

- A. **Construction Site Operators:** The SWPPP must identify all operators for the project site, and the areas of the site over which each operator has control.
- B. **Nature of Construction Activity:** The SWPPP briefly must describe the nature of the construction activity, including:
1. The function of the project (e.g., low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.);
 2. The intended sequence and timing of activities that disturb soils at the site;
 3. Estimates of the total area expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other construction activities, including dedicated off-site borrow and fill areas; and
 4. A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle map, a portion of a city or county map, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site and waters of the United States within one mile of the site.
- C. **Site Map:** The SWPPP must contain a legible site map, showing the entire site, identifying:
1. Direction(s) of stormwater flow and approximate slopes anticipated after grading activities;
 2. Areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed (or a statement that all areas of the site will be disturbed unless otherwise noted);
 3. Locations of major structural and nonstructural BMPs identified in the SWPPP;
 4. Locations where stabilization practices are expected to occur;
 5. Locations of off-site material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas;
 6. Locations of all waters of the United States (including wetlands);
 7. Locations where stormwater discharges to a surface water; and
 8. Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction-phase permit requirements apply.
- D. **Construction and Waste Materials:** The SWPPP must include a description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on-site with updates as appropriate.
- E. **Locations of Other Industrial Stormwater Discharges:** The SWPPP must describe and identify the location and description of any stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site. This includes stormwater discharges from dedicated asphalt plants and dedicated concrete plants that are covered by this permit.

5.3 Description of Control Measures to Reduce Pollutant Discharges

- A. **Control Measures:** The SWPPP must include a description of all control measures that will be implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 3. For each major activity identified in the project description the SWPPP must clearly document appropriate control measures, the general sequence during the construction process in which the

measures will be implemented, and which operator is responsible for the control measure's implementation.

- B. **Stabilization:** The SWPPP must include a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices for the site, including a schedule of when the practices will be implemented.
- C. **Post-Authorization Records:** The following records must be maintained with the SWPPP following authorization under this permit:
 - 1. Dates when grading activities occur;
 - 2. Dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and
 - 3. Dates when stabilization measures are initiated.

5.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The SWPPP must identify all allowable sources of non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.3.B of this permit, except for flows from fire fighting activities that are combined with stormwater discharges associated with construction activity at the site. The SWPPP must also describe the pollution prevention measures used to eliminate or reduce non-stormwater discharges consistent with Part 3.2.

5.5 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regard to Endangered Species, including:

- A. Information on whether federally-listed endangered or threatened species, or federally-designated critical habitat may be in the project area;
- B. Whether such species or critical habitat may be adversely affected by stormwater discharges or stormwater discharge-related activities from the project;
- C. Results of the Appendix C listed species and critical habitat screening determinations;
- D. Confirmation of delivery of NOI to EPA or to EPA's electronic NOI system. This may include an overnight, express or registered mail receipt acknowledgment; or electronic acknowledgment from EPA's electronic NOI system;
- E. Any correspondence for any stage of project planning between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), EPA, the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), or others and you regarding listed species and critical habitat, including any notification that delays your authorization to discharge under this permit; and
- F. A description of measures necessary to protect federally-listed endangered or threatened species, or federally-designated critical habitat.

5.6 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Total Maximum Daily Loads

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regard to waters that have an EPA-established or approved TMDL, including:

- A. Identification of whether your discharge is identified, either specifically or generally, in an EPA-established or approved TMDL and any associated allocations, requirements, and assumptions identified for your discharge;
- B. Summaries of consultation with State or Federal TMDL authorities on consistency of SWPPP conditions with the approved TMDL, and
- C. Measures taken by you to ensure that your discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the EPA-established or approved TMDL, including any specific wasteload allocation that has been established that would apply to your discharge.

See Part 1.3.C.5 for further information on determining permit eligibility related to TMDLs.

5.7 Copy of Permit Requirements

Copies of this permit and of the signed and certified NOI form that was submitted to EPA must be included in the SWPPP. Also, upon receipt, a copy of the letter from the EPA Stormwater Notice Processing Center notifying you of their receipt of your administratively complete NOI must also be included as a component of the SWPPP.

5.8 Applicable State, Tribal, or Local Programs

The SWPPP must be updated as necessary to reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls you implement at your site.

5.9 Inspections

A record of each inspection and of any actions taken in accordance with Part 4 must be retained with the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance with the permit conditions. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the construction project or site is in compliance with this permit.

5.10 Maintaining an Updated Plan

The SWPPP must be modified:

- A. To reflect modifications to stormwater control measures made in response to a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the construction site that has or could have a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States that has not been previously addressed in the SWPPP.

- B. If during inspections or investigations by site staff, or by local, state, tribal or federal officials, it is determined that the existing stormwater controls are ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site.
- C. Based on the results of an inspection, as necessary to properly document additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. Revisions to the SWPPP must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

5.11 Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

- A. **Retention of SWPPP:** A copy of the SWPPP (including a copy of the permit), NOI, and acknowledgement letter from EPA must be retained at the construction site (or other location easily accessible during normal business hours to EPA, a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service) from the date of commencement of construction activities to the date of final stabilization. If you have day-to-day operational control over SWPPP implementation, you must have a copy of the SWPPP available at a central location on-site for the use of all those identified as having responsibilities under the SWPPP whenever they are on the construction site. If an on-site location is unavailable to store the SWPPP when no personnel are present, notice of the plan's location must be posted near the main entrance at the construction site.
- B. **Main Entrance Signage:** A sign or other notice must be posted conspicuously near the main entrance of the construction site. If displaying near the main entrance is infeasible, the notice can be posted in a local public building such as the town hall or public library. The sign or other notice must contain the following information:
 - 1. A copy of the completed Notice of Intent as submitted to the EPA Stormwater Notice Processing Center; and
 - 2. If the location of the SWPPP or the name and telephone number of the contact person for scheduling SWPPP viewing times has changed (i.e., is different than that submitted to EPA in the NOI), the current location of the SWPPP and name and telephone number of a contact person for scheduling viewing times.For linear projects, the sign or other notice must be posted at a publicly accessible location near the active part of the construction project (e.g., where a pipeline project crosses a public road).
- C. **Availability of SWPPP:** SWPPPs must be made available upon request by EPA; a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to the requestor. The copy of the SWPPP that is required to be kept on-site or

locally available must be made available, in its entirety, to the EPA staff for review and copying at the time of an on-site inspection.

- D. **Signature and Certification:** All SWPPPs must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix G, Section 11.

5.12 Requirements for Different Types of Operators

You may meet one or both of the operational control components in the definition of operator found in Appendix A. Part 5.12.C applies to all permittees having control over only a portion of a construction site.

- A. If you have operational control over construction plans and specifications, you must ensure that:
1. The project specifications meet the minimum requirements of this Part and all other applicable permit conditions;
 2. The SWPPP indicates the areas of the project where the operator has operational control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications;
 3. All other permittees implementing portions of the SWPPP (or their own SWPPP) who may be impacted by a change to the construction plan are notified of such changes in a timely manner; and
 4. The SWPPP indicates the name of the party(ies) with day-to-day operational control of those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP or other permit conditions.
- B. If you have operational control over day-to-day activities, you must ensure that:
1. The SWPPP meets the minimum requirements of this Part and identifies the parties responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the plan;
 2. The SWPPP indicates areas of the project where you have operational control over day-to-day activities;
 3. The SWPPP indicates the name of the party(ies) with operational control over project specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications).
- C. If you have operational control over only a portion of a larger project (e.g., one of four homebuilders in a subdivision), you are responsible for compliance with all applicable effluent limits, terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to your activities on your portion of the construction site, including protection of endangered species, critical habitat, and historic properties, and implementation of control measures described in the SWPPP. You must ensure either directly or through coordination with other permittees, that your activities do not render another party's pollutant discharge controls ineffective. You must either implement your portion of a common SWPPP or develop and implement your own SWPPP. For more effective coordination of BMPs and opportunities for cost sharing, a cooperative effort by the different operators at a site to prepare and participate in a comprehensive SWPPP is encouraged. Individual operators at a site may, but are not

required to, develop separate SWPPPs that cover only their portion of the project provided reference is made to other operators at the site. In instances where there is more than one SWPPP for a site, cooperation between the permittees is encouraged to ensure the stormwater discharge control measures are consistent with one another (e.g., provisions to protect listed species and critical habitat).

PART 6: TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

6.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination

Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) either electronically (strongly encouraged) at www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI or by completing the paper Notice of Termination form included in Appendix F of this permit and submitting that form to the address listed in Part 2.2.

6.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination

You may only submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

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

The NOT must be submitted within 30 days of one of the above conditions being met. Authorization to discharge terminates at midnight of the day the NOT is signed.

PART 7: RETENTION OF RECORDS

Copies of the SWPPP and all documentation required by this permit, including records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, must be retained for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.

PART 8: REOPENER CLAUSE

8.1 Procedures for Modification or Revocation

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR §122.62, §122.63, §122.64 and §124.5.

8.2 Water Quality Protection

If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, you may be required to obtain an individual permit in accordance with Part 2.6 of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

8.3 Timing of Permit Modification

EPA may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines that may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

PART 9: STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

The federal regulations require that the Standard Conditions provisioned at 40 CFR §122.41 be applied to all NPDES permits. You are required to comply with those Standard Conditions, details of which are provided in Appendix G.

PART 10: PERMIT CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC STATES, INDIAN COUNTRY, OR TERRITORIES

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

A. Region 1

1. MAR100000: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian country
 - a. State Water Quality Statutes, Regulations, and Policies:
 - i. You must comply with the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act (Ch. 21, ss. 26-53).
 - ii. You must comply with the conditions in 314 CMR 4.00 - Surface Water Quality Standards.
 - iii. You must comply with the conditions in 314 CMR 3.00 - Surface Water Discharge Permit Program.
 - iv. You must comply with the Wetlands Protection Act, Ch. 131, s. 40 and its regulations, 310 CMR 10.00 and any order of Conditions issued by a Conservation Commission or a Superseding Order of Conditions issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.
 - b. Department of Environmental Protection Storm Water Management Policy:

- i. You must comply with the Massachusetts Storm Water Management Policy, and applicable Storm Water Performance Standards, as prescribed by state regulations promulgated under the authority of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, MGL Ch. 21, ss. 26-53 and the Wetlands Protection Act Ch. 131, s. 40.
- c. Other State Environmental Laws, Regulations, Policies:
 - i. You must comply with the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act [MESA] (MGL Ch. 313A and regulations at 321 CMR 10.00) and any actions undertaken to comply with this storm water permit, shall not result in non-compliance with the MESA.
 - ii. You must not conduct activities under this permit that will interfere with implementation of mosquito control work conducted in accordance with Chapter 252 including, s. 5A thereunder and MassDEP Guideline Number BRP G01-02, West Nile Virus Application of Pesticides to Wetland Resource Areas and Buffer Zones, and Public Water Systems.
- d. Other Department Directives:
 - i. The Department may require you to perform water quality monitoring during the permit term if monitoring is necessary for the protection of public health or the environment as designated under the authority at 314 CMR 3.00.
 - ii. The Department may require you to provide measurable verification of the effectiveness of BMPs and other control measures in your management program, including water quality monitoring.
 - iii. The Department has determined that compliance with this permit does not protect you from enforcement actions deemed necessary by the Department under its associated regulations to address an imminent threat to the public health or a significant adverse environmental impact which results in a violation of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, Ch. 21, ss. 26-53.
 - iv. The Department reserves the right to modify the 401 Water Quality Certification if any changes, modifications or deletions are made to the general permit. In addition, the Department reserves the right to add and/or alter the terms and conditions of its 401 Water Quality Certification to carry out its responsibilities during the term of this permit with respect to water quality, including any revisions to 314 CMR 4.00, Surface Water Quality Standards.
- e. Permit Compliance
 - i. Should any violation of the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards (314 CMR 4.00) or the conditions of this certification occur, the Department will direct you to correct the violations(s). The Department has the right to take any action as authorized by the General Laws of the Commonwealth to address the violation of this permit or the MA Clean Waters Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Substantial civil and criminal penalties are authorized under MGL Ch. 21, s. 42 for discharging into Massachusetts' waters in violation of an order or permit issued by this Department. This

certification does not relieve you of the duty to comply with other applicable Massachusetts statutes and regulations.

1. NHR100000: State of New Hampshire
 - a. If you disturb 100,000 square feet or more of contiguous area, you must also apply for a “Significant Alteration of the Terrain Permit from DES pursuant to RSA 485-A:17 and Env-Ws 415. This requirement applies to the disturbances of only 50,000 square feet when construction occurs within the protected shoreline (see RSA 483-B and Env-Ws 1400).
 - b. You must determine that any excavation dewatering discharges are not contaminated before they will be authorized as an allowable non-storm water discharge under this permit (see Subpart 1.3.B). The water is considered uncontaminated if there is no groundwater contamination within 1,000 feet of the discharge. Information on groundwater contamination can be generated over the Internet via the NHDES web site <http://www.des.state.nh.us> (One Stop Data Retrieval, Onestop Master Site Table). The web site also provides E-mail access to an NHDES Site Remediation Contact to answer questions about using the Web site.
 - c. You must treat any uncontaminated excavation dewatering discharges as necessary to remove suspended solids and turbidity. The discharges must be sampled at a location prior to mixing with storm water at least once per week during weeks when discharges occur. The samples must be analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS) and must meet monthly average and maximum daily TSS limitations of 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 100 mg/L, respectively. TSS (a.k.a. Residue, Nonfilterable) analysis and sampling must be performed in accordance with Tables IB (parameter, units and method) and II (required containers, preservation techniques and holding times) in 40 CFR 136.3 (see: http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_02/40cfr136_02.html). Records of any sampling and analysis must be maintained and kept with the SWPPP for at least three years after final site stabilization.
 - d. During site design and preparation of the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), you must consider opportunities for groundwater recharge using on-site infiltration. The SWPPP must include a description of any on-site infiltration that will be installed as a post construction storm water management measure (see Subpart 3.4.E) or reasons for not employing such measures. For design considerations for infiltration measures see the September 2001 DES publication titled “Managing Storm Water as a Valuable Resource” which is available online at: <http://www.des.state.nh.us/StormWater/construction.htm>. Loss of annual recharge to groundwater should be minimized through the use of infiltration measures wherever feasible.
- B. Region 2
 1. NYR10000I: Indian country within the State of New York
 - a. St. Regis Mohawk Territory at Akwesasne
 - i. NOIs shall also be submitted to the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division, at the same time they are submitted to EPA, at the following address:

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division
412 State Route 37
Akwesasne, NY 13655
Attn: Water Resources Program Manager

- ii. In addition, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (and any updates or amendments thereto) must be submitted to the Environment Division and to the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at least thirty (30) days in advance of corresponding Notices of Intent. This will allow the Environment Division and the THPO to make an informed determination as to whether any proposed discharges might adversely impact the quality of its surface or groundwater, or disturb sites of historic or cultural significance to the Tribe that may be listed, or eligible to be listed, on the National Register of Historic Places.
- C. Region 3 – No additional requirements (District of Columbia, Federal Facilities Only in the State of Delaware)
- D. Region 5
- 1. MNR100000: Indian Country within the State of Minnesota
 - a. *Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa*
 - i. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to the following office at least thirty (30) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA:

Fond du Lac Reservation
Office of Water Protection
1720 Big Lake Road
Cloquet, MN 55720
 - CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the FDL Office of Water Protection in the identification of all proposed receiving waters.
 - ii. Copies of the 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.
 - iii. This certification does not pertain to any new discharge to Outstanding Reservation Resource Waters (ORRW) as described in §105 b.3 of the Fond du Lac Water Quality Standards (Ordinance #12/98). Although additional waters may be designated in the future, currently Perch Lake, Rice Portage Lake, Miller Lake, Deadfish Lake and Jaskari Lake are designated as ORRWs. New dischargers wishing to discharge to an ORRW must obtain an individual permit for stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities.
 - iv. All work shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Ordinance 12/98 as amended. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible

solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Fond du Lac Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation. These uses include wildlife, aquatic life, warm and cold water fisheries, subsistence fishing (netting), primary contact recreation, cultural, wild rice areas, aesthetic waters, agriculture, navigation and commercial.

- v. Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering waters of the Fond du Lac Reservation. All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency management agency, and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the Fond du Lac reservation, including groundwater.
- vi. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for such listing.

b. *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 storm-water discharges associated with construction sites of one acre or more in size. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by this certification (the “Certification”). This Certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.
- ii. All construction storm water discharges authorized by the CGP must comply with the Water Quality Standards and Water Resources Ordinance, as well as Applicable Federal Standards (as defined in the Water Resources Ordinance). As such, appropriate steps must be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering the Waters of the Reservation (as defined in the Water Resources Ordinance). All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency-management agency, and measures must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Waters of the Reservation, including groundwater.
- iii. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (the “Plan”) required by the CGP must be submitted to the Board at least 30 days in advance of sending the requisite Notice of Intent to EPA. The Board may require monitoring of storm-water discharges as determined on a case-by-case basis. If the Board determines that a monitoring plan is necessary, the monitoring plan must be prepared and incorporated into the Plan before the Notice of Intent is submitted to the EPA. The Plan should be sent to:

Grand Portage Environmental Resources Board
P.O. Box 428
Grand Portage, MN 55605

Copies of the Notice of Intent and Notice of Termination required under the General Permit must be submitted to the Board at the address above at the same time they are submitted to the EPA.

- iv. 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.
 - v. Discharges that the Board has determined to be or that may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards or Applicable Federal Standards are not authorized by this Certification.
 - vi. The Board retains full authority provided by the Water Resources Ordinance to ensure compliance with and to enforce the provisions of the Water Resource Ordinance and Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and these Certification conditions.
 - vii. Appeals related to Board actions taken in accordance with any of the preceding conditions may be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court.
2. WIR100000: Indian Country within the State of Wisconsin, except the Sokaogon Chippewa Community.
- 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, or historical sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.
 - ii. 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 discharge. The operator must submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Tribe's Natural Resources Department and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office at the same time the NOI is submitted to the U.S. EPA. The operator must also submit a copy of the Notice of Termination to the Tribe at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. EPA. Notification forms applicable to the CGP can be obtained from the EPA's webpage: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes>. Notifications shall be sent to the following address:
 - Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

 - Bad River's Tribal Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861
 - iii. 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 provide the Tribe with a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The operator must submit a copy of the SWPPP to the following addresses prior to the discharge:
 - Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department

P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

- iv. 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 Chapter 323 of the Bad River Tribal Ordinances, which is the “Bad River Reservation Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance.” Questions regarding Chapter 323 can be directed to the Tribe’s Natural Resources Department at (715) 682-7123.
- v. The Tribe’s CWA 401 Certification for the 2008 NPDES CGP will be reviewed and revised upon federal approval of the Tribe’s water quality standards to ensure the activity authorized by the CGP will not violate Tribal water quality standards.

Note: Facilities within the Sokaogon Chippewa Community are not eligible for stormwater discharge coverage under this permit. Contact the Region 5 office for an individual permit application.

E. Region 6

1. NMR100000: The State of New Mexico, except Indian country
 - a. In addition to all other provisions of this permit, operators who intend to obtain authorization under this permit for all new stormwater discharges must satisfy the conditions in Part 10.C.1.b., unless a TMDL has been established for the receiving stream which specifies a waste load allocation (WLA) for construction stormwater discharges or the receiving stream is a Tier 3 water, in which case Part 10.C.1.c. applies.
 - b. The SWPPP must include site-specific interim and permanent stabilization, managerial, and structural solids, erosion, and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) and/or other controls that are designed to prevent to the maximum extent practicable an increase in the sediment yield and flow velocity from pre-construction, pre-development conditions to assure that applicable standards in 20.6.4 NMAC, including the antidegradation policy, or 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, as well as expected performance and longevity of these BMPs. BMP selection must be made based on the use of appropriate soil loss prediction models (such as SEDCAD 4.0, RUSLE, SEDIMOT II, MULTISED, etc.), or equivalent, generally accepted (by professional erosion control specialists), soil loss prediction tools. The operator(s) must demonstrate, and include documentation in the SWPPP, that implementation of the site-specific practices will assure that the applicable standards or WLAs are met, and will result in sediment yields and flow velocities that, to the maximum extent practicable, will not be greater than the sediment yield levels and flow velocities from pre-

- construction, pre-development conditions. The SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices by qualified (e.g., CPESC certified, engineers with appropriate training, etc.) erosion control specialists familiar with the use of soil loss prediction models and design of erosion and sediment control systems based on these models (or equivalent soil loss prediction tools). The operator(s) must design, implement, and maintain BMPs in the manner specified in the SWPPP.
- c. Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under this permit for all new stormwater discharges to outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs) (also referred to as “Tier 3: waters). According to the Antidegradation Policy at Paragraph 3 of Subsection A of 20.6.4.8 NMAC, in part, “ONRWs may include, but are not limited to, surface waters of the state within national and state monuments, parks, wildlife refuges, waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, and waters identified under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.” No ONRWs exist at the time this permit is being finalized; however, during the term of the permit, if a receiving water is designated as an ONRW, the operator must obtain an individual permit for stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities.
 - d. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that the State has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of an applicable standard, including the antidegradation policy, are not authorized by this permit. *Note: Upon receipt of this determination, NMED anticipates that, within a reasonable period of time, EPA will notify the general permittee to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit for these discharges per 40 CFR Part 122.28(b)(3).*
 - e. Inspections required under Part 4 must be conducted at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. The option for inspections at least once per 7 calendar days is not available. The Inspection Waivers provided in Part 4.B and C still apply.
 - f. Permittees can use temporary erosion controls as described in item 3 of the Appendix A definition of “Final Stabilization” as a method for final stabilization under the permit only under the following conditions:

If this option is selected, you must notify SWQB at the address listed in item g. below at the time the NOT is submitted to EPA. The information to be submitted includes:

- A copy of the NOT;
- Contact information, including individual name or title, address, and phone number for the qualified (see CGP Part 4.10.D) party responsible for implementing the final stabilization measures; and
- The date that the temporary erosion control practice was implemented (this is always prior to, and sometimes significantly prior to, submission of an NOT) and the projected timeframe that the 70% native vegetative cover requirements are expected to be met. (Note that if more than three years is required to establish 70 percent of the natural vegetative cover, this technique cannot be used or cited for

fulfillment of the final stabilization requirement – you remain responsible for establishment of final stabilization)

SWQB also requires that you periodically (minimum once/year) inspect and properly maintain the area until the criteria for final stabilization, as defined in Appendix A, item 3 of the CGP, have been met. You must prepare an inspection report documenting the findings of these inspections and signed in accordance with Appendix G, Section 11 of the CGP. This inspection record must be retained along with the SWPPP for three years after the NOT is submitted for the site and additionally submitted to SWQB at the address listed in item g. below. The inspections must at a minimum include the following:

- Observations of all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity;
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)/post-construction storm water controls must be observed to ensure they are effective;
- An assessment of the status of vegetative re-establishment; and
- Corrective actions required to ensure vegetative success within three years, and control of pollutants in storm water runoff from the site, including implementation dates.

Signed copies of discharge monitoring reports, individual permit applications, and all other reports required by the permit to be submitted, shall also be sent to:

Program Manager
Point Source Regulation Section
Surface Water Quality Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502

2. NMR10000I: 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. *Pueblo of Acoma*. The following conditions apply only to facilities on or bordering the Pueblo of Acoma with discharges into or flowing into waters of the Pueblo.
 - i. A copy of the Notice of Intent and Notice of Termination must be submitted to the Haaku Water Office at the address below at the same time they are submitted to EPA. A copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan must be provided to the Haaku Water Office upon request.
 - ii. HAAKU WATER OFFICE
PO Box 309
Pueblo of Acoma, NM 87034
 - b. *Pueblo of Isleta*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Isleta.
 - i. Subpart 1.3.C.4, (Eligibility, Limitations on Coverage) first sentence, is revised to read: “This permit does not authorize discharges that EPA or the Pueblo of Isleta, prior to authorization under this permit, determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion

above any applicable water quality standard or impairment of a designated use of receiving waters.”

- ii. Subpart 2.2. (How to Submit) is amended to require: Copies of all Notices of Intent submitted to EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Isleta at the following address. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete Notice of Intent has been submitted to the Pueblo of Isleta.

Regular U.S. Mail Delivery

Natural Resources Department
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta, NM 87022

Overnight/Express Mail Delivery

Natural Resources Department
Building L
11000 Broadway, SE
Albuquerque, NM 87105

- iii. Part 2 (Authorizations for Discharges of Storm Water from Construction Activity), second sentence, is amended to read: “Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate, if you failed to submit a copy of the NOI to the Pueblo of Isleta, or if you were never eligible for permit coverage.
- iv. Subpart 5.3 (Description of Control Measures to Reduce Pollutant Discharges), section A, last sentence, is amended to read: “For each major activity identified in the project description the SWPPP must clearly describe appropriate control measures, the general sequence during the construction process in which the measures will be implemented, and which operator is responsible for the control measure’s implementation and maintenance.”
- v. Subpart 5.7 (Copy of Permit Requirements), first sentence, is revised to read “Copies of this permit and of the signed and certified NOI form that was submitted to the Pueblo of Isleta and EPA must be included in the SWPPP.”
- vi. Subpart 4. (Inspections), section A is revised to read “Inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.”
- vii. Subpart 4. (Inspections), section H, last paragraph, is amended to add: “Copies of inspection reports that identify incidents of noncompliance shall be sent to Pueblo of Isleta at the address listed in Subpart 2.2.” (See above)
- viii. Subpart 5.11. (Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available), section A, first sentence is amended to read:
 - “A copy of the SWPPP (including a copy of the permit), NOI, and acknowledgement letter from EPA must be retained at the construction site (or other location easily accessible during normal business hours to

- the Pueblo of Isleta’s Natural Resources Department, EPA, a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service) from the date of commencement of construction activities to the date of final stabilization.”
- ix. Subpart 5.11. (Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available), section C. is amended to read: “SWPPPs must be made available upon request by EPA; representatives of the Pueblo of Isleta Natural Resources Department, a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service to the requestor. The copy of the SWPPP that is required to be kept on-site or locally available must be made available, in its entirety, to the EPA staff and the Pueblo of Isleta’s Natural Resources Department staff for review and copying at the time of an on-site inspection.
 - x. Subpart 3.1.A (Sediment Controls), is amended to add: “Erosion and sediment controls shall be designed to retain sediment on-site.”
 - xi. Subpart 3.1.I (Spills/Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities), first bullet is amended to read: “you must provide notice to the Pueblo of Isleta Natural Resources Department (505-869-5748) and the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802; in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area call 202-426-2675) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as site staff have knowledge of the discharge; and”
 - xii. Subpart 3.4.B (Attainment of Water Quality Standards After Authorization), is amended to add: “You must provide the Pueblo of Isleta, at the address listed in Subpart 2.2, with a copy of the EPA notification, modifications to your storm water controls, data and certification required by EPA.”
 - xiii. Subpart 6.1. (Submitting a Notice of Termination) is amended to add: Copies of all Notices of Termination submitted to EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Isleta at the following address in Subpart 2.2.
 - xiv. Any correspondence, other than NOIs and NOTs, with the Pueblo of Isleta concerning storm water discharges authorized by this permit shall be sent to one of the addresses in Subpart 2.2.
 - xv. Appendix G, Section 9, first sentence is amended to read: “You must allow the Pueblo of Isleta’s Natural Resources Department, EPA, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:...”
 - xvi. Appendix G, Section 12, subsections A- H are amended to require that when you must notify EPA of an event (e.g., planned changes, anticipated

noncompliance, transfers, required reporting due to potential adverse effects or environmental impacts or other noncompliance matters), the Pueblo of Isleta must also be notified.

- xvii. Parties wishing to apply for an Equivalent Analysis Waiver (see Appendix D, Section C) must provide a copy of the waiver analysis to the Pueblo of Isleta at the address specified in Subpart 2.2 at the time it is submitted to EPA.
- c. *Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo)*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on Ohkay Owinegeh.
 - i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Pueblo at the time it is provided to the Environmental Protection Agency, at the following address. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Pueblo upon request.

Office of Environmental Affairs
P.O. Box 717
Ohkay Owingeh, NM 87566

- ii. Appendix G, Section 10 (Monitoring and records), item D is amended to add: “All monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the Pueblo of San Juan’s Quality Assurance Project Plan.”
- d. *Pueblo of Nambé*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Nambé.
 - i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and any analytical data must be provided to the Nambé Pueblo Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) at the time it is provided to the Environmental Protection Agency, at the following address. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Pueblo upon request.
 - ii. All correspondence shall be sent to:
 - Pueblo of Nambé
 - Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - Rt. 1 Box 117-BB
 - Santa Fe, NM 87506
 - 505-455-2036 ext. 120 fax: 505-455-8873

- e. *Pueblo of Picuris*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Picuris.
 - i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and any analytical data (e.g. Discharge Monitoring Reports, etc.) or any other reports must be provided to the Pueblo at the time it is provided to the Environmental Protection Agency. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Pueblo upon request.
 - ii. All correspondence shall be sent to:

Cordell Arellano
Director, Environment Department

Pueblo of Picuris
PO Box 158
Penasco, NM 87553

- f. *Pueblo of Pojoaque*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Pojoaque.
- i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and any analytical data (e.g. Discharge Monitoring Reports, etc.) or any other reports must be provided to the Pueblo at the time it is provided to the Environmental Protection Agency. A copy of documents related to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Pueblo upon request.
 - ii. All correspondence shall be sent to:

Luke Mario Duran
Director, Environment Department
Pueblo of Pojoaque
5 West Gutierrez, Suite 2b
Santa Fe, NM 87506

- g. *Pueblo of Taos*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Taos.
- i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Taos Pueblo Governor's Office and the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office at the same time as or prior to submission to the Environmental Protection Agency. A copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be made available to Pueblo environmental personnel upon request.
 - ii. All correspondence for both the Taos Pueblo Governor's Office and the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office (same address) shall be sent to:

Governor (*or as applicable*)
Program Manager, Taos Pueblo Environmental Office
Taos Pueblo
PO Box 1846
Taos, NM 87571

- h. *Pueblo of Sandia*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Sandia.
- i. A copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) must be provided to the Pueblo at the same, (or prior to) the time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - ii. The Pueblo of Sandia objects to use of Low Rainfall Erosivity Waivers (see Appendix D, Part A) for any small construction activities on the Pueblo, so this waiver will not be available for construction projects on the Pueblo. Permittees wishing to apply for all other waivers (see Appendix D) must provide a copy of the waiver certification or analysis to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department.

- iii. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available to the Pueblo of Sandia either electronically or hard copy upon request for review. The SWPPP must be made available at least fourteen (14) days before construction begins. The fourteen (14) day period will give Tribal staff time to become familiar with the project site, prepare for construction inspections, and determine compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the Pueblo of Sandia may result in denial of the discharge or construction delay.
- iv. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless and until:
 - a. An accurate and complete NOI has been submitted to the Pueblo;
AND
 - b. An “Authorization to Proceed Letter” with any site specific mitigation requirements has been received from the Pueblo of Sandia following their review of the NOI and SWPPP and the permittee complies with all applicable requirements therein.
- v. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT), 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 (or operational control is being passed to another operator). A short letter concurring that conditions for submittal of an NOT have met will be sent to the permittee by the Pueblo. Upon receipt of this letter, and provided the all other applicable requirements of the permit are met, the permittee will be eligible to submit and NOT.
- vi. You must telephone the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department at (505) 867-4533 of any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment within ten (10) hours of becoming aware of the circumstance.
- vii. All correspondence shall be sent to:

Scott Bulgrin, Water Quality Manager
Pueblo of Sandia
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, NM 87004

- i. *Santa Clara Pueblo*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Santa Clara Pueblo.
 - i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Pueblo of Santa Clara Office of Environmental Affairs when they are submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - ii. A copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan must be made available to the Pueblo of Santa Clara Office of Environmental Affairs upon request.
 - iii. Construction site operators must notify the Pueblo of Santa Clara Office of Environmental Affairs by telephone at (505) 753-7326 of any non-compliance discharges that may endanger human health or the environment within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the discharge.
 - iv. All correspondence shall be sent to:

Santa Clara Office of Environmental Affairs
One Kee Street
PO Box 580
Española, NM 87532
505-753-7326 Tel
505-747-2728 Fax

- j. *Pueblo of Tesuque*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Tesuque.
- i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Termination (NOT), and any analytical data (e.g. Discharge Monitoring Reports, etc.) or any other reports must be provided to the Pueblo at the time it is provided to the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - ii. A copy of documents related to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Pueblo upon request.
 - iii. All correspondence shall be sent to:

Ryan Swazo-Hinds
Sr. Environmental Technician
Pueblo of Tesuque
Environment Department
Rt. 42, Box 360-T
Santa Fe, NM 87506

3. OKR10000F: Discharges in the State of Oklahoma that are not under the authority of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, including activities associated with oil and gas exploration, drilling, operations, and pipelines (includes SIC Groups 13 and 46, and SIC codes 492 and 5171), and point source discharges associated with agricultural production, services, and silviculture (includes SIC Groups 01, 02, 07, 08, 09).
- a. In accordance with Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25), Subpart 1.3.C. (Limitations on Coverage) is modified to add paragraphs 8 and 9 as follows:

“8. For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated “ORW” (Outstanding Resource Water) in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards, this permit may only be used to authorize discharges from temporary construction activities. Discharges from any on-going activities such as sand and gravel mining or any other mineral mining are not authorized.

9. For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated “ORW” (Outstanding Resource Water) in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards, this permit may not be used to authorize discharges from support activities,

including concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, or borrow areas.”

4. OKR10000I: Indian country within the State of Oklahoma.
- a. In order to protect downstream waters subject to the state of Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25) where receiving waters flow from Indian Country to State waters, Subpart 1.3.C. (Limitations on Coverage) is modified to add paragraphs 8 and 9 as follows:

“8. For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated “ORW” (Outstanding Resource Water) in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards, this permit may only be used to authorize discharges from temporary construction activities. Discharges from any on-going activities such as sand and gravel mining or any other mineral mining are not authorized.

9. For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated “ORW” (Outstanding Resource Water) in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards, this permit may not be used to authorize discharges from support activities, including concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, or borrow areas.”

- b. *Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma*. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma.
- i. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Pawnee Nation at the same time they are submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - ii. A copy of the storm water pollution prevention plan must be made available to Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety upon request.
 - iii. Construction site operators must notify the Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety by telephone at (918) 762-3655 immediately of any non-compliance with any provision of the permit conditions.
 - iv. All correspondence shall be sent to:

Pawnee Nation
Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety
PO Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058

5. TXR10000F: Discharges in the State of Texas that are not under the authority of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, including activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, including transportation of crude oil or natural gas by pipeline.

NOTE: This permit does not create an obligation to obtain a permit where such obligation does not already exist under federal statute or regulation. For more information on the Clean Water Act §§ 402(l)(2) permitting exemption for uncontaminated discharges of storm water from oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities, visit: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/oilgas.cfm>

F. Region 7 – No additional requirements.

G. Region 8

1. MTR10000I:

- a. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The following conditions only apply for projects on the Flathead Indian Reservation:
 - i. Permittees must send a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Tribe at least 30 days before construction starts;
 - ii. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT), permittees must clearly demonstrate to an appointed tribal staff person during an on-site inspection that requirements for site stabilization have been met;
 - iii. Permittees submitting electronic Notices of Intents (eNOI's) to USEPA must cc a copy to NRD-EPD@cskt.org; and
 - iv. Written NOIs, SWPPPs, and NOTs shall be mailed to:

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
National Resources Department
Department Head
P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855

Permittees may also submit their SWPPP and NOT to
NRD-EPD@cskt.org

- b. Fort Peck Tribes. The following conditions only apply for projects on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation:
 - i. The permittee must send a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Tribes at the same time that the NOI and NOT is submitted to EPA. Copies of the NOI and NOT shall be accepted either electronically or hard copy format and should be sent to:

Deb Madison
Environmental Programs Manager
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes
P.O. Box 1027
Poplar, MT 59255
Tel: 406.768.2389 Fax: 406.768.5606
E-mail: 2horses@nemont.net

- ii. A copy of the proposed SWPPP at the time of NOI/NOT submissions

must be sent to the Tribes to ensure that upon closure of the site and/or activities all environmental commitments have been met.

- c. Northern Cheyenne Reservation. The following conditions only apply for projects on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation:
 - i. Permittees must contact the Northern Cheyenne Environmental Protection Department at (406) 477-6506 prior to authorization to discharge under the general permit;
 - ii. The Tribe shall review and approve SWPPPs prior to approval; and
 - iii. The Tribe shall review and improve BMPs on site to ensure that Tribal water quality standards are protected.

H. Region 9

- 1. ASR100000: The Island of American Samoa
 - a. Discharges authorized by the general permit shall meet all applicable American Samoa water quality standards.
 - b. Permittees discharging under the general permit shall comply with all conditions of the permit.
- 2. AZR10000I: Indian country lands within the State of Arizona, including Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah
 - a. White Mountain Apache Tribe. The following condition applies only for projects on the White Mountain Apache Reservation:
 - i. All NOIs for proposed stormwater discharge coverage shall be provided to the following address:

Tribal Environmental Planning Office
P.O. Box 2109
Whiteriver, AZ 85941
 - b. Hualapai Tribe. The following conditions apply only for projects on the Hualapai Reservation:
 - i. All notices of intent for proposed stormwater discharges under the CGP and all pollution prevention plans for stormwater discharges on Hualapai Tribal lands shall be submitted to the Water Resource Program through the Tribal Chairman for review and approval, P.O. Box 179, Peach Springs, AZ 86434.
 - c. Navajo Nation. The following conditions apply only for projects on the Navajo Nation:
 - i. Copies of notices of intent and stormwater pollution prevention plans shall be made available to Navajo EPA for facilities located on Navajo lands;
 - ii. Copies of all monitoring reports must be provided to Navajo EPA for facilities located on Navajo lands; and

- iii. Facilities located on Navajo lands and covered by the CGP will be subject to compliance inspections by Navajo EPA staff with active Federal Inspector Credentials under the authority of the Clean Water Act.
3. CAR10000I: Indian Country lands within the State of California:
- a. Hoopa Valley Tribe. The following conditions apply only for projects on the Hoopa Valley Reservation:
 - i. All notices of intent submitted for stormwater discharges under the general permit in Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation (HVIR) shall be submitted to the Tribal Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA); and
 - ii. All pollution prevention plans for stormwater discharge in HVIR shall be submitted to TEPA for review and approval.
 - b. 29 Palms Band of Mission Indians. The following conditions apply only for projects on the 29 Palms Band of Mission Indians Reservation:
 - i. The 29 Palms Tribal EPA is informed of any future changes made to the proposed CGP;
 - ii. For each permitted activity, the U.S. EPA will ensure that all terms and conditions of the proposed CGP are complied with;
 - iii. Notices of intent must be submitted to the 29 Palms Tribal EPA for review, comment and tracking;
 - iv. Copies of stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) and supporting Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be submitted to the 29 Palms Tribal EPA for review and compliance;
 - v. Copies of all monitoring reports must be provided to the 29 Palms Tribal EPA;
 - vi. Depending on the permitted activity, the 29 Palms Tribal EPA reserves the right to stipulate additional monitoring requirements; and
 - vii. In order to meet the requirements of Tribal law, including water quality standards, each of the conditions cited in the proposed CGP and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians certification shall not be made any less stringent.
 - c. Bishop Paiute Tribe. The following conditions apply only for projects on the Bishop Paiute Reservation:
 - i. Copies of notices of intent for proposed CGP activities must be submitted to the Bishop Paiute Tribe's Environmental Management Office for review and comment; and
 - ii. Any substantive change in the NPDES permit that may affect water quality shall require notification of the Bishop Paiute Tribe Environmental Management Office.
 - d. Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley. The following conditions apply only for projects on the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley Reservation:

- iv. copies of all monitoring reports must be provided to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.
- I. Region 10
1. IDR100000: The State of Idaho, except Indian country
- a. *303(d)-listed Water Bodies with Approved TMDLs.*
Discharges of storm water will be consistent with load allocations established by the applicable TMDL.
 - b. *303(d)-listed Water Bodies without Approved TMDLs (High Priority)*
If a TMDL has not been established for a high priority 303(d)-listed water body, then discharges of storm water may not cause an increase in the total load of listed pollutant(s) in the receiving water body.
 - c. *303(d)-listed Water Bodies without Approved TMDLs (Medium or Low Priority)*
If a TMDL has not been established for a medium or low priority 303(d)-listed water body, then best management practices shall be employed as necessary to prohibit further impairment of the designated or existing beneficial uses in the receiving water body.
 - d. *Best Management Practices (BMPs)*
BMPs must be designed, implemented, and maintained by the permittee to fully protect and maintain the beneficial uses of the receiving water body. The permittee should select appropriate BMPs that are either authorized by the appropriate designated agency as defined in Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02), recommended in IDEQ's *Catalog of Stormwater BMPs for Idaho Cities and Counties*, or recommended by other local government entities or guidance documents.
 - e. *Equivalent Analysis Waiver* - Use of the "Equivalent Analysis Waiver" in Appendix D of the permit is not authorized.
 - f. Operators may contact the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality regional office nearest the construction activity for more information about impaired waterways:
 - Boise Regional Office:
1445 N. Orchard
Boise ID 83706-2239
Tel: (208)373-0550
Fax: (208)373-0287

 - Grangeville Satellite Office:
300 W. Main
Grangeville ID 83530
Tel: (208)983-0808
Fax: (208)983-2873

 - Pocatello Regional Office:
444 Hospital Way #300
Pocatello ID 83201
Tel: (208)236-6160

Fax: (208)236-6168

McCall Satellite Office:

502 N. 3rd Street #9A

P.O. Box 4654

McCall, ID 83638

Tel: (208)634-4900

Fax: (208)634-9405

Idaho Falls Regional Office:

900 N. Skyline, Suite B

Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Tel: (208)528-2650

Fax: (208)528-2695

Twin Falls Regional Office:

1363 Fillmore

Twin Falls, ID 83301

Tel: (208)736-2190

Fax: (208)736-2194

Coeur d'Alene Regional Office:

2110 Ironwood Parkway

Coeur d'Alene ID 83814

Tel: (208)769-1422

Fax: (208)769-1404

Lewiston Regional Office:

1118 "F" Street

Lewiston, ID 83501

Tel: (208)799-4370

Toll Free: 1-877-541-3304

Fax: (208)799-3451

2. ORR10000I: Indian country within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands (see Region 9):

a. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

The following conditions apply only for projects within the exterior boundaries 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 this 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 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans 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 of Tribal Water Quality Standards to the CTUIR Water Resources Program at the same time it is reported to EPA.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Water Resources Program
46411 Timine Way
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 429-7200

- v. At least 45 days prior to beginning any discharge activities, the operator must submit a copy of the Notice of Intent to be covered under this general permit and an assessment of whether the undertaking has the potential to affect historic properties to CTUIR Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) at the address below. If the project has potential to affect historic properties, the operator's assessment must define the area of potential effect (APE). The operator must provide the THPO at least 30 days to comment on the APE as defined in the assessment.

- vi. If the project is an undertaking, the operator must conduct a cultural resource investigation. All fieldwork must be conducted by qualified personnel (as outlined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines found at http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm). All fieldwork must be documented using Oregon Reporting Standards (as outlined at http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/ARCH/arch_pubsandlinks.shtml). The resulting report must be submitted to the THPO and the THPO must concur with the findings and recommendations before any ground disturbing work can occur. The operator must provide the THPO at least 30 days to review and respond to all reports.

The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. If historic properties are present, this written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate effects to historic properties.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Cultural Resources Protection Program
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
46411 Timine Way
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 429-7200

- b. Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

The following conditions apply only for projects on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation:

- i. All activities covered by this NPDES general permit occurring within a designated riparian buffer zone as established in Ordinance 74 (Integrated Resource Management Plan or IRMP) must be reviewed, approved and permitted through the Tribe's Hydraulic Permit Application process, including payment of any applicable fees.
- ii. All activities covered by this NPDES general permit must follow all applicable land management and resource conservation requirements specified in the IRMP.

- iii. Operators of activities covered by this NPDES general permit must submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Tribe's Water Control Board at the following address for approval at least 30 days prior to beginning construction activity:

Chair, Warm Springs Water Control Board
P.O. Box C
Warm Springs, Oregon 97761

3. WAR10000F: Federal Facilities in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian Country

- a. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), sediment management standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR Part 131.36). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.
- b. Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the state, the Permittee shall apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), with all appropriate best management practices (BMPs) installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit.
- c. Sampling & Numeric Effluent Limitations – For Sites Discharging to Certain Waterbodies on the 303(d) List or with an Applicable TMDL
 - i. Permittees that discharge to water bodies listed as impaired by the State of Washington under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH or phosphorus, shall conduct water quality sampling according to the requirements of this section.
 - (1) The operator must retain all monitoring results required by this section as part of the SWPPP. All data and related monitoring records must be provided to EPA or the Washington Department of Ecology upon request.
 - (2) The operator must notify EPA when the discharge turbidity or discharge pH exceeds the water quality standards as defined in Parts 10.F.4.d.ii and e.ii below, in accordance with the reporting requirements of Part G.12.F of this permit. All reports must be submitted to EPA at the following address:
U.S EPA Region 10
NPDES Compliance Unit - Attn: Federal Facilities Compliance Officer
1200 6th Avenue, Suite 900
OCE-133
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1846
 - ii. All references and requirements associated with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act mean the most current listing by Ecology of impaired waters that exists on November 16, 2005, or the date when the operator's complete NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later.

Parameter identified in 303(d) listing	Parameter/Units	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Water Quality Standard
Turbidity Fine Sediment Phosphorus	Turbidity/NTU	SM2130 or EPA180.1	Weekly, if discharging	If background is 50 NTU or less: 5 NTU over background; or If background is more than 50 NTU: 10% over background
High pH	pH/Standard Units	pH meter	Weekly, if discharging	In the range of 6.5 – 8.5

- d. Discharges to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus
- i. Permittees which discharge to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus shall conduct turbidity sampling at the following locations to evaluate compliance with the water quality standard for turbidity:
 - (1) Background turbidity shall be measured in the 303(d) listed receiving water immediately upstream (upgradient) or outside the area of influence of the discharge; and
 - (2) Discharge turbidity shall be measured at the point of discharge into the 303(d) listed receiving waterbody, inside the area of influence of the discharge; **or**
Alternatively, discharge turbidity may be measured at the point where the discharge leaves the construction site, rather than in the receiving waterbody.
 - ii. Based on sampling, if the discharge turbidity ever exceeds the water quality standard for turbidity (more than 5 NTU over background turbidity when the background turbidity is 50 NTU or less, or more than a 10% increase in turbidity when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTU), all future discharges shall comply with a numeric effluent limit which is equal to the water quality standard for turbidity. If a future discharge exceeds the water quality standard for turbidity, the permittee shall:
 - (1) Review the SWPPP for compliance with the permit and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the discharge that exceeded the standard;
 - (2) Fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, but no later than 10 days of the discharge that exceeded the standard;
 - (3) Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book;
 - (4) Continue to sample daily until discharge turbidity meets the water quality standard for turbidity.

- e. Discharges to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for High pH
 - i. Permittees which discharge to waterbodies on the 303(d) list for high pH shall conduct sampling at one of the following locations to evaluate compliance with the water quality standard for pH (in the range of 6.5 – 8.5):
 - (1) pH shall be measured at the point of discharge into the 303(d) listed waterbody, inside the area of influence of the discharge; or
 - (2) Alternatively, pH may be measured at the point where the discharge leaves the construction site, rather than in the receiving water.
 - ii. Based on the sampling set forth above, if the pH ever exceeds the water quality standard for pH (in the range of 6.5 – 8.5), all future discharges shall comply with a numeric effluent limit which is equal to the water quality standard for pH. If a future discharge exceeds the water quality standard for pH, the permittee shall:
 - (1) Review the SWPPP for compliance with the permit and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the discharge;
 - (2) Fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, but no later than 10 days of the discharge that exceeded the standards;
 - (3) Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book;
 - (4) Continue to sample daily until discharge meets the water quality standard for pH (in the range of 6.5 – 8.5).
- f. Sampling & Limitations – For Sites Discharging to TMDLs
 - i. Discharges to waterbodies subject to an applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, shall be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.
 - (1) 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.
 - a. Discharges shall be sampled weekly, or as otherwise specified by the TMDL, to evaluate compliance with the specific waste load allocations or requirements.
 - b. Analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements shall conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) 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.

- (4) Where an applicable TMDL specifically precludes or prohibits discharges from construction activity, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.
- ii. Applicable TMDL means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, which has been completed and approved by EPA prior to November 16, 2005, or prior to the date the operator's complete NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later.
Information on impaired waterways is available from the Department of Ecology website at:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/impaired.html> or by phone: 360-407-6460.

4. WAR10000I: Indian country within the State of Washington

a. Kalispel Tribe.

The following conditions apply only for projects on the Kalispel Reservation:

- i. The permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Kalispel Tribe's Water Quality Standards.
- ii. The permittee shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department at the same time as it submitted to the U.S. EPA
- iii. The permittee shall submit all Storm Water Prevention Plans (SWPP) to the Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department thirty (30) days prior to beginning any discharge activities for review.
- iv. Prior to any land disturbing activities on the Kalispel Indian Reservation and its dependent communities, the permittee shall obtain a cultural resource clearance letter from the Kalispel Natural Resource Department.
- v. All tribal correspondence pertaining to the general permit for discharges of construction stormwater shall be sent to:

Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department
PO Box 39
Usk, WA 99180

b. Lummi Nation

The following conditions apply only for projects on the Lummi Reservation:

- i. Pursuant to Lummi Code of Laws (LCL) 17.05.020(a), the operator must obtain a land use permit from the Lummi Planning Department as provided in Title 15 of the Lummi Code of Laws and regulations adopted thereunder.
- ii. Pursuant to LCL 17.05.020(a), each operator shall develop and submit a Storm Water Pollution 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 Indian Reservation (Lummi Administrative Regulations [LAR] 17 LAR 07.010 through 17 LAR 07.210).

- iv. Each operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent to the Lummi Water Resources Division at the same time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
 - v. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and Notices of Intent shall be submitted to:
 - Lummi Natural Resources Department
 - ATTN: Water Resources Manager
 - 2616 Kwina Road
 - Bellingham, WA 98226
 - vi. Refer to the Lummi Nation website at <http://www.lummi-nsn.gov> to review a copy of Title 17 of the Lummi Code of Laws and the references upon which the conditions identified above are based.
- c. Makah Tribe
- The following conditions apply only for projects on the Makah Reservation:
- i. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Makah Tribe's Water Quality Standards.
 - ii. The operator shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Makah Tribe Water Quality Program and Makah Fisheries Habitat Division for review and approval at least thirty (30) days prior to beginning any discharge activities.
 - iii. The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent to the Makah Tribe Water Quality Program and Makah Fisheries Habitat Division at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
 - iv. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and Notices of Intent shall be submitted to:
 - Makah Fisheries Water Quality and Habitat Division
 - PO Box 115
 - Neah Bay, WA 98357
- d. Puyallup Tribe of Indians.
- The following conditions apply only to stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities that result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, where those discharges enter surface waters of the Puyallup Tribe:
- i. Each permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Puyallup Tribe's Water Quality Standards, including antidegradation provisions. The Puyallup Natural Resources Department will conduct an antidegradation review for permitted activities that have the potential to affect water quality. The antidegradation review will be consistent with the Tribe's Antidegradation Implementation Procedures.
 - ii. The permittee shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by EPA necessary to comply with the Puyallup Tribe's antidegradation policies if the discharge point is located within 1 linear mile upstream of waters designated by the Tribe.
 - iii. Each permittee shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to the Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources

Department at the address listed below at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians
3009 E. Portland Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98404
ATTN: Natural Resources Department

- iv. 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 Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources Department for review.
- v. If EPA requires coverage under an individual or alternative permit, the permittee shall submit a copy of the permit to the Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources Department at the address listed above.
- vi. The permittee shall submit all stormwater pollution prevention plans to the Puyallup Tribal Natural Resources Department for review and approval prior to beginning any activities resulting in a discharge to tribal waters.

Appendix A - Definitions and Acronyms

Definitions

“Arid Areas” means areas with an average annual rainfall of 0 to 10 inches.

“Best Management Practices” (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practice to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

“Commencement of Construction Activities” means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction-related activities (e.g., stockpiling of fill material).

“Control Measure” as used in this permit, refers to any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

“CWA” means the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.

“Discharge” when used without qualification means the “discharge of a pollutant.”

“Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity” as used in this permit, refers to a discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck chute washdown, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located.

“Eligible” means qualified for authorization to discharge stormwater under this general permit.

“Facility” or “Activity” means any “point source” or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

“Federal Facility” means any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the Federal government.

“Final Stabilization” means that:

1. All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the two following criteria are met:
 - a. a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background

- vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or
- b. equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.
2. When background native vegetation will cover less than 100 percent of the ground (e.g., arid areas, beaches), the 70 percent coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: if the native vegetation covers 50 percent of the ground, 70 percent of 50 percent ($0.70 \times 0.50 = 0.35$) would require 35 percent total cover for final stabilization. On a beach with no natural vegetation, no stabilization is required.
 3. In arid and semi-arid areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:
 - a. Temporary erosion control measures (e.g., degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by you,
 - b. The temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70 percent vegetative coverage within three years.
 4. For individual lots in residential construction, final stabilization means that either:
 - a. The homebuilder has completed final stabilization as specified above, or
 - b. The homebuilder has established temporary stabilization including perimeter controls for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.
 5. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop or range land, staging areas for highway construction, etc.), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to “water of the United States,” and areas which are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization criteria (1) or (2) or (3) above.

“Indian country” is defined at 40 CFR §122.2 to mean:

1. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
2. All dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.

“Large Construction Activity” is defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) and incorporated here by reference. A large construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than five acres of land or will disturb less than five acres of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five acres. Large

construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site.

“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “MS4” is defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) to mean a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned and operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.

“New Project” means the “commencement of construction activities” occurs after the effective date of this permit.

“Ongoing Project” means the “commencement of construction activities” occurs before the effective date of this permit.

“Operator” for the purpose of this permit and in the context of stormwater associated with construction activity, means any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
2. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions). This definition is provided to inform permittees of EPA’s interpretation of how the regulatory definitions of “owner or operator” and “facility or activity” are applied to discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity.

“Owner or operator” means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

“Permitting Authority” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, a Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative.

“Point Source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

“Pollutant” is defined at 40 CFR §122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.

“Project Area” means:

- The areas on the construction site where stormwater discharges originate and flow toward the point of discharge into the receiving waters (including areas where excavation, site development, or other ground disturbance activities occur) and the immediate vicinity. (Example: 1. Where bald eagles nest in a tree that is on or bordering a construction site and could be disturbed by the construction activity or where grading causes stormwater to flow into a small wetland or other habitat that is on the site that contains listed species.)
- The areas where stormwater discharges flow from the construction site to the point of discharge into receiving waters. (Example: Where stormwater flows into a ditch, swale, or gully that leads to receiving waters and where listed species (such as amphibians) are found in the ditch, swale, or gully.)
- The areas where stormwater from construction activities discharge into receiving waters and the areas in the immediate vicinity of the point of discharge. (Example: Where stormwater from construction activities discharges into a stream segment that is known to harbor listed aquatic species.)
- The areas where stormwater BMPs will be constructed and operated, including any areas where stormwater flows to and from BMPs. (Example: Where a stormwater retention pond would be built.)
- The areas upstream and /or downstream from construction activities discharges into a stream segment that may be affected by the said discharges. (Example: Where sediment discharged to a receiving stream settles downstream and impacts a breeding area of a listed aquatic species.)

“Receiving water” means the “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

“Runoff coefficient” means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

“Semi-Arid Areas” means areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches.

“Site” means the land or water area where any “facility or activity” is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

“Small Construction Activity” is defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15) and incorporated here by reference. A small construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land or will disturb less than one (1) acre of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site.

“Stormwater” means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

“Stormwater Discharge-Related Activities” as used in this permit, include: activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater point source pollutant discharges, including but not limited to: excavation, site development, grading and other surface disturbance activities; and measures to control stormwater including the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce or prevent stormwater pollution.

“Total Maximum Daily Load” or “TMDL” means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If a receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure.

“Waters of the United States” is as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.

“Wetland” means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

ACRONYMS

BMP - Best Management Practices
CGP - Construction General Permit
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CWA - Clean Water Act
EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA - Endangered Species Act
FWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service
MS4 - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP - Multi-Sector General Permit
NHPA - National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS - United States National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI - Notice of Intent

NOT - Notice of Termination

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer

SWPPP - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

THPO - Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Load

WQS - Water Quality Standard

Appendix B - Permit Areas Eligible for Coverage

Permit coverage for stormwater discharges from construction activity occurring within the following areas is provided by legally separate and distinctly numbered permits:

1. EPA Region 1: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT

US EPA, Region 01
 Office of Ecosystem Protection
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 1 Congress St, Suite 1100 (CMU)
 Boston, MA 02114-2023

The States of Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective states.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of Coverage/Where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
MAR100000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts (except Indian country)
MAR10000I	Indian country within the State of Massachusetts
CTR10000I	Indian country within the State of Connecticut
NHR100000	State of New Hampshire
RIR10000I	Indian country within the State of Rhode Island
VTR10000F	Federal Facilities in the State of Vermont

2. EPA Region 2: NJ, NY, PR, VI

For NJ, NY, and VI:

US EPA, Region 02
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 290 Broadway, 24th Floor
 New York, NY 10007-1866

For PR:

US EPA, Region 02
 Caribbean Environmental Protection Division
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 1492 Ponce de Leon Ave
 Central Europa Building, Suite 417
 San Juan, PR 00907-4127

The State of New York is the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within its state. The State of New Jersey and the Virgin Islands are the NPDES Permitting Authority for all discharges within their respective states.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of Coverage/Where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
NYR10000I	Indian country within the State of New York

PRR100000

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

3. EPA Region 3: DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV

US EPA, Region 03
NPDES Stormwater Program
1650 Arch St
Philadelphia, PA 19103

The State of Delaware is the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within its state. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia are the NPDES Permitting Authority for all discharges within their respective states.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of Coverage/Where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
DCR100000	The District of Columbia
DER10000F	Federal Facilities in the State of Delaware

4. EPA Region 4: AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN

US EPA, Region 04
Water Management Division
NPDES Stormwater Program
61 Forsyth St SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

Coverage Not Available. Construction activities in Region 4 must obtain permit coverage under an alternative permit.

5. EPA Region 5: IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI

US EPA, Region 05
NPDES & Technical Support
NPDES Stormwater Program
77 W Jackson Blvd
(WN-16J)
Chicago, IL 60604-3507

The States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective states. The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are the NPDES Permitting Authorities for all discharges within their respective states.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of coverage/where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
MIR10000I	Indian country within the State of Michigan

MNR10000I	Indian country within the State of Minnesota, except the Grand Portage Band of Chippewa
WIR10000I	Indian country within the State of Wisconsin, except the Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) Community.

6. EPA Region 6: AR, LA, OK, TX, NM (except see Region 9 for Navajo lands, and see Region 8 for Ute Mountain Reservation lands)

US EPA, Region 06
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 1445 Ross Ave, Suite 1200
 Dallas, TX 75202-2733

The States of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective state. The State of Arkansas is the NPDES Permitting Authority for all discharges within its respective state.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of coverage/where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
LAR10000I	Indian country within the State of Louisiana
NMR100000	The State of New Mexico, except Indian country
NMR10000I	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.
OKR10000I	Indian country within the State of Oklahoma
OKR10000F	Discharges in the State of Oklahoma that are not under the authority of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, including activities associated with oil and gas exploration, drilling, operations, and pipelines (includes SIC Groups 13 and 46, and SIC codes 492 and 5171), and point source discharges associated with agricultural production, services, and silviculture (includes SIC Groups 01, 02, 07, 08, 09).
TXR10000F	Discharges in the State of Texas that are not under the authority of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (formerly TNRCC), including activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, including transportation of crude oil or natural gas by pipeline.
TXR10000I	Indian country within the State of Texas.

7. EPA Region 7: IA, KS, MO, NE (except see Region 8 for Pine Ridge Reservation Lands)

US EPA, Region 07
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 901 N 5th St
 Kansas City, KS 66101

The States of Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective states. The State of Missouri is the NPDES Permitting Authority for all discharges within its state.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of coverage/where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
IAR10000I	Indian country within the State of Iowa
KSR10000I	Indian country within the State of Kansas
NER10000I	Indian country within the State of Nebraska, except Pine Ridge Reservation lands (see Region 8)

8. EPA Region 8: CO, MT, ND, SD, WY, UT (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation Lands), the Ute Mountain Reservation in NM, and the Pine Ridge Reservation in NE.

US EPA, Region 08
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 999 18th St, Suite 300
 (EPR-EP)
 Denver, CO 80202-2466

The States of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective states.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of coverage/where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
COR10000F	Federal Facilities in the State of Colorado, except those located on Indian country
COR10000I	Indian country within the State of Colorado, as well as the portion of the Ute Mountain Reservation located in New Mexico
MTR10000I	Indian country within the State of Montana
NDR10000I	Indian country within the State of North Dakota, as well as that portion of the Standing Rock Reservation located in South Dakota (except for the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation which is covered under South Dakota permit SDR10000I listed below)
SDR10000I	Indian country within the State of South Dakota, as well as the portion of the Pine Ridge Reservation located in Nebraska and the portion of the lands within the former boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation located in North Dakota (except for the Standing Rock Reservation which is covered under North Dakota permit NDR10000I listed above)
UTR10000I	Indian country within the State of Utah, except Goshute and Navajo Reservation lands (see Region 9)
WYR10000I	Indian country within the State of Wyoming

9. EPA Region 9: CA, HI, NV, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Goshute Reservation in UT and NV, the Navajo Reservation in UT, NM, and AZ, the Duck Valley Reservation in ID, and the Fort McDermitt Reservation in OR.

US EPA, Region 09
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 75 Hawthorne St
 San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

The States of Arizona, California and Nevada are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective states. The State of Hawaii is the NPDES Permitting Authority for all discharges within its state.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of coverage/where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
ASR100000	The Island of American Samoa
AZR100001	Indian country within the State of Arizona, as well as Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah
CAR100001	Indian country within the State of California
GUR100000	The Island of Guam
JAR100000	Johnston Atoll
MWR100000	Midway Island and Wake Island
MPR100000	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
NVR100001	Indian country within the State of Nevada, as well as the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon and the Goshute Reservation in Utah

10. EPA Region 10: AK, WA, ID (except see Region 9 for Duck Valley Reservation Lands), and OR (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation).

US EPA, Region 10
 NPDES Stormwater Program
 1200 6th Ave (OW-130)
 Seattle, WA 98101-1128
 Phone: (206) 553-6650

The States of Oregon and Washington are the NPDES Permitting Authority for the majority of discharges within their respective states.

<u>Permit No.</u>	<u>Areas of coverage/where EPA is Permitting Authority</u>
AKR100001	Indian country within the state of Alaska
IDR100000	The State of Idaho, except Indian country
IDR100001	Indian country within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands (see Region 9)
ORR100001	Indian country within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands (see Region 9)

WAR10000F	Federal Facilities in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian country
WAR10000I	Indian country within the State of Washington

Appendix C - Endangered Species Act Review Procedures

You must meet at least one of the six criteria in Part 1.3.C.6 to be eligible for coverage under this permit. You must follow the procedures in this Appendix to assess the potential effects of stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities on listed species and their critical habitat. When evaluating these potential effects, operators must evaluate the entire project area.

For purposes of this Appendix, the term “project area” is inclusive of the term “Action Area.” Action area is defined in 50 CFR §402.02 as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action.

This includes areas beyond the footprint of the construction area that may be affected by stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge related activities. “Project area” is defined in Appendix A.

(Operators who are eligible and able to certify eligibility under Criterion B, C, D, or F of Part 1.3.C.6 because of a previously issued ESA section 10 permit, a previously completed ESA section 7 consultation, or because the operator’s activities were already addressed in another operator’s certification of eligibility may proceed directly to Step Four.)

Step One: Determine if Listed Threatened or Endangered Species are Present On or Near Your Project Area

You must determine, to the best of your knowledge, whether listed species are located on or near your project area. To make this determination, you should:

- Determine if listed species are in your county or township. The local offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and State or Tribal Heritage Centers often maintain lists of federally listed endangered or threatened species on their internet sites. Visit <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp> to find the appropriate site for your state or check with your local office. In most cases, these lists allow you to determine if there are listed species in your county or township.
- If there are listed species in your county or township, check to see if critical habitat has been designated and if that area overlaps or is near your project area.
- Contact your local FWS, NMFS, or State or Tribal Heritage Center to determine if the listed species could be found on or near your project area and if any critical habitat areas have been designated that overlap or are near your project area. Critical habitat areas maybe designated independently from the listed species for your county, so even if there are no listed species in your county or township, you must still contact one of the agencies mentioned above to determine if there are any critical habitat areas on or near your project area.

You can also find critical habitat designations and associated requirements at 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226. <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

- If there are no listed species in your county or township, no critical habitat areas on or near your project area, or if your local FWS, NMFS, or State or Tribal Heritage Center indicates that listed species are not a concern in your part of the county or township, you may check box A on the Notice of Intent Form.
- If there are listed species and if your local FWS, NMFS, or State or Tribal Heritage Center indicates that these species could exist on or near your project area, you will need to do one or more of the following:
 - Conduct visual inspections: This method may be particularly suitable for construction sites that are smaller in size or located in non-natural settings such as highly urbanized areas or industrial parks where there is little or no natural habitat, or for construction activities that discharge directly into municipal stormwater collection systems.
 - Conduct a formal biological survey. In some cases, particularly for larger construction sites with extensive stormwater discharges, biological surveys may be an appropriate way to assess whether species are located on or near the project area and whether there are likely adverse effects to such species. Biological surveys are frequently performed by environmental consulting firms. A biological survey may in some cases be useful in conjunction with Steps Two, Three, or Four of these instructions.
 - Conduct an environmental assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Such reviews may indicate if listed species are in proximity to the project area. Coverage under the CGP does not trigger such a review because the CGP does not regulate new sources (that is, dischargers subject to New Source Performance Standards under section 306 of the Clean Water Act), and is thus statutorily exempted from NEPA. See CWA section 511(c). However, some construction activities might require review under NEPA for other reasons such as federal funding or other federal involvement in the project.
 - If listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat are present in the project area, you must look at impacts to species and/or habitat when following Steps Two through Four. Note that many but not all measures imposed to protect listed species under these steps will also protect critical habitat. Thus, meeting the eligibility requirements of this CGP may require measures to protect critical habitat that are separate from those to protect listed species.

Step Two: Determine if the Construction Activity’s Stormwater Discharges or Stormwater Discharge- Related Activities Are Likely to Adversely Affect Listed Threatened or Endangered Species or Designated Critical Habitat

To receive CGP coverage, you must assess whether your stormwater discharges or stormwater discharge related activities is likely to adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat that are present on or near your project area.

Potential adverse effects from stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities include:

- *Hydrological.* Stormwater discharges may cause siltation, sedimentation or induce other changes in receiving waters such as temperature, salinity or pH. These effects will vary with the amount of stormwater discharged and the volume and condition of the receiving water. Where a stormwater discharge constitutes a minute portion of the total volume of the receiving water, adverse hydrological effects are less likely. Construction activity itself may also alter drainage patterns on a site where construction occurs that can impact listed species or critical habitat.
- *Habitat.* Excavation, site development, grading, and other surface disturbance activities from construction activities, including the installation or placement of stormwater BMPs, may adversely affect listed species or their habitat. Stormwater may drain or inundate listed species habitat.
- *Toxicity.* In some cases, pollutants in stormwater may have toxic effects on listed species.

The scope of effects to consider will vary with each site. If you are having difficulty determining whether your project is likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat, or one of the Services has already raised concerns to you, you must contact the appropriate office of the FWS, NMFS or Natural Heritage Center for assistance. If adverse effects are not likely, then you may check box E on the NOI form and apply for coverage under the CGP. If the discharge may adversely effect listed species or critical habitat, you must follow Step Three.

Step Three: Determine if Measures Can Be Implemented to Avoid Adverse Effects

If you make a preliminary determination that adverse effects are likely to occur, you can still receive coverage under Criterion E of Part 1.3.C.6 of the CGP if appropriate measures are undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects prior to applying for CGP coverage. These measures may involve relatively simple changes to construction activities such as re-routing a stormwater discharge to bypass an area where species are located, relocating BMPs, or by changing the “footprint” of the construction activity. You should contact the FWS and/or NMFS to see what appropriate measures might be suitable to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse impacts to listed species and/or critical habitat. (See 50 CFR §402.13(b)). This can entail the initiation of informal consultation with the FWS and/or NMFS (described in more detail in Step Four).

If you adopt measures to avoid or eliminate adverse effects, you must continue to abide by those measures for the duration of the construction project and coverage under the CGP. These measures must be described in the SWPPP and are enforceable CGP conditions and/or conditions for meeting the eligibility criteria in Part 1.3. If appropriate measures to avoid the likelihood of adverse effects are not available, you must follow Step Four.

Step Four: Determine if the Eligibility Requirements of Criterion B, C, D, or F of Part 1.3.C.6 Can Be Met

Where adverse effects are likely, you must contact the FWS and/or NMFS. You may still be eligible for CGP coverage if any likely adverse effects can be addressed through meeting Criterion B, C, D, or F of Part 1.3.C.6 of the CGP. These criteria are as follows:

1. *An ESA Section 7 Consultation Is Performed for Your Activity (See Criterion B or C of Part 1.3.C.6 of the CGP).*

Formal or informal ESA section 7 consultation is performed with the FWS and/or NMFS that addresses the effects of your stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed and threatened species and designated critical habitat. FWS and/or NMFS may request that consultation take place if any actions are identified that may affect listed species or critical habitat. In order to be eligible for coverage under this permit, consultation must result in a “no jeopardy opinion” or a written concurrence by the Service(s) on a finding that your stormwater discharge(s) and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat (For more information on consultation, see 50 CFR §402). If you receive a “jeopardy opinion,” you may continue to work with the FWS and/or NMFS and your permitting authority to modify your project so that it will not jeopardize listed species or designated critical habitat.

Most consultations are accomplished through informal consultation. By the terms of this CGP, EPA has automatically designated operators as non-federal representatives for the purpose of conducting informal consultations. See Part 1.3.C.6 and 50 CFR §402.08 and §402.13. When conducting informal ESA section 7 consultation as a non-federal representative, you must follow the procedures found in 50 CFR Part 402 of the ESA regulations. You must notify FWS and/or NMFS of your intention and agreement to conduct consultation as a non-federal representative.

Consultation may occur in the context of another federal action at the construction site (e.g., where ESA section 7 consultation was performed for issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit for the project or where a NEPA review is performed for the project that incorporates a section 7 consultation). Any terms and conditions developed through consultations to protect listed species and critical habitat must be incorporated into the SWPPP. As noted above, operators may, if they wish, initiate consultation with the Services at Step Four.

Whether ESA section 7 consultation must be performed with either the FWS, NMFS or both Services depends on the listed species that may be affected by the operator’s activity. In general, NMFS has jurisdiction over marine, estuaries, and anadromous species. Operators should also be aware that while formal section 7 consultation provides protection from incidental takings liability, informal consultation does not.

2. *An Incidental Taking Permit Under Section 10 of the ESA is Issued for the Operators Activity (See Criterion D of Part 1.3.C.6 of the CGP).*

Your construction activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA and that authorization addresses the effects of your stormwater discharge(s) and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed species and designated critical habitat. You must follow FWS and/or NMFS procedures when applying for an ESA Section 10 permit (see 50 CFR §17.22(b)(1) for FWS and §222.22

for NMFS). Application instructions for section 10 permits for FWS and NMFS can be obtained by accessing the FWS and NMFS websites (<http://www.fws.gov> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov>) or by contacting the appropriate FWS and NMFS regional office.

3. *You are Covered Under the Eligibility Certification of Another Operator for the Project Area (See Criterion F of Part 1.3.C.6 of the CGP).*

Your stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's certification of eligibility under Criteria A through E of Part 1.3.C.6 which also included your project area. For example, a general contractor or developer may have completed and filed an NOI for the entire project area with the necessary Endangered Species Act certifications (criteria A-E), subcontractors may then rely upon that certification and must comply with any conditions resulting from that process. By certifying eligibility under Criterion F of Part 1.3.C.6, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification under Criterion B, C, or D of Part 1.3.C.6 was based. Certification under Criterion F of Part 1.3.C.6 is discussed in more detail in the Fact Sheet that accompanies this permit.

You must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements of Criterion A through F to ensure that your stormwater discharges and stormwater discharge-related activities are protective of listed species and/or critical habitat. Such terms and conditions must be incorporated in the project's SWPPP. If the eligibility requirements of Part 1.3.C.6 cannot be met, then you are not eligible for coverage under the CGP. In these instances, you may consider applying to EPA for an individual permit.

Appendix D - Small Construction Waivers and Instructions

These waivers are only available to stormwater discharges associated with small construction activities (i.e., 1-5 acres). As the operator of a small construction activity, you may be able to qualify for a waiver in lieu of needing to obtain coverage under this general permit based on: (A) a low rainfall erosivity factor, (B) a TMDL analysis, or (C) an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for small construction sites are not needed. Each operator, otherwise needing permit coverage, must notify EPA of its intention for a waiver. It is the responsibility of those individuals wishing to obtain a waiver from coverage under this general permit to submit a complete and accurate waiver certification as described below. Where the operator changes or another is added during the construction project, the new operator must also submit a waiver certification to be waived.

A. Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Under this scenario the small construction project's rainfall erosivity factor calculation ("R" in the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation) is less than 5 during the period of construction activity. The operator must certify to the EPA that construction activity will occur only when the rainfall erosivity factor is less than 5. The period of construction activity begins at initial earth disturbance and ends with final stabilization. Where vegetation will be used for final stabilization, the date of installation of a stabilization practice that will provide interim non-vegetative stabilization can be used for the end of the construction period, provided the operator commits (as a condition of waiver eligibility) to periodically inspect and properly maintain the area until the criteria for final stabilization as defined in the construction general permit have been met. If use of this interim stabilization eligibility condition was relied on to qualify for the waiver, signature on the waiver with its certification statement constitutes acceptance of and commitment to complete the final stabilization process. The operator must submit a waiver certification to EPA prior to commencing construction activities.

Note: The rainfall erosivity factor "R" is determined in accordance with Chapter 2 of Agriculture Handbook Number 703, Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), pages 21–64, dated January 1997; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service.

EPA has developed an online rainfall erosivity calculator to help small construction sites determine potential eligibility for the rainfall erosivity waiver. You can access the calculator from EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/lew. The R factor can easily be calculated by using the construction site latitude/longitude or address and estimated start and end dates of construction. This calculator may also be useful in determining the time periods during which construction activity could be waived from permit coverage. You may find that moving your construction activity by a few weeks or expediting site stabilization will allow you to qualify for the waiver. Use this online calculator or the Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver Fact Sheet

(www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/fact3-1.pdf) to assist in determining the R Factor for your small construction site.

If you are the operator of the construction activity and eligible for a waiver based on low erosivity potential, you may submit a rainfall erosivity waiver electronically via EPA's eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or provide the following information on the waiver certification form in order to be waived from permitting requirements:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the construction site operators;
2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (i.e., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed;
4. The rainfall erosivity factor calculation that applies to the active construction phase at your project site; and
5. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix G, Subsection 11, that certifies that the construction activity will take place during a period when the value of the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five.

You can access the waiver certification form from EPA's website at: (http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/construction_waiver_form.pdf). Paper copies of the form must be sent to one of the addresses listed in Part D of this section.

Note: If the R factor is 5 or greater, you cannot apply for the rainfall erosivity waiver, and must apply for permit coverage as per Subpart 2.1 of the construction general permit, unless you qualify for the Water Quality Waiver as described below.

If your small construction project continues beyond the projected completion date given on the waiver certification, you must recalculate the rainfall erosivity factor for the new project duration. If the R factor is below five (5), you must update all applicable information on the waiver certification and retain a copy of the revised waiver as part of the site SWPPP. The new waiver certification must be submitted prior to the projected completion date listed on the original waiver form to assure your exemption from permitting requirements is uninterrupted. If the new R factor is five (5) or above, you must submit an NOI as per Part 2.

B. TMDL Waiver

This waiver is available if EPA has established or approved a TMDL that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern and has determined that controls on stormwater discharges from small construction activity are not needed to protect water quality. The pollutant(s) of concern include sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the construction activity. Information on TMDLs that have been established or approved by EPA is available from EPA online at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/> and from state and tribal water quality agencies.

If you are the operator of the construction activity and eligible for a waiver based on compliance with an EPA established or approved TMDL, you must provide the following information on the Waiver Certification form in order to be waived from permitting requirements:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the construction site operator(s);
2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (i.e., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed;
4. The name of the water body(s) that would be receiving stormwater discharges from your construction project;
5. The name and approval date of the TMDL;
6. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix G, Subsection 11, that certifies that the construction activity will take place and that the stormwater discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the TMDL.

C. Equivalent Analysis Waiver

This waiver is available for non-impaired waters only. The operator can develop an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for his small construction site for the pollutant(s) of concern or determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality. This waiver requires a small construction operator to develop an equivalent analysis based on existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant concentrations from all sources, and a margin of safety.

If you are a construction operator who wants to use this waiver, you must develop your equivalent analysis and provide the following information to be waived from permitting requirements:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the construction site operator(s);
2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (i.e., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed;
4. The name of the water bodies that would be receiving stormwater discharges from your construction project;
5. Your equivalent analysis;
6. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix G, Subsection 11, that certifies that the construction activity will take place and that the stormwater discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the equivalent analysis.

D. Waiver Deadlines and Submissions

1. Waiver certifications must be submitted prior to commencement of construction activities.
2. If you submit a TMDL or equivalent analysis waiver request, you are not waived until EPA approves your request. As such, you may not commence construction activities until receipt of approval from EPA.
3. Late Notifications: Operators are not prohibited from submitting waiver certifications after initiating clearing, grading, excavation activities, or other construction activities. The Agency reserves the right to take enforcement for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the time construction commenced and waiver authorization is granted.

Submittal of a waiver certification is an optional alternative to obtaining permit coverage for discharges of stormwater associated with small construction activity, provided you qualify for the waiver. Any discharge of stormwater associated with small construction activity not covered by either a permit or a waiver may be considered an unpermitted discharge under the Clean Water Act. As mentioned above, EPA reserves the right to take enforcement for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the time construction commenced and either discharge authorization is granted or a complete and accurate waiver certification is submitted. EPA may notify any operator covered by a waiver that they must apply for a permit. EPA may notify any operator who has been in non-compliance with a waiver that they may no longer use the waiver for future projects. Any member of the public may petition EPA to take action under this provision by submitting written notice along with supporting justification.

Complete and accurate Rainfall Erosivity waiver certifications not otherwise submitted electronically via EPA's eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) must be sent to one of the following addresses:

Regular U.S. Mail Delivery

EPA Stormwater Notice Processing
Center
Mail Code 4203M
U.S. EPA
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Overnight/Express Mail Delivery

EPA Stormwater Notice Processing
Center
Room 7420
U.S. EPA
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Complete and accurate TMDL or equivalent analysis waiver requests must be sent to the applicable EPA Region office specified in Appendix B.

Appendix E - Notice of Intent Form and Instructions

From the effective date of this permit, operators are to use the Notice of Intent Form contained in this Appendix to obtain permit coverage.

Appendix F - Notice of Termination Form and Instructions

From the effective date of this permit, operators are to use the Notice of Termination Form contained in this Appendix to terminate permit coverage.

Appendix G - Standard Permit Conditions
STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. Duty To Comply

You must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

- A. You must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- B. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. §2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. §3701 note) (currently \$27,500 per day for each violation).

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. §2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. §3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$27,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. §2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. §3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$137,500).

2. Duty to Reapply

If you wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, you must apply for and obtain a new permit.

3. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for you in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate

You must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by you to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by you only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

6. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.

8. Duty to Provide Information

You must furnish to EPA, within a reasonable time, any information which EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. You must also furnish to EPA upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Inspection and Entry

You must allow EPA, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- A. Enter upon your premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- D. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

10. Monitoring and Records

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.
- B. You must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.
- C. Records of monitoring information must include:
 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 3. The date(s) analyses were performed
 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 6. The results of such analyses.
- D. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
- E. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

11. Signatory Requirements

- A. All applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows:
 1. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any

- other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 3. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).
- B. All reports required by this permit, including SWPPPs, must be signed by a person described in Appendix G, Subsection 11.A above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix G, Subsection 11.A;
 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 3. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.
- C. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under Part 2.1 is no longer accurate because a different operator has responsibility for the overall operation of the construction site, a new NOI satisfying the requirements of Part 2.1 must be submitted to EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative. The change in authorization must be submitted within the time frame specified in Part 2.4, and sent to the address specified in Part 2.2.
- D. Any person signing documents required under the terms of this permit must include the following certification:
- “I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons

directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

- E. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

12. Reporting Requirements

- A. **Planned changes.** You must give notice to EPA as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or
 2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1).
- B. **Anticipated noncompliance.** You must give advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- C. **Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to EPA. EPA may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. (See 40 CFR §122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)
- D. **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
1. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by EPA for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
 2. If you monitor any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by EPA.
 3. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean.
- E. **Compliance schedules.** Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- F. **Twenty-four hour reporting.**

1. You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances. A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
 2. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR §122.41(g).)
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit
 - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by EPA in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR §122.44(g).)
 13. EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix G, Subsection 12.F.2 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- G. Other noncompliance. You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Appendix G, Subsections 12.D, 12.E, and 12.F, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Appendix G, Subsection 12.F.
- H. Other information. Where you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Permitting Authority, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

13. Bypass

A. Definitions.

1. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
2. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

B. Bypass not exceeding limitations. You may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Appendix G, Subsections 13.C and 13.D.

C. Notice—

1. Anticipated bypass. If you know in advance of the need for a bypass, you must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
2. Unanticipated bypass. You must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Appendix G, Subsection 12.F (24-hour notice).

D. Prohibition of bypass.

1. Bypass is prohibited, and EPA may take enforcement action against you for bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. You submitted notices as required under Appendix G, Subsection 13.C.
2. EPA may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if EPA determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Appendix G, Subsection 13.D.1.

14. Upset

- A. Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond your reasonable control. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Appendix G, Subsection 14.C are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- C. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 1. An upset occurred and that you can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 3. You submitted notice of the upset as required in Appendix G, Subsection 12.F.2.b(24 hour notice).
 4. You complied with any remedial measures required under Appendix G, Section 4.
- D. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, you, as the one seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.