

Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Phase I Wind Turbine Development

Prepared for



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ATTACHMENTS

- A. Delegation Letter(s)
WYR10-0000 Large Construction General Permit

- B. [Reserved for: Notice of Intent]
[Reserved for: Permit Authorization]
[Reserved for: Wyoming DEQ Correspondence]
[Reserved for: Sage Grouse Correspondence]

- C. Terrain Map
Existing Conditions Map
Soil Map

- D. Drainage Area Map
Class 1 Waters Map and 303(d) Impaired Waters Map

- E. Site Inspection Report
Inspection and Rain Event Log
Corrective Action Report
Grading / Stabilization Log
Subcontractor Certification
Amendment Certification
Amendment Log

- F. [Reserved for: Construction Plan Set and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans]

- G. [Reserved for: BMP Details]

- H. Training Documentation

- I. Notice of Intent Form (rev. 8/11)
Notice of Transfer and Acceptance Form (rev. 8/06)
Notice of Termination Form (rev. 8/06)

- J. [Reserved for: Sediment Basin Calculations]

- K. [Reserved for: Vegetation Monitoring Protocol]

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Power Company of Wyoming LLC (PCW) proposes to construct, operate, maintain and decommission the Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project (CCSM Project). The CCSM Project consists of up to 1,000 wind turbines capable of generating approximately 2,000 to 3,000 megawatts (MW) of clean, renewable wind energy. The primary components of the CCSM Project include the wind turbine generators, an internal road network, the West Sinclair Rail Facility, the Road Rock Quarry, an internal electrical collection and transmission system, substations, and operations and maintenance buildings. The scope of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is limited to the Phase I Wind Turbine Development; separate SWPPPs have been developed for the other components of the CCSM Project.

This SWPPP is prepared in accordance with the Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES) rules and regulations and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality's (WDEQ) "*General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Large Construction Activity Under the Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES)*", permit WYR10-0000, dated May 9, 2011 (**Attachment A**). This SWPPP is a dynamic document and will be updated by PCW as required. This SWPPP will be available on-site at all times during construction of the Facility and will remain on file for three years after submittal of the Notice of Termination (NOT).

The following are outlined in this SWPPP:

- Control measures for storm water pollution prevention prior to, during, and after construction;
- Control measures for sources of potential storm water and non-storm water pollution;
- Implementation, inspection, maintenance, and documentation procedures and requirements; and
- Best Management Practices (BMP).

Note: The format and layout of this document was adapted from the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Template of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (for the large construction General Permit): Dated: 5-11. The numbers within parentheses following the document headings reference the sections of the WYR10-0000 Permit.

This document is based on the site-specific plan of development for the Phase I Wind Turbine Development; final construction related information will be added prior to submittal of the Notice of Intent to request permit coverage.

2.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

The Facility, referred to as the Phase I Wind Turbine Development, is located on a combination of federal, state and private lands south of Rawlins, Wyoming. The Facility and the associated construction activities are located in the quarter-quarters (or government lots) listed in **Attachment C**. Due to the linear and complex nature of the Facility, the quarter-quarters listed in Table 1 represent the approximate midpoints of the Facility and the latitude and longitude locations listed in Table 2 also refer to the approximate midpoints of the Facility. **Attachment C** further details the Facility location.

Table 1. Facility Location

Quarter/Quarter	Section	Township	Range
NE1/4 NE1/4	20	20N	87W
NE1/4 NE1/4	27	18N	88W

Table 2. Facility Latitude and Longitude

Project Area	Latitude	Longitude
Northern	41° 41' 52.75"	-107° 12' 36.50"
Southern	41° 30' 37.30"	-107° 17' 6.60"

3.0 SWPPP CONTACTS (8.2.1)

SWPPP ADMINISTRATOR

Company or Organization: TBD

Name of Individual: TBD

Title: TBD

Phone: TBD Cell Phone: TBD

Fax: TBD E-mail: TBD

Table 3. SWPPP Contacts

Role / Responsibility	Company / Position	Name	Contact Number	Email Address
Legally Responsible Person	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Owner Representative	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Facility Manager	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Facility (Local) Contact	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Engineer of Record	Westwood Professional Services / Project Manager	Robert Copouls, PE	952-906-7470	Rob.copouls@westwoodps.com
SWPPP Author	Westwood Professional Services / Sr. Env. Compliance Specialist	Aaron Mlynek, CPESC	952-697-5710	Aaron.mlynek@westwoodps.com
Fee Contact	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

The Facility Manager and Facility Contact are duly authorized representatives with authority to sign the reports required under this permit (this authority does not apply to Notices of Intent [NOI], Notices or Transfer and Acceptance [NOTA], or Notices of Termination [NOT]). This authority has been delegated in writing by the Legally Responsible Person as part of the NOI or by separate letter to the WYDEQ-WQD (Attachment A).

Note: The SWPPP contacts, including the SWPPP Administrator, will be designated at a later date once personnel are assigned.

4.0 FACILITY AND SITE DESCRIPTION (8.2.2)

The Facility, the Phase I Wind Turbine Development, represents the first half of the CCSM Project's electrical generation. The Phase I Wind Turbine Development consists of 500 wind turbines and associated elements for the CCSM Project such as roads, electrical lines, substations, operation and maintenance buildings, meteorological towers, and utilities. The Phase I Wind Turbine Development also includes temporary construction features such as laydown yards, crane assembly areas, and on-site accommodations (construction camp and RV park). See the Phase I Wind Turbine Development Site-specific Plan of Development for detailed information on the Facility components.

For most Facility elements, construction will occur in two (2) stages: (1) site preparation and (2) component construction. Site preparation will begin with topsoil removal, followed by excavation and grading. Topsoil will be stripped, separated and wind-rowed or stockpiled. Following topsoil removal, the subsoils will be corrected as needed to support the Facility elements. Subsoil correction methods may include cement stabilization, wick drain installation, or removal and recompaction of fill material, as appropriate. Grading will then be completed using bulldozers, scrapers, and motor graders. While a balance of cut and fill at the Facility is anticipated, PCW may need to borrow or remove material locally to achieve final grade. Material required to grade the Facility will be borrowed and/or removed from areas within the Facility disturbance or from the Road Rock Quarry if necessary.

Following grading, component foundations, drainage structures and runoff controls will be installed. Adequate positive drainage will be needed for operation of the Facility, as well as for soil stability and erosion control. The drainage structures that will be installed at the Facility generally consist of corrugated metal pipe (CMP) culverts. Where drainage areas are too large for CMP culverts, precast concrete structures may be used. Once the site preparation and drainage structure installation is complete, aggregate material will be placed as needed.

For construction of underground water, sewer and electrical utilities, first topsoil will be stripped, separated and windrowed. Following topsoil removal, trenches will be opened and the subsoils will be corrected if needed. Subsoil correction methods may include cement stabilization, wick drain installation, or removal and recompaction of fill material, as appropriate. Trench breakers made from sand bags or prefabricated concrete bags will be used where necessary to minimize the potential for any 'French drain' effect or inadvertent subsurface drainage of water bodies, as well as to prevent 'piping' or lateral subsurface water movement. The utility lines will then be installed in the trenches and borings will be completed as needed. Following installation, the trenches will be backfilled and compacted as needed.

Following construction of the CCSM Project, areas such as laydown yards that are no longer needed will be reclaimed or reduced in size to meet the operational needs of the CCSM Project. Reclamation will generally consist of recontouring, reapplication of topsoil, and revegetation. Temporary erosion control measures will be used during reclamation to stabilize areas until revegetation is complete.

4.1 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE/SCHEDULE (8.2.2.2)

The Facility is scheduled to begin construction in July 2016 and is anticipated to begin full operations in November 2019. Table 4 outlines the major activities required to construct the Facility and the estimated dates of completion. Due to the complexity of the Facility construction, the dates are subject to change due to the construction needs and timetable, climatic conditions, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Table 4. Facility Construction Schedule

Activity	Estimated Completion Date
Stake limits of disturbance and Facility features	TBD
Install perimeter control BMPs	TBD
Strip, segregate and stockpile topsoil	TBD
Install stockpile protection	TBD
Grade (cut / fill)	TBD
Correct and prepare subgrade	TBD
Install drainage structures	TBD
Construct drainage controls	TBD
Complete final grade	TBD
Construct roads	TBD
Construct laydown yards	TBD
Construct water stations	TBD
Construct on-site accommodations	TBD
Construct turbine sites	TBD
Install turbines	TBD
Construct substations	TBD
Construct electrical collection system	TBD
Construct electrical transmission system	TBD
Construct buildings	TBD
Install utilities	TBD
Install meteorological towers	TBD
Apply aggregate base	TBD
Recontour temporary disturbance	TBD
Install temporary stabilization BMPs	TBD
Respread topsoil	TBD

4.2 FACILITY AREA (8.2.2.3)

The Facility site is approximately 3,035 acres; which includes all areas of temporary disturbance. Of the 3,035 acres of disturbance, only 485 acres are anticipated to be disturbed long-term (Table 5).

Table 5. Facility Area and Disturbance

Area	Initial Disturbance (acres)	Long-term Disturbance (acres)
Chokecherry WDA		
Nevins Valley	671	108
Smith Draw	591	95
Sierra Madre WDA		
McCarthy	392	66
Pine Grove	433	60
Upper Miller Hill	725	115
Infrastructure Areas		
Northern	183	38
Basin	40	3
TOTAL	3,035	485

4.3 SUPPORT ACTIVITIES AND STORMWATER DISCHARGES (8.2.2.4)

Support activities for construction of the Facility include temporary laydown yards for equipment and materials, water stations for dust control, concrete batch plants located within laydown yards, roads, on-site accommodation areas, and on-site borrow areas. The Facility design also includes laydown yards, water stations, substations, buildings and roads that will be used during operations. These long-term support activity areas are considered to be part of the Facility. All of the temporary and long-term support activities will occur within the 3,035 acre Facility site. Off-site borrow areas associated with the Facility may include the Road Rock Quarry. The disturbance and storm water discharges and controls associated with the Road Rock Quarry are detailed in the Road Rock Quarry Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Borrow Areas

The Facility is anticipated to have a rough material balance; therefore, large on-site borrow/disposal areas are not anticipated. Where on-site borrow/disposal areas occur, they will be contained with perimeter sediment controls. Sheet flow will be promoted where feasible to shed runoff from borrow/disposal areas to adjacent lands in a non-erosive manner; however, where soil conditions are adequate in borrow areas, the stormwater will be allowed to infiltrate into the ground with the use of berms and/or temporary sediment basins/traps. Temporary seed, permanent seed and mulch cover will be used on stockpiles as required to minimize sediment discharge and wind erosion.

Laydown Yards, On-site Accommodations & Water Fillings Stations

The Facility laydown yards are designed to accommodate concrete batch plants, soil and aggregate stockpiles, as well as vehicle fueling operations and some limited chemical storage. The Facility water stations are designed to accommodate limited vehicle fueling operations. Laydown yards and water filling stations will be graded with aggregate base and sheet flow will be promoted where feasible. Along with a gravel surface to minimize discharge potential, the laydown yards and water stations will have temporary and permanent storm water controls including berms, swales, and sediment basins/traps, as described in Section 6. Sediment basins are designed to meet the requirements of Section 7.10 of the WYR10-0000 permit. Discharges of hazardous materials and non-storm water pollutants and chemicals will be controlled and prevented by using proper storage and handling procedures, such as secondary containment. An SPCC Plan has been developed for the Facility to prevent discharges of oil.

Concrete Batch Plants

Temporary concrete batch plants will be constructed in areas of higher elevation where feasible. As necessary, a temporary diversion berm will be constructed around the up gradient perimeter of batch plants to minimize stormwater run-on and potential discharge from the batch plant. Concrete wash water will be contained and reused as feasible. Washout water will not be discharged from the site to surface waters. Where necessary, a temporary sediment basin or pond will be constructed to pretreat the stormwater discharging from the laydown areas.

Substations

Electrical yards for substations will be graded with aggregate base and sheet flow will be promoted where feasible. The use of temporary topsoil berms, temporary diversions and temporary erosion and sediment controls will be implemented for the electrical yards. Where necessary, sediment basins or ponds will be constructed.

Buildings

Building areas will be graded with aggregate base and sheet flow will be promoted where feasible. The use of temporary topsoil berms, temporary diversions and temporary erosion and sediment controls will be implemented for the facilities. Where necessary, sediment basins or ponds will be constructed.

4.4 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS (8.2.2.5)

The Facility site climate is classified as desert and semiarid steppe. Annual precipitation is approximately nine (9) inches. Temperatures vary, on average, between 12 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 83 degrees Fahrenheit in July. The Facility elevation ranges from 6,500 feet above mean sea level to nearly 8,500 feet above mean sea level. Refer to Attachment C for terrain maps and existing conditions maps.

4.4.1 Soils

The physiography of the Phase I Wind Turbine Development Site is characterized by alluvial fans, piedmont plains, and pediments originating from the surrounding mountains that form broad intermountain basins. The topography ranges from nearly level to steep and slopes are commonly dissected. Soils have developed from a wide variety of parent material primarily derived from

sedimentary origins, which include alluvium and residuum of limestone, sandstone, and shale (NRCS 2011).

A variety of soils occur across the Phase I Wind Turbine Development Site. Soil variability stems primarily from a variety of parent materials as influenced by topography, aspect, elevation, vegetation, and differential rates of mineral weathering. Soils within the Phase I Wind Turbine Development Site are primarily derived from sedimentary formations and are predominantly Orthents; soils that are shallow to very deep and medium to fine textured and have a frigid temperature regime, an aridic moisture regime, and mixed or bentonitic mineralogy.

4.4.1.1 Chokecherry Wind Development Area

Soils within the Chokecherry WDA are derived from shale, sandstone, and weathered remnants (i.e., residual soils) of the Mesaverde Group and Steele Shale (Fugro Consultants, Inc. [Fugro] 2013). Within this area, the Upper Cretaceous Aged Mesaverde Group and Steel Shale are interbedded throughout the Chokecherry WDA, which is easily seen within the side hills and bluffs throughout the WDA. These geologic units are composed of slightly to moderately weathered shale and slightly to completely weathered sandstone. The weathering of these units reduces as depth below existing grade increases. Additionally, previous geologic mapping indicates these geologic formations may contain seams, layers, and pockets of anthracite. The remaining weathered remnants are typically lean clays, low plasticity silts, and clayey and silty sands. These materials generally exhibit little to no swell potential. Residual soils extended to the termination depth of test borings (5.5 to 20 ft.) and was generally described as medium dense to very dense or soft to hard with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel, slight ferrous staining, intermittent sandstone seams and layers, and few sandstone fragments.

The most commonly encountered soils in the Chokecherry WDA include the Rentsac, Blazon, and Diamondville series (BLM 2012a). The Rentsac series occurs on mountains, escarpments, bedrock-floored plains, and hills. Slopes range from 10 to 70 percent. Rentsac soils are shallow to calcareous sandstone with loamy-skeletal textures. Water erosion potential is high and wind erosion potential is moderate. Topsoil suitability is poor due to large stones. The Blazon series is shallow to shale bedrock and occurs on pediments, hill slopes, plateaus, and ridges. Slopes range from 6 to 40 percent. The Blazon series is calcareous and is also compaction prone when moist or saturated. Water erosion potential is high and wind erosion potential is moderate. Topsoil suitability is good. The Diamondville series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium and residuum weathered from calcareous loamstone and sandstone. Diamondville soils are on fan remnants, plateaus, hills, and ridges of cold intermountain basins. Slopes range from 3 to 70 percent. Water erosion potential is severe and wind erosion potential is slight. Topsoil suitability is fair due to high clay content.

4.4.1.2 Sierra Madre Wind Development Area

Soils between the Chokecherry and Sierra Madre WDAs and soils within the Sierra Madre WDA east of Highway 71/County Road 401 are composed of alluvium underlain by Upper Cretaceous Aged Steele Shale (Fugro 2013). The alluvial soils are generally comprised of unconsolidated lean clays, low plasticity silts, and clayey and silty sands. There are also areas of gravel and cobble likely deposited by historic floods of the North Platte River. The alluvium extended to the completion depth of test borings (5.5 to 20 ft.) and was generally described as soft to hard with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel and slight ferrous staining.

Soils within the McCarthy and Pine Grove turbine development regions in the Lower Miller Hill portion of the Phase I Wind Turbine Development Site are generally composed of alluvium while the slopes of Miller Hill are composed of highly to slightly weathered sandstone of the Niobrara Formation, shale of the Frontier, Mowry, and Thermopolis Shale, and interbedded sandstone and shale of the Browns Park Formation (Fugro 2013). The alluvium is from the Quaternary period and is typically composed of unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt and clay. Several areas of lower Miller Hill contain large gravel and cobble deposited by rain events, historic flooding of the North Platte River, and material displaced by slope failures along Miller Hill.

The most commonly encountered soils in the Sierra Madre WDA include the Wellsville, Echemoor, and Lupinto series (BLM 2012a). The Wellsville series formed in thick, calcareous, gravelly, locally transported materials derived from limestone and other sedimentary rocks. Wellsville soils are deep and occur on alluvial fans and valley side slopes. Slopes range from 2 to 20 percent. Topsoil suitability is fair due to large stones. The Echemoor series has a dark thick surface layer rich in organic matter overlaying channery subsoil. A channery soil has more than 15% by volume thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist (less than 6 inches in length). The soil is moderately deep to paralithic bedrock and formed in residuum and colluvial materials derived from sedimentary rock. Echemoor soils are on mountain slopes and hill slopes contiguous to mountain fronts. Slopes range from 3 to 10 percent. Water erosion potential is severe and wind erosion potential is slight. Topsoil suitability is fair due to high clay content. The Lupinto series consists of deep, well-drained soils on relict fan aprons, terraces, and valley fill positions. These soils formed in calcareous gravelly alluvium from mixed sources. Slopes range from 6 to 20 percent. Water erosion potential is severe and wind erosion potential is slight. Topsoil suitability is fair due to large stones and high clay content.

4.4.2 Vegetation and Percentage of Existing Vegetative Cover

The Facility passes through several vegetation types characterized by areas of rolling sagebrush steppe, salt desert shrub basins, and foothills shrubland. Aspen-mixed conifer woodland, upland grasslands and sparsely vegetated communities are also present. Vegetation communities were confirmed by SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) in 2012, 2013 and 2014 across the CCSM Project Site, including the Facility site. Wetland delineation data was collected in 2012, 2013 and 2014 to characterize the wetland plant communities within the Facility site. Table 6 includes a summary of the vegetation communities within the Facility site. Additional information on the vegetation communities within the Facility site is included in the site-specific plan of development and site-specific reclamation plan for the Facility.

Due to the widespread nature of the Phase I Wind Turbine Development and the widely variable terrain, soils and climate the vegetative cover varies between 5% and 95% but generally falls in the range of 10-25% cover. For purposes of this plan, site stabilization will occur when vegetation cover is approximately 70% of natural background cover (Attachment K).

Table 6. Vegetation communities within the Facility Site

Vegetation Community	Initial (Acres)	Long-term (Acres)
Wyoming Big Sagebrush Communities	716	130
Mountain Big Sagebrush Communities	669	99
Black Sagebrush Communities	467	76
Shadscale Saltbush Communities	419	66
Upland Grassland Communities	328	50
Gardner's Saltbush Communities	196	19
Disturbed and Developed Areas	110	26
Greasewood Communities	61	10
Riparian/ Mesic Lowland Communities	36	4
Aspen Woodland Communities	16	2
Basin Big Sagebrush Communities	8	1
Barren Slopes	4	1
Mixed Mountain Shrub Communities	4	<1
Birdfoot Sagebrush Communities	1	<1
Total*	3,035	485

*Values may not sum to total due to rounding

4.5 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES (8.2.2.6)

Table 7 outlines the potential pollutants at the Facility and the location and/or source of the pollutant, along with the recommended control measures. Table 8 outlines potential non-storm water discharges for construction sites and whether the discharge is likely to occur at the Facility.

*Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project
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Table 7. Potential Pollutants

Potential Pollutant	Location or Source	Control Measure
Antifreeze	Equipment, vehicles, laydown yard	Drip pans, secondary containment, dry and secure storage
Diesel Fuel	Equipment, vehicles, storage tanks, generators	Drip pans, secondary containment, double walled tanks, specific fueling areas
Gasoline	Equipment, vehicles, storage tanks, generators	Drip pans, secondary containment, double walled tanks, specific fueling areas
Hydraulic Oils and Fluids	Equipment, laydown yard	Drip pans, secondary containment, dry and secure storage
Grease and Lubricants	Equipment, vehicles, laydown yard	Drip pans, secondary containment, dry and secure storage
Glues / Adhesives	Laydown yard, application	Dry storage, dry application
Curing Compounds	Laydown yard, application for concrete	Dry storage, secondary containment, dry application
Concrete / Grout	Laydown yard, application at site locations, subsoil correction application areas	Secondary containment, dust control, designated washout areas, engineer-determined application rates for subsoil correction.
Trash and Debris	Dumpsters, trash cans in laydown yard and satellite locations	Plugs in dumpsters, covers as necessary, routine maintenance
Concrete Mortar	Laydown yard and application for culverts or other areas	Dry storage, dry application
Portable Sanitary Facility	Laydown yard, satellite locations	Routine maintenance, cleanout, secure facilities to soil, secondary containment
Coolant	Equipment, vehicles, laydown yard	Drip pans, secondary containment, dry and secure storage
Motor Oil	Equipment, vehicles, laydown yard, maintenance area	Drip pans, secondary containment, dry and secure storage
Detergents / Cleansers	Laydown yard and designated areas	Secondary containment, dry and secure storage

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Table 8. Potential Non-storm Water Discharges

Type of Non-Storm Water Discharge	Likely to be Present at Facility?
Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Fire hydrant flushing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Landscape irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Waters used to wash vehicles and equipment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Water used to control dust	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Routine external building wash down (turbines)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Pavement wash waters	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Foundation or footing drainage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Construction dewatering water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

4.6 DRAINAGE AREAS/RECEIVING WATERS (8.2.2.7)

Table 9 lists the receiving waters for the Facility site and lists their stream classification and any applicable turbidity limits. See **Attachment D** for drainage maps, drainage area locations and the outfall/discharge location, type and size for the Facility and supporting activities.

4.7 303(D) IMPAIRED WATERS, TMDL, AND / OR CLASS 1 WATERS (8.2.2.8)

The receiving waters for the Facility disturbance were checked against the State of Wyoming's 303(d), TMDL and Class 1 Waters location information. The Facility does not overlap with 303(d) listed waters and there are no existing storm sewer systems within the Facility site. There is a Class 1 River located approximately 8.5 miles from the Facility site. The North Platte River is listed as a Class 1 Waterbody starting at the confluence of Sage Creek and continuing upstream to the Colorado/Wyoming state line. The Facility storm water discharges occur downstream of this segment and thus will not degrade the water quality from a 2 year/24-hour storm event. See **Attachment D** for Class 1 and Main Stem Waterbody locations.

Table 9. Facility Receiving Waters, Stream Classifications and Turbidity Limits

Watershed Area	Watershed Name	Immediate Receiving Waters	Ultimate Receiving Waters	HUC12	Disturbed Area	Impaired Waters?	303(d)?	Class 1?	Stream Classification*	NTU Limit**
1	Middle Sugar Creek	Unnamed Tributaries, gultches	Lower Sugar Creek	101800021302	252	No	No	No	3B	No NTU Limit Listed
2	Unnamed	Unnamed Tributaries to Coal Creek	Lower Sugar Creek	101800021304	401	No	No	No	3B	No NTU Limit Listed
3	Lower Sugar Creek	Unnamed Tributaries and Sugar Creek	Lost Springs Draw and North Platte River	101800021303	1	No	No	No	3B	No NTU Limit Listed
4	Grenville Dome	Unnamed Tributaries and drainages	Unnamed interior Basin and North Platte River	101800021005	246	No	No	No	N/A	No NTU Limit Listed
5	Hugus Draw	Smith Draw, Hugus Draw and unnamed tributaries	Lost Springs Draw and North Platte River	101800021004	536	No	No	No	3B	No NTU Limit Listed
6	Lower Little Sage Creek	Unnamed tributaries and Little Sage Creek	Kindt Reservoir and Lower Sage Creek	101800020906	45	No	No	No	2C	15 NTU Increase from Existing
7	Miller Creek	Unnamed tributaries and Miller Creek	Lower Sage Creek	101800020904	365	No	No	No	2C	15 NTU Increase from Existing
8	Rasmussen Creek	Unnamed tributaries and Rasmussen Creek	Lower Sage Creek	101800020902	529	No	No	No	3B	No NTU Limit Listed
9	Upper Sage Creek	Unnamed tributaries and Upper Sage Creek	Lower Sage Creek	101800020901	223	No	No	No	2AB	10 NTU Increase from Existing
10	McKinney Creek	Unnamed tributaries, McKinney Creek, Eagle Creek, Grove Creek, Muddy Creek	Muddy Creek, Alamosa Gulch	140500040102	436	No	No	No	2AB, 3B (Eagle Creek), N/A (Muddy Creek)	10 NTU Increase from Existing No NTU Limit Listed (Eagle) No NTU Limit Listed (Muddy)
11	Upper Little Sage Creek	Unnamed tributaries and draws	Lower Little Sage Creek	101800020905	2	No	No	No	2AB Teton Reservoir	10 NTU Increase from Existing

Notes:
 NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
***Stream Classifications Defined:**
 • 2AB Drinking water, cold water game fish, non-game fish, fish consumption, other aquatic life, recreation, wildlife, agriculture, industry, scenic value;
 • 2C – Non-game fish, fish consumption, other aquatic life, recreation, wildlife, agriculture, industry, scenic value; and
 • 3B – Other aquatic life, recreation, wildlife, agriculture, industry, scenic value.
 ** The NTU limit listed is an increase from existing NTU at the time of discharge. Unnamed tributaries do not have a listed NTU limit.

5.0 SITE MAP(S) (8.2.3)

Site maps are attached to this SWPPP. See **Attachment C** for the USGS Map, Existing Conditions Map and Soils Map. See **Attachment D** for the Drainage Area Map, Class 1 Waters Map and Impaired Water Body Map. See **Attachment F** for the Site Map, construction plan set and erosion and sediment control plan.

6.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (8.2.4)

PCW will implement best management practices (BMPs) to minimize the discharge of pollutants to surface waters. The following sections outline the BMPs that PCW will implement as appropriate to adequately control a typical 2 year / 24-hour storm event for the Facility. The 2 year / 24-hour storm event for the Facility is defined as 0.9 inches. Tables 10 through 12 describe the BMPs that will be implemented at the Facility during each stage of construction. See **Attachment G** for an alternate format of BMP details for contractor use on-site.

To identify whether erosion and sediment are adequately controlled, PCW will evaluate visible and measurable erosion. Visible or measurable erosion that is not adequately controlled is defined as:

- Deposits of mud, dirt, sediment exceeding one cubic foot volume in an area of 100 square feet or less on public or private roads, adjacent property, or into waters of the state by deliberate actions or as a result of water / wind erosion; or
- Evidence of: (1) concentrated flows of water over bare soils (rills / gullies); (2) turbid or sediment laden flows where runoff is not filtered, treated, or captured on-site using one or more of the BMPs specified below; or (3) earth slides, mud flows, earth sloughing or other earth movement which originates on the construction site and leaves the construction site.

If inspections indicate that the BMPs are not adequately controlling the 2 year / 24-hour storm event, the BMPs will be reviewed and additional or different BMPs will be applied. If the BMPs that must be applied are not contemplated in this SWPPP, PCW will amend this SWPPP and document the changes.

Table 10. Best Management Practices

Area	Activity	BMP
Facility site	All activities	Schedule work to minimize the duration of the disturbance and the amount of the disturbance.
Facility site	All activities	Schedule BMP installation to provide stable access.
Sensitive areas	All activities	Schedule work in sensitive areas (steeper slopes, riparian areas, stream crossings and conveyance crossings) within a forecasted dry period.
Facility site	Pre-disturbance	Stake or otherwise delineate the limits of disturbance to maintain designated footprint, minimize disturbance, and preserve vegetation to the extent practicable.
Facility site	Clearing	Install principal sediment perimeter controls (sediment traps and barriers, basin traps, sediment fences, culverts) as soon as possible.
Facility site	Clearing	Stabilize stream banks as soon as possible and install a principal runoff conveyance system with runoff control measures. Install the remainder of the systems after grading.
Facility site	Clearing	Stabilize the normal wetted perimeter (from a 2 year / 24-hour event) to a point of at least 200 linear feet above the downstream disturbed soil limit or from the point of discharge to a surface water / conveyance.
Borrow areas	Clearing/ Excavation	Clear borrow areas only as needed.
Soil stockpiles	Excavation	Protect soil with perimeter sediment controls and temporary erosion controls in accordance with the site-specific reclamation plan for the Facility (e.g. mulch and seeding).
Roads and laydown yards	Grading	Stabilize any bare areas with gravel and/or temporary mulch.
Facility site	Grading	Install key run-off control measures (perimeter dikes, water bars, outlet protection) before exposing more than 10 acres of land graded to a common point.
Facility site	Grading	Install runoff control measures during grading for critical areas of steeper slopes and areas near waterways and receiving waters.
Culverts	Installation	Install energy dissipation within 24 hours of culvert installation when feasible.
Facility site	Grading/ Reclamation	Apply temporary or permanent stabilizing measures (surface roughening, seeding, mulching, erosion control blankets, hydromulch, etc.) within 14 days to any disturbed areas where work has been either completed or delayed beyond 14 days.

*Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Phase I Wind Turbine Development*

Area	Activity	BMP
Facility site	Reclamation	Reclaim all exposed areas in accordance with the site-specific reclamation plan for the Facility, including decompaction, seeding, and temporary stabilization. Remove all temporary control measures once areas are stable.

*Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Phase I Wind Turbine Development*

Table 11. Stabilization Measures and Applications

BMP	Area / Application	Temporary or Permanent (and Duration)
Weed Free Straw or Hay Mulch	Areas and slopes flatter than 3:1; Larger stockpiles with flatter slopes	Temporary (1 year or less)
Hydromulch	Topsoil berms, stockpiles, areas too small for equipment access, slopes flatter than 3:1.	Temporary (6 months or less)
Bonded Fiber Matrix	Topsoil berms, stockpile areas too small for equipment, Areas flatter than 3:1; areas of 3:1 and steeper (up to 2:1) with less than 75 feet of length, areas of 3:1 and steeper with slopes greater than 75 feet in length*, areas inaccessible for equipment or too steep for blanket application.	Temporary (varies depending upon product but up to 18 months)
Living Soil Membrane	For critical areas, extreme slopes, areas in close proximity to waters and areas where soils are poor but restoration is desired.	Temporary application which may last 18 months but used to establish permanent restoration
Erosion Control Blanket / Turf Reinforcement Mats (TRM)	Areas of 3:1 slope, less than 75 feet in slopes length, areas of 3:1 slope and greater than 75 feet in slopes length, Areas of concentrated flows (ditches)	Temporary (3 to 24 months) TRM: Permanent
Plastic Sheeting / Tarps	Areas of 3:1 slope with less than 75 feet of slope length, stockpiles	Temporary (up to 1 month) and for areas where active work is inevitable.
Rock Base / Aggregate Base	Traffic surfaces (roads), exit locations, parking areas, laydown yards, water and well extraction areas	Temporary and Permanent
Concrete Liner	Areas of steeper than 3:1, areas longer than 75 feet in length and in areas as noted in the civil plans	Permanent
Riprap	Scour protection, energy dissipation at culverts, pipes and pumps, slopes steeper than 2:1 and less than 75 feet in length, and channel side banks	Temporary and Permanent
Interim and Permanent Seeding	Stockpiles, erosion control for topsoil berms, slopes, soils not actively worked within next 30 days, interim reclamation areas, permanent reclamation areas	Interim and Final Reclamation

**Note: Slope length of greater than 75 feet with grades of 3:1 or steeper will be graded with slope breaks such as terraces, benches, or V-notch back slope or will have fiber logs installed on contour to maintain sheet flow and minimize erosion potential.*

Table 12. Best Management Practices by Activity

Construction Phase / Activity	Anticipated Best Management Practices Used For Each Phase / Activity																				
	Preservation of Existing Vegetation	Scheduling (Minimize Exposure)	Surface Roughing (slope tracking)	Slope Drains	Energy Dissipation (scour prevention)	Riprap Slope Stabilization	Erosion Control Blankets	Organic Mulch	Rock Mulch / Aggregate	Soil Binders / Tackifiers	Interim Seeding	Permanent Seeding	Wind Erosion / Dust Control	Vegetated Buffer	Water Bars	Sediment Barriers	Exit Tracking Controls or access controls	Temporary Sediment Basins	Temporary Sediment Traps	Rock Checks / Rock Weepers	Topsoil Berms
Staking Limits of Disturbance	X	X											X								
Installing Perimeter Controls	X	X											X		X					X	X
Stripping and Stockpiling Topsoil		X						X		X	X		X	X	X						X
Grading		X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Drainage Structure Construction	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X				X	
Ditch / Culvert Construction	X	X			X		X				X	X		X		X				X	
Road Construction		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Final Grading		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	
Turbine erection		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Laydown Areas & Water Filling Stations		X			X			X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Meteorological Towers	X	X					X	X		X		X	X	X		X					
Buildings		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Substations		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Crane Paths	X	X	X				X	X		X		X		X	X	X					
Temporary Roads		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Underground Collection		X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Overhead Collection	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X				
Overhead Transmission	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X				
Utility Lines		X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X

6.1 EROSION PREVENTION AND CONTROL BMPS (8.2.4.1A)

PCW will implement BMPs to prevent visible and measurable erosion to the extent practicable, as described in Tables 10 through 12. Each erosion prevention BMP is described in additional detail below.

Surface Roughing (slope tracking)

Surface roughing provides protection from water erosion and wind erosion. Surface roughness also promotes infiltration of water and results in less runoff. During grading PCW will use construction equipment to indent or track the surface of the soil in a perpendicular direction to the slope for the following disturbed areas and conditions, as practicable:

- Areas of 4:1 slopes with a distance of 75 feet in length and greater;
- All slopes of 3:1 and steeper;
- Areas within 200 linear feet of surface waters and conveyances;
- Areas of highly erodible soil and material;
- Topsoil stock piles

Surface roughing will be used for temporary erosion protection in conjunction with temporary and permanent seeding, mulching, hydromulch and other temporary stabilization techniques. Surface roughing should be applied for slopes, stockpiles and other critical and erodible areas which are exposed and will not be active for at least 7 calendar days.

Slope Drains

A slope drain is a temporary, flexible pipe that extends the length of a disturbed slope. The pipe is designed to convey water from the top of the disturbed slope to the bottom of the slope for purposes of protection of the slope and to minimize erosive forces. Temporary slope drains will be used for up to 2 years or until the vegetation on the slope is stable enough to withstand the water flow. Slope drains will generally be used where gully erosion and slope erosion are a concern. Slope drain pipes will be made of heavy duty plastic (PVC) or CMP material, although for flatter or short slopes a poly-lined channel may be used. Slope drains will be designed and installed to have at least a 0.5' elevation difference between the height of the diversion and the top of the inlet pipe. The inlet of the pipe will be flared or will have rock bags as necessary to provide erosion protection and to divert water into the pipe. The outlet of the pipe will be on a stable, flat area with riprap scour/outlet protection. The pipe itself will be secured with stakes, wires, and/or anchors as needed. Table 13 provides sizing guidelines for slope drains.

Table 13. Slope Drain Size Guidelines

Drainage Area (acres)	Pipe Size (inches)
Less than 1.5	12
Less than 5.0	18
Less than 10.0	24
10.1 and greater	as designed

Riprap Slope Stabilization

Riprap will be used for slope stabilization, as determined by the engineer. Riprap slopes will not be vegetated as the riprap will provide the non-erosive surface and permanent stabilization.

Riprap may also be used as necessary along the slopes of channels where off-site flows may be concentrated. Additional slope stabilization may be needed to convey water from the top of the bank to the channel bottom. The location and necessity of riprap in the channels will be determined by the engineer based on field conditions. See **Detail TBD** for more information.

Energy dissipation / Scour Prevention

Energy dissipation at the discharge point of culverts, pipes, pumps or other point-source discharge will be used to prevent scour and erosion if the flow velocity is too great for the existing vegetation or if vegetation is not established. Energy dissipation may consist of plywood, plastic or tarpaulin for temporary, short-duration low velocity discharges. For longer duration or higher velocity flows, riprap will be used as energy dissipation at discharge outlets. Riprap will consist of well graded stones, angular (not round field stone) and weather resistant rock, generally with geotextile fabric underneath. If the riprap specifications are not provided by the engineer, the guidelines in Table 14 will be used:

Table 14. Riprap specifications

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Discharge* (ft ³ /s)	Apron Length (feet)	Rip Rap D ₅₀ Diameter (Min inches)
12	5	10	4
	10	13	6
18	10	10	6
	20	16	8
	30	23	12
	40	26	16
24	30	16	8
	40	26	8
	50	26	12
	60	30	16

Erosion Control Blankets

Erosion control blankets (blankets) are blankets made from organic material held between a synthetic netting. Erosion control blankets are rolled out and stapled to the exposed soils on slopes (**Detail TBD**) and channelized flow areas (**Detail TBD**). The blankets provide a temporary non-erosive surface to control runoff water, minimize rills and gullies, and protect seed until vegetation establishment. The types of blanket used vary depending upon the application and flow factors. Table 15 below summarizes the different types of blankets, their applicability, and stapling recommendations.

All blankets will be applied to a smooth surface, free of rocks, sticks, stumps, and other debris. If vegetation is desirable, seed will be applied prior to application of the blanket. Head trenches, shingling and staples will be used as needed to prevent the runoff water from flowing under the blanket and causing rills and gullies.

Table 15. Erosion Control Blankets and Applicability

Category	Longevity (approximate)	Acceptable Application Area	Typical Blanket Material	Staple / Anchor
1	2 to 3 Months	Flat areas (flatter than 4:1), shoulder drains and roadway shoulders.	Straw or wood fiber, one sided netting or netless (rapid degradable netting)	11 gauge, 4 inches long (6 or 8 inch staples for sandy soil)
2	9 Months	Slopes 3:1, 2.5:1, less than 50 feet long, ditches with gradients of 2% or less and velocities less than 3.5 ft/sec.	Straw or wood fiber, one sided netting	11 gauge, 4 inches long (6 or 8 inch staples for sandy soil)
3	9 Months	Slopes 3:1, 2.5:1, more than 50 feet long, ditches with gradients of 3% or less and velocities less than 4.5 ft/sec with less than 2 inches of flow depth.	Straw or wood fiber, double sided netting	11 gauge, 6 inch staples (8 inch for sandy soils)
4	1 to 3 years	Slopes up to 2:1, ditches with gradients of 4% or less, flow velocities less than 5.5 ft/sec with less than 3 inches of flow depth.	70% straw, 30% coconut or high velocity wood fiber with double sided netting	11 gauge, 6 inch staples (8 inch for sandy soils)
5	1 to 3 years	Ditch bottoms with gradients of 5% and less, flow velocities less than 6 ft/sec (with less than 4 inches of flow depth and water course banks within the normal flow elevation.	70% straw, 30% coconut with double sided netting	11 gauge, 8 inch staples
6	More than 3 years (Turf Reinforcement Mat – TRM)	Ditch bottoms with gradients of 6% and less, flow velocities less than 6.5 ft/sec and under 6 inches of flow depth.	Straw / Coconut or wood fiber, 3-dimensional netting	11 gauge, 8 inch staples
7	More than 3 years (Turf Reinforcement Mat – TRM)	Ditch bottoms with gradients of 7% and less, flow velocities less than 7 ft/sec and under 6 inches of flow depth.	Coconut or wood fiber, 3-dimensional netting	11 gauge, 8 inch staples

Organic Mulch

Mulch is an organic material spread by hand (in small amounts) or by equipment to cover the soil for temporary stabilization. Mulch is not currently shown on the Facility plans, but may be used as an alternative BMP. If vegetation is desired, PCW will add seed prior to mulch application. Mulch material can vary and includes: grain straw, grass straw, hay, or wood fiber material (e.g. wood mulch from beetle kill trees). Mulch is spread uniformly over soil to minimize the impact of the rain drop and subsequent sheet erosion potential. The straw mulch will be applied at a rate of 2 (two) tons (4,000 pounds) per acre. Once applied, the mulch will be disc anchored, crimped, or tackified to the soil. Mulch will be applied on slopes up to 3:1 and in areas of non-concentrated flow.

Rock Mulch / Aggregate

Rock mulch / aggregate base will be applied for roads, parking areas, laydown yards and other areas with vehicle access to limit rutting and soil erosion from vehicles and equipment. The rock mulch / aggregate base may be temporary in some areas. Cement stabilization and geotextile liners may be used in areas where compaction may not be sufficient to limit rutting.

Soil Binders / Tackifiers

Soil binders and tackifiers are a temporary erosion control measure for wind and water erosion that will be used as needed on gentle slopes, exposed surfaces, and stockpiles of erodible material which are going to be re-disturbed at a future date. Binders may include natural plant-based material, polymeric emulsions, or cementitious material (Table 16). For areas where vegetation will be the final stabilization method PCW will only use plant-based, short-lived material to prevent the binder from prohibiting vegetation growth in the future. Once an area is treated PCW will avoid re-disturbance, vehicular traffic, or foot traffic until the area is ready to be actively worked. PCW will consider the following when applying binders:

- Binders are temporary and will likely need to be reapplied to maintain effectiveness.
- A curing time of 24 hours or longer is necessary for most binders (consult manufactures guidance).
- Low temperatures may prevent curing (consult manufactures guidance).
- Heavy or intense rain fall events may cause isolated to wide spread failure of binders due to concentrated flows / rills.
- Compacted silt and clay material may not react well to binder application due to the semi impervious nature of the material.
- Binders should be applied when wind speeds are manageable to avoid over-spraying.

Table 16. Examples of Binders and Tackifiers

Plant Based: Short Lived	Plant Based: Long Lived	Polymeric Emulsion Blend	Cementitious
Guar Gum, Psyllium, Starch / Polymers Example Manufactures Name: XL™ Tack 30™ RX2000™	Pitch and Rosin Emulsion	Acrylic Copolymers, Liquid Polymers or Methacrylates and Acrylates, copolymers, Liquid Acrylamides, Poly-Acrylamide and Copolymer or Acrylamide, and Hydro-colloid Polymers Example manufactures name: PAM-40™, SpecTac™	Gypsum

Wind Erosion and Dust Control

PCW will use the following methods, recommendations, and practices to prevent or minimize dust and wind erosion for the Facility. The practices will be selected based on activity, climate and adequacy of the controls and in accordance with the Dust Control Plan for the CCSM Project. The five main categories for dust and wind erosion control include:

1. Design Solutions
2. Temporary Controls
3. Control Using Additives
4. Mechanical Controls
5. Operational (or behavioral) Controls

Discharges from dust control are not anticipated to cause pollution. During dry conditions when dust control is needed, the water will be absorbed into the soil. If runoff does occur, the BMPs described in this SWPPP will adequately control the runoff.

Design Solutions

- Plan soil grading and disturbances to minimize exposure before surfacing is applied or stabilization begun.
- Where appropriate, design roads and laydown yards to have gravel surfaces.
- Balance cut/fill earthwork to avoid unnecessary stockpiling of materials to the extent possible.
- Locate stockpiles down-wind of construction activities, buildings, and other dust sensitive sites where possible.
- Establish temporary vegetation as quickly as possible in accordance with CCSM Project’s Master Reclamation Plan.

Temporary Controls

- Schedule activities to reduce soil exposure
- Surface roughing
- Riprap slope stabilization
- Erosion control blankets and geotextiles
- Organic mulch
- Rock mulch
- Soil binders and tackifiers
- Vegetation establishment

Control Using Additives

- Water applied using water trucks with controlled applicators
- Magnesium Chloride or other commercial dust suppressants applied based on weather conditions and traffic loads. (*NOTE: use of Calcium Chloride or Magnesium Chloride shall not be used within 500 feet of perennial water ways*).
- Soil binders and tackifiers applied as needed

Mechanical Controls

- Tarps or plastic sheeting can be used on trucks and small stockpiles for temporary coverings. Covers must be anchored to prevent removal by wind.
- Wind barriers made of soil berms, fabric or wooden structures to shield sensitive areas from repeated heavy winds.

Operational (behavioral) Controls

- Speed restrictions due to high winds and other site conditions, 25 mph or less for dirt roads and 40 mph or less for gravel roads.
- Restrict height and speed at which materials are placed.
- Confine loading and unloading procedures to the downwind side of storage piles.
- Minimize access to areas without stabilized or treated surfaces and roads where feasible

Interim Seeding

Interim seeding will be used as appropriate in conjunction with other temporary stabilization BMPs such as mulch, hydromulch, erosion control blankets or temporary, short term soil binders to control erosion and stabilize soils. Interim seeding will be used in accordance with the site-specific reclamation plan for the Facility, including site preparation and seed application considerations. PCW will consider the following when implementing interim seeding:

- Other means of stabilization (such as gravel or aggregate) may be more appropriate for areas within continuous traffic.
- Seeding should be timed appropriately for favorable temperature and moisture of the area per the site-specific reclamation plan for the Facility.
- Seeding should be used on slopes of 2:1 and steeper only in conjunction with other stabilization measures.

Permanent Seeding

Permanent seeding will be implemented following completion of construction activities and during final reclamation. Seed will be applied to all areas not otherwise covered with a permanent erosion control BMP (such as riprap, gravel or aggregate). Permanent seeding will be done in accordance with the site-specific reclamation plan for the Facility.

6.2 SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS (8.2.4.1B)

In addition to the BMPs for erosion prevention, PCW will implement BMPs to control sediment to the extent practicable, as described above in Tables 10 through 12. Each sediment control BMP is described in additional detail below.

Vegetated Buffer

A vegetated buffer is an area located outside of the limits of disturbance where vegetation will be left intact. PCW anticipates using vegetated buffers at the Facility only as secondary sediment control. If the buffer becomes covered with sediment, develops rills, gullies or is otherwise ineffective, PCW will implement additional BMPs up-gradient and at the perimeter of the Facility as needed. Where vegetated buffers are used at the Facility, PCW will consider the following:

- Buffers should have non-compacted soils;
- Buffers are best used near waterways and conveyances; and
- Existing buffers should be preserved for unstable slope areas.

If a vegetated buffer is used at the Facility as a primary sediment control for treatment prior to discharge, it will meet the following requirements:

- Minimum width of 25 feet for every 125 feet of disturbed area draining through the buffer;
- For each additional 5 feet of disturbance, an additional 1 foot of width will be added,
- The buffer width will have a slope of 5% or flatter;
- The disturbed area draining to the buffer will have a slope of 6% or flatter;
- Concentrated flows will be minimized through the buffer;
- No more than 10% of the buffer will be woody material;
- The buffer will have dense vegetation between 3 to 12 inches in height and have a 90% uniform coverage of the soil where possible; and
- Where 90% existing vegetation coverage is not present, PCW will add up-gradient sediment and erosion control BMPs.

Water Bars

Water bars are a temporary or permanent ridge constructed diagonally across a sloping road or right-of-way which is prone to erosive conditions by water. Water bars are constructed at a determined interval to reduce the length of slope and associated watershed area. By reducing the length of slope and diverting runoff water periodically, erosive potential is reduced. Water bars will be designed to discharge water to an existing vegetated, stable area or will use energy dissipation to prevent scour at the discharge location. Water bars will not be constructed to divert water onto a fill slope. Water bars will be 18" in height at minimum as measured from lowest point of flow line to the top of the ridge and will have side slopes no steeper than 2:1; 3:1 slopes are preferred. The base of the water bar will be at least 6 feet wide and water bars will be spaced in accordance with the recommendations in Table 17.

Table 17. Water Bar Spacing

Slope %	Spacing (feet)	Spacing (highly erodible soils)
Less than 5	125	100
5-10	100	75
10-20	75	50

Sediment Barriers

PCW will use sediment barriers at the perimeter of activities where there is a positive slope with the potential of impacting surface waters, conveyances, creeks, rivers, or other waters of the state. Generally, PCW will install sediment barriers if there are exposed soils within 200 linear feet up-gradient from surface waters and where slopes are less than 5%. Sediment barriers include the following:

1. Silt fence
2. Fiber logs
3. Top soil berms
4. Rock checks / weepers

Silt Fence

Silt fences will be used as appropriate to retain soil prior to or at the Facility perimeter where sediment discharge may pose an impact to surface waters. Silt fences will be installed according to Detail GD03 in the plan set. Silt fences will be placed taking into consideration the following:

- Fences will be installed at minimum 3-5 feet from the toe of a slope to avoid damage from equipment during grading and to allow for space to accumulate and clean out sediment.
- Silt fence will not be used in areas of concentrated flow such as across ditches, conveyances or near a culvert end.
- As a general rule, silt fences will be placed in a watershed at a ratio of 100 feet of silt fence per 10,000 square foot of drainage area.
- Wire backing could be used to provide additional support and longevity to the silt fence as needed.
- Silt fence may be subject to failure in high winds. In areas that are routinely subjected to high winds, PCW will consider using fiber logs.

Fiber Logs

Fiber logs are wheat or rice straw or wood chip material rolled in a tubular form and netted. Fiber logs will be installed as appropriate for perimeter control around stockpiles and in small watersheds (**See Detail TBD**). Fiber logs may also be spaced in succession in concentrated flows, such as ditches, to provide sediment and velocity control. In addition, fiber logs may be placed on contour as a slope break (**See Detail TBD**). When used as a slope break, fiber logs will be placed in succession across the face of a slope at a maximum of 75 feet apart. Specific recommendations for spacing are dependent upon slope, but the following guidelines will be used:

- 1:1 slopes = 10 feet apart
- 2:1 slopes = 20 feet apart
- 3:1 slopes = 30 feet apart
- 4:1 slopes = 40 feet apart

Fiber logs will be a minimum of 9” (nine inches) in diameter and will be installed per **Detail TBD**. When using fiber logs, PCW will properly prepare the soil to avoid gaps and “bridging” or will dig a small trench, up to 2” in depth, for the fiber log. Following placement of the fiber logs, they will be staked every 2’ on center.

Rock Check / Rock Weepers

A rock check or rock weeper will be used as appropriate for velocity control and sediment filtration. Rock checks will be used in areas of storm water discharge where other sediment barriers and perimeter controls are shown to be ineffective. When installing rock checks and weepers, PCW will consider the following:

- Well graded crushed rock (riprap) with rock size between 3” and 6” is most appropriate.
- The following equation is appropriate for spacing:
$$\text{SPACING} = [\text{HEIGHT OF ROCK CHECK (FEET)} \times 100] / \text{SLOPE GRADIENT.}$$
- Geotextile fabric under the rock with a head trench can be used to minimize undermining and failure of the check.
- The terminal ends of the check must be at a higher elevation than the midpoint to prevent water from bypassing the check.

Soil Berms

During grading where proximity to surface waters is greater than 200 linear feet or in areas where additional perimeter control is desired, PCW may use soil to provide a small 1 foot to 3 foot berm with maximum side slopes of 2:1. Soil berms will be compacted with equipment and temporarily stabilized with soil binder, hydromulch, or bonded fiber matrix to minimize erosion as they function as sediment control. Soil berms will only be used in areas of sheet flow. Where necessary a rock weeper may be installed in low areas or where concentrated flow may compromise the berm. Berms will be placed in areas where drainages do not exceed 0.25 acre per 100 feet of berm length and where flow velocity is not expected to exceed 1 cubic foot per second (in a 2 year/ 24-hour storm event).

Berms in succession or berms used in conjunction with other BMPs may be used in areas which exceed the parameters listed above. Table 18 provides recommended spacing of soil berms based on slope.

Table 18. Recommended Soil Berm Spacing

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Slope	Slope Length	Berm Dimensions (height x width)
<50:1	250 feet	1 feet x 2 feet
50:1 . 10:1	125 feet	1 feet x 2 feet
10:1 . 5:1	100 feet	1 feet x 2 feet
3:1 . 2:1	50 feet	1.3 feet x 2.6 feet
>2:1	25 feet	1.5 feet x 3 feet

Exit Tracking Controls

Tracking of soil from the Facility to paved surfaces within or bordering upon the Facility site will be minimized. PCW will use designated site exits only and will implement the following BMPs as field conditions dictate:

- Roads and laydown yards will be stabilized with aggregate;
- PCE will create aggregate exit pads with rumble strips (**Detail TBD**);
- A wash station will be installed for removal of soil from the trucks (**Detail TBD**). Runoff from the wash station will be collected and retained in a sediment trap.

The exit controls will be installed as soon as possible and prior to equipment or vehicles exiting the site. PCW will periodically topdress the rock and rinse the rumble strips. The sediment trap at the wash station will be maintained by removing sediment within 72 hours once the trap is ½ full.

Temporary Sediment Basin

The Facility is designed with temporary excavated sediment basins. The basins are designed to the 2 year / 24-hour rain event, with more than 2 acre feet of storage required based on the size of the watershed. Basin calculations can be found in **Attachment J** of this document (*to be provided based on Issued for Construction Plan set*).

The sediment basins are designed to collect, treat and control the discharge from an area larger than 10 acres discharging to a common point. The basins will treat the water prior to discharge off-site. The basins are designed to:

- Collect and treat water for sediment removal prior to discharge;
- Control the rate of discharge and prevent floating debris from clogging the outlet;
- Draw down completely by use of a pump if necessary for maintenance;
- Discharge excess water volume via stabilized emergency overflow (EOF). The EOF will likely be geotextile fabric and riprap.
- Meet the WYR10-0000 permit requirements.

Temporary Sediment Trap

A sediment trap is a small excavation or surface impoundment which intercepts runoff water and detains it for velocity reduction and sedimentation. The trap will be used in smaller watersheds (less than 5 acres) and for smaller applications. Trap placement at the Facility will include the following, as appropriate:

- Downstream of wash stations
- At diversion outlets
- At slope drain outlets
- At pump outlets

Sediments traps will be field placed and constructed to meet the following parameters:

- Maximum slopes of 2:1;
- Embankment or excavation less than 5 feet in depth;
- Compacted embankment;
- Riprap spillway or a berm of sandbags, bales or soil, as appropriate;
- Spillway at least 4 feet long per 1 acre of drainage with an additional 2 feet of length for every acre of drainage up to 5 acres; and
- Volume of 1,800 cubic feet per acre of drainage.

6.3 STABILIZATION MEASURES (8.2.4.1C)

BMPs will be used for temporary stabilization as described in Tables 10 through 12. Temporary stabilization prevents the loss of soil and can also be used to protect and enhance seed germination for temporary and permanent revegetation. The non-vegetative BMPs (e.g. rock) are used to stabilize roads, parking areas, and laydown yards, as well as to provide protection at discharge locations. Stabilization measures are described in detail below.

Plastic Sheeting / Tarp

Plastic sheeting and tarps will be used at the Facility as appropriate to provide temporary stabilization. Plastic sheeting is generally most appropriate for stockpiles of erosive material and small areas of exposed erosive soil in critical locations (such as waterway slopes, culvert locations). Where plastic sheeting is used, the temporary sheeting will be employed within 14 days and will remain in place until at other BMPs are applied or until the area is once again active. The plastic sheeting will be dark in color to resist photo degradation and approximately 6 (six) mil thickness or greater. Plastic sheeting will be secured with rope and sand bags or rock bags; stapling or other punctures will be minimized. Where water may undermine the plastic, the terminal end of the plastic will be trenched into the soil to maintain water flow on top of the plastic. The material will be reused until the useful life is expended.

Organic Mulch

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

Hydromulch

Hydromulch is a blend of paper, wood or straw fibers with a soil binder or tackifier. Seed can be added to the mixture to have a one-step application of temporary erosion and wind control with means for establishment of temporary or permanent seed. Hydromulch will be used as appropriate for temporary stabilization of stockpiles, slopes up to 3:1, and other areas of exposed soil that are not exposed to high velocity concentrated flow. Hydromulch will generally be used for small areas where equipment access is not available for organic mulching or erosion blanket application. Hydromulch is not as long lasting as Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM), nor is it as strong as BFM for steeper slopes.

Bonded Fiber Matrix

Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) is similar to Hydromulch in the application method (spray application), but BFM is longer lasting and can be applied for slopes steeper than 3:1. BFM consists of fibers, straw or wood, and a tackifier, binding agent, or other emulsion that forms a 3-dimensional protective layer. Two BFM products that may be used are Flexterra® or EarthGuard®. BFM will be used for temporary erosion and wind control where up to 18 months of temporary cover is desired or where conditions are too extreme for hydromulch. BFM will be considered as appropriate for temporary cover during final reclamation.

Concrete Liners

A concrete liner may be used to provide permanent stabilization of ditches, swales and other conveyances along the road sides, near turbines or other areas. The necessity, thickness and dimensions of the liner will be determined by the engineer.

Erosion Control Blanket

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

Riprap Slope Stabilization

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

Rock Mulch / Aggregate

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

Interim Seeding

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

Permanent Seeding

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

6.4 CONSTRUCTION SITE DEWATERING (8.4.4.2)

Groundwater was not encountered during the geotechnical investigation of the Facility (Fugro 2012). Groundwater in the Facility site is likely random and seasonal; therefore, PCW cannot accurately predict whether groundwater will be encountered during construction of the Facility. If there has been no recent precipitation and there is significant accumulated water in an excavation (indicating groundwater may be present), then PCW will apply for a WYPDES wastewater permit. If an area is normally dry and

dewatering is only required due to precipitation, then PCW will implement the BMPs listed in this section.

If necessary, dewatering at the Facility will likely be required for excavations or structure footings and foundations. If drains are necessary for any structure footings and foundations the drain will have a plug or cap in place to prevent accidental discharge during activities that may cause pollution. For structure footings and foundations, as well as excavations, if water from excavation dewatering is not visibly clean (turbid), the accumulated water will be held prior to discharge until the suspended sediment has sufficiently settled. If the water must be pumped before sufficient settling occurs, PCW will use dewatering bags, flocculants, and / or surface pumps as appropriate. Where feasible, the water will be discharged to a stable, relatively flat, vegetated ground and allowed to infiltrate into the soil. Visibly clean water (not turbid) from dewatering will be discharged to vegetated areas, agricultural land, ditches, or other conveyance and will be allowed to infiltrate or drain along existing drainages provided that the water does not cause flooding. Alternatively, if allowed by local permits and regulations, uncontaminated water from excavation dewatering may be discharged directly to receiving waters. At any time that water from dewatering is discharging into a receiving water, PCW will sample the discharge and the receiving water for turbidity periodically.

Pump Diversion (See Detail RD17)

If in-stream work is necessary and approved, a pump diversion will be implemented to allow construction work to occur. A pump diversion generally consists of a rock or sand bag berm to isolate the area, a pump, suction and discharge hoses, and energy dissipation at the end of the discharge hose. Construction activities requiring a pump diversion will be scheduled during a forecasted dry period when feasible. Additionally the pump diversion will be started and completed within 24 hours when practicable.

Sump with Rock Base (See Detail GD31)

If an excavated area, footing or foundation needs to be dewatered, a sump with a rock base will be used where appropriate. A sump with a rock base is simply a low spot in the excavation where rock is placed and a bucket or perforated barrel is placed on top of the rock base. Rock is then filled in around the perforated barrel and an intake hose is positioned near the top of the water column and connected to a pump. The discharge hose from the pump is then positioned in a vegetated area with energy dissipation as appropriate. Alternatively a dewatering bag can be used for additional sediment retention. The rock base provides an area for the pump to draw water without drawing sediment or soil material from the excavated area.

Energy Dissipation (See Detail ED01)

Refer to Section 6.1 of this SWPPP.

Dewatering Bags

A dewatering bag is a bag made of fabric or geotextile material that allows water to pass while retaining sediment inside the bag. Where appropriate, PCW will use a dewatering bag in conjunction with the sump with rock base, as described above. The dewatering bag will be of sufficient size for the rate and volume of water being discharged. A 7.5 foot x 20 foot dewatering bag is anticipated to be sufficient for most applications in the Facility. The bag will be placed within a vegetated area, on wooden pallets and /or on a trailer to facilitate removal. Where feasible, PCW will wait 1 to 3 days to allow sediment to

settle before pumping it through a dewatering bag. Table 19 includes typical specifications for dewatering bags used in application similar to those anticipated at the Facility.

Table 199. Dewatering Bag Specifications

Property	Test method	MARV
Tensile Strength (Grab)	ASTM D-4632	205 pounds
Elongation	ASTM D-4632	50%
Puncture	ASTM D-4833	110 pounds
Mullen Burst	ASTM D-3786	350 psi
Trapezoidal Tear	ASTM D-4533	80 pounds
UV Resistance	ASTM D-4355	70%
Apparent Opening Size	ASTM D-4751	Maximum 0.18 mm (0.15 mm preferred)
Permittivity	ASTM D-4491	1.5 sec -1
Water Flow Rate	ASTM D-4491	110 gpm/ft 2
Note: MARV – Minimum Average Roll Value		

Sediment Traps

Sediment traps may be used at the Facility in dewatering applications. There are three main types of sediment traps that PCW will consider: (1) earthen; (2) dumpster; and (3) hay bale and plastic sheeting. All sediment traps at the Facility will be of sufficient size to contain the anticipated volume of water from the dewatering operation.

Earthen sediment traps are temporary excavated areas that serve as settling pools. Material excavated to construct the trap will be bermed around the trap to minimize the inflow of water from surrounding undisturbed areas. Water that accumulates in the trap will be left to infiltrate or evaporate over time whenever feasible; if not feasible, dewatering will occur after allowing sufficient settling time.

Dumpster sediment traps are clean dumpsters lined with poly sheeting that are used to contain water discharged from the dewatering operation. Water pumped into dumpster sediment traps will be allowed to settle prior to removal. Following removal of water from the trap, the sediment and poly sheeting will be properly disposed of. Dumpster sediment traps will be used where earthen sediment traps are not feasible or desired.

Hay bale and plastic sheeting sediment traps may be used in areas where small volumes of water are expected. To create a hay bale sediment trap, hay bales are positioned in a rectangle or square and secured to the soil. The area inside the bales is then lined with poly sheeting to create a basin. Water contained in hay bale traps will be allowed to either evaporate or settle prior to pumping.

7.0 OPERATIONAL CONTROLS (8.2.4.3)

PCW will use the BMPs described below in the day-to-day operations of the Facility to reduce the contribution of pollutants in storm water runoff.

7.1 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (8.2.4.3A)

Litter and Debris (solid waste)

- PCW will locate dumpsters away from watercourses, streams, creeks and other surface waters or conveyances.
- PCW will regularly inspect dumpsters and report excess litter and solid waste and request pickup and retrieval of wastes.
- PCW will require workers to deposit waste, litter, and debris into dumpsters at the laydown yards and/or in various satellite locations where work is active.
- Dumpsters will be supplied and maintained by a waste management company.

Chemicals

- Gasoline, oil, paint, solvents, and other chemicals will not be stored in contact with soil or water and will not be released to soil or water.
- Oil will be handled in accordance with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for the Facility.
- All chemicals will be kept in their original container, with original labels still attached, unless the container is not re-sealable. If chemicals are transferred to new containers they will be properly marked.
- Hazardous materials will be stored in designated areas.
- PCW will implement a chemical products management program to control the types and amounts of hazardous materials brought on-site.
- Chemical products and wastes that pose a pollution hazard will be stored within secondary containment.
- Waste will be removed from the site on a regular basis and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
- Spill kits will be clearly labeled and will be kept on-site in close proximity to where chemicals are being stored or used.
- All spills will be cleaned up as soon as practicable in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.

Vehicle Maintenance and Washing

- PCW will properly maintain all vehicles and equipment.
- Separate areas will be designated for vehicle maintenance and washing unless appropriate equipment, e.g. oil/water separator, is provided.
- Areas for vehicle maintenance and washing will be surfaced with gravel or concrete.
- A barrier will be provided under gravel surfaces to retard infiltration.
- PCW will supply containment berms, diversion berms and spill kits for vehicle maintenance and washing areas, as appropriate.

- PCW will inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks prior to washing; if leaks are found, vehicle will not be washed until leaks are repaired.

Detergents

- PCW will limit the use of detergents containing phosphorus on site.
- PCW will properly contain water containing detergents.
- Do not allow water containing detergents to discharge into surface waters or conveyances.
- Detergents will only be used in designated areas for rinsing vehicles or equipment.
- PCW will store detergents in a dry, secure storage area with secondary containment.

Pesticides and fertilizers

- PCW will follow all federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the use, handling, or disposal of pesticides and fertilizers.
- PCW will store pesticides and fertilizers in a dry, secure storage area with secondary containment.
- PCW will follow the manufacturer's recommended application rates and methods.

Portable Sanitation Facilities

- PCW will locate portable sanitation facilities away from watercourses, streams, creeks and other surface waters or conveyances.
- PCW will secure portable sanitation facilities to the soil or other non-movable structure to prevent tipping from wind or other factors.
- PCW will schedule routine maintenance and regular cleanout with a licensed sanitary waste company.

Sediment Retrieval / Recovery

- Accumulated sediment will not be washed or diluted into waterbodies or other surface waters and conveyances (such as ditches).
- Where sediment must be retrieved or recovered from off-site locations, the material will be recovered within seven (7) calendar days of discovery or prior to the next rainfall event (whichever is soonest). If access is not available or conditions are not safe, PCW may delay sediment removal until conditions are acceptable. PCW will document the reason for the delay.
- PCW may delay sediment retrieval due to wet or muddy conditions where more damage would likely result from attempting to retrieve the sediment. PCW will implement additional BMPs as needed until the material can be retrieved. PCW will document the reason for the delay and the BMPs used.
- If removal sediment will cause more discharge of sediment and impact to a critical area (such as a vegetated riparian area), PCW will seed and stabilize the sediment delta if acceptable to the landowner. PCW will document the determination, landowner acceptance and the BMPs used.

Uncontaminated Water Line Flushing

- BMPs such as plastic or metal pipes, rock / riprap energy dissipation and existing vegetation and vegetated buffers will be used to minimize sedimentation and erosion during water line flushing.

Fire Hydrant Flushing

- If necessary, PCW will use temporary piping and energy dissipation to minimize scour and downgrade erosion.
- PCW will discharge water into vegetated or otherwise open areas for infiltration where feasible.

7.2 BULK STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND SPILL REPORTING (8.2.4.3B)

Consult the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for the Facility for additional information on oil handling procedures and spill reporting and response requirements.

7.3 CONCRETE WASHOUT AND OTHER RELATED WASTE (8.2.4.3C)

Mobile Concrete or Mortar Mixers

- PCW will store bags of concrete and mortar in a dry storage area.
- PCW will position mixers at least 100 feet from the nearest watercourse or conveyance unless a temporary berm is installed to prevent runoff into the watercourse or conveyance.
- PCW will use tarpaulins or plastic sheeting to prevent concrete or mortar from contacting the soil
- PCW will use buckets to contain washout / rinse water when cleaning the mobile mixer
- PCW will dump buckets of washout water in a designated concrete washout area

Concrete Washout (See Detail GD08)

- PCW will contain washout water from the tools, equipment, concrete trucks, mobile mixers or other containers to prevent discharge into waters of the state or drainage onto adjacent properties.
- PCW will define the washout area and will post signage notifying the contactors of the location and use.
- PCW will establish washout areas of sufficient size to contain the expected washout material. PCW anticipates that 10'x10'x3' will suffice for most activities.
- PCW will use thick poly sheeting to prevent contamination of the soil and infiltration of the washout material.
- PCW will dispose of the washout material once hardened. If the material is water or not hardened, the material will be vacuumed and hauled off-site to a proper disposal facility.

7.4 EMPLOYEE TRAINING (8.2.4.3E)

PCW will conduct employee training to inform personnel of their responsibilities in implementing the practices and controls included in this SWPPP. The training will be commensurate with the employee's responsibilities and will be conducted prior to construction activity, and at least annually thereafter. New employees will be trained within two weeks of hiring. Personnel that will be trained in the requirements of this SWPPP include:

- Personnel responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of storm water controls (including erosion control, sediment control and pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the application and storage of chemicals, hazardous materials (including spill response and good housekeeping);
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions.

PCW will document employee training in a form similar to that presented in **Attachment H**. All training documentation will be kept up to date and will be maintained on-site with this SWPPP.

8.0 MAINTENANCE (8.2.5)

Table 20 provides an overview of the conditions and observations that warrant maintenance of BMPs, as well as the interval or timeframe in which the maintenance will be completed. Unless otherwise noted, the time frame is from the date of the inspection report noting the observation and the need for maintenance. PCW will use the Corrective Action Log (**Attachment E**) to record maintenance and corrective actions. All documentation concerning maintenance and corrective actions will be retained on-site with this SWPPP and will be updated as maintenance items are completed.

Table 20. Maintenance Conditions and Requirements

Best Management Practice	Observed Condition(s) for Maintenance	Maintenance Interval / Schedule
Preservation of Existing Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of construction or equipment / vehicles • Excessive sediment • Rills or visible erosion 	Maintain or identify alternate BMPs within 7 calendar days.
Scheduling (Minimize Exposure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduling does not match forecasted weather, agency requirements or other factors. 	Update schedule and implement changes as necessary; document changes in SWPPP within 30 days.
Surface Roughing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil becomes rutted or smoothed • Rills or gullies form 	Rework or maintain surface roughness within 7 calendar days or prior to a forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Slope Drains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undermining of the inlets • Scour at the outlets • Pipe becomes loose • Sediment plugs more than 1/3rd of the pipe 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Energy Dissipation (scour prevention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undermining of the fabric • Water flowing around the rock • Scour • Sediment plugging 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.

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Best Management Practice	Observed Condition(s) for Maintenance	Maintenance Interval / Schedule
Erosion Control Blankets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket not making adequate contact with the surface • Inadequate stapling • Head trench or overlap not adequate 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Organic Mulch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage inadequate or not uniform • Mulch blowing or washing away 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Rock Mulch / Covering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate rock size • Rills forming • Rock washing • Significant rutting 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Soil Binders / Tackifiers or Hydromulch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material not applied from two directions • Shadowing • Surface disturbance • Rills forming • Other significant erosion 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Temporary Seeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed bed not prepared • No germination • Rills, gullies or other runoff events • Vehicle tracking 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest. In areas of concentrated flows identify alternate or additional BMPs.
Permanent Seeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed bed not prepared • No germination • Rills, gullies or other runoff events • Vehicle tracking 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest. In areas of concentrated flows identify alternate or additional BMPs.
Wind Erosion / Dust Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant dust 	Maintain within 48 hours by reapplying BMPs and enforcing controls.
Vegetated Buffers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment of construction or equipment / vehicles • Excessive sediment • Rills or visible erosion • Insufficient buffer size 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest. Identify alternate or additional BMPs as needed.

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Best Management Practice	Observed Condition(s) for Maintenance	Maintenance Interval / Schedule
Water Bars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accumulated sediment • erosion damage • scour • unintended diversion of water 	Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.
Sediment Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrier flat, torn, or otherwise nonfunctional • Sediment accumulates to 1/3rd of the original designed or intended height 	<p><u>Active sites:</u> Within 24 hours of discovery or as conditions allow if inaccessible.</p> <p><u>Inactive sites:</u> Within 14 calendar days of discovery or as conditions allow if inaccessible.</p>
Exit Tracking Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment tracking • Sediment deposits • Rutting of exit • Rock pad full of sediment or otherwise compromised • Sediment more than 1/2 the volume of trap (if used) 	<p><u>Remove tracked sediment:</u> within 24 hours.</p> <p><u>Top dress rock or maintain exit:</u> within 24 hours.</p> <p><u>Maintain sediment trap:</u> within 72 hours.</p>
Temporary Sediment Basins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vegetation • Basin erosion • Scour protection compromised • Sediment accumulates past 1/2 of the storage volume 	<p><u>Stabilization and scour protection:</u> Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.</p> <p><u>Remove accumulated sediment:</u></p> <p><u>Active sites:</u> Within 72 hours of discovery or as conditions allow access if inaccessible.</p> <p><u>Inactive sites:</u> Within 14 calendar days of discovery or as conditions allow if inaccessible.</p>

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Best Management Practice	Observed Condition(s) for Maintenance	Maintenance Interval / Schedule
Temporary Sediment Traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vegetation • Basin erosion • Scour protection compromised • Sediment accumulates past ½ of the storage volume 	<p><u>Stabilization and scour protection:</u> Maintain within 7 calendar days or prior to the next forecasted rain event of 0.5 inches or greater whichever is soonest.</p> <p><u>Remove accumulated sediment:</u> <i>Active sites:</i> Within 72 hours of discovery or as conditions allow access if inaccessible.</p> <p><i>Inactive sites:</i> Within 14 calendar days of discovery or as conditions allow if inaccessible.</p>
Rock Checks / Rock Weepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water flowing around or undermining rock • Sediment accumulates past 1/3 of the original designed or intended height • Rock damaged 	<p><u>Active Sites:</u> Within 24 hours of discovery or as conditions allow access if inaccessible.</p> <p><u>Inactive Sites:</u> Within 14 calendar days of discovery or as conditions allow access if inaccessible.</p>
Soil Berms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible erosion • Water flowing around berm • Scour 	<p><u>Active Sites:</u> Within 24 hours of discovery or as conditions allow access if inaccessible.</p> <p><u>Inactive Sites:</u> Within 14 calendar days of discovery or as conditions allow access if inaccessible.</p>

9.0 INSPECTIONS (8.2.6, 9.1 - 9.10)

Facility construction and all support activities will be inspected in accordance with the schedule in Table 21. The inspector will be familiar with the requirements of this SWPPP and the permit conditions, as well as be knowledgeable and experienced in the application, installation, inspection, and maintenance of erosion and sediment control BMPs. Inspections will cover all permitted areas and will include at minimum: (1) the construction site perimeter (limits of disturbance); (2) any material and/or waste storage areas exposed to precipitation; (3) areas where storm water discharges from the sites; (4) areas where vehicles leave the site; (5) areas where vehicle maintenance occurs; and (6) all site BMPs.

Table 21. Inspection Schedule

If the site is:	Then an inspection is needed:	Notes and Information
Active	Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of any precipitation or snow melt event which exceeds 0.5”	Rain fall data will be documented from the Rawlins Municipal National Weather Service Reporting Station (9.8 miles) from the Facility. ¹
Inactive	Once every 30 calendar days	Only allowed once earthwork and construction activities are complete, temporary or permanent stabilization is initiated, and BMPs are installed per this SWPPP.
Inactive or delayed due to weather or other dangerous conditions	As soon as feasible based on s conditions	If access is not available due to weather (snow fall, wet conditions, fire, and severe weather) or other dangerous conditions, the reason for the delayed inspection must be documented and the inspection must take place as soon as access is feasible.
Areas that meet final stabilization	Not Required	Where areas have achieved final stabilization those areas must be documented and then inspections are no longer required.
Inactive due to winter conditions	Not Required	Inspections are not required where snow cover or frozen conditions exist over the entire site for an extended period and melting conditions do not exist.

9.1 RECORDKEEPING (9.7, 9.10)

Records of inspections and maintenance will be maintained on-site at the Facility and will be made available to the DEQ and the BLM upon request. **Attachment E** includes the inspection report, amendment log, stabilization log, corrective action log, and inspection log that will be used to record inspections for the Facility. All documentation related to inspections and maintenance will be retained for a minimum of three years after the permit is terminated.

¹ Data from the Rawlins Municipal National Weather Service Reporting Station can be obtained from: <http://forecast.weather.gov>

Following each inspection, the inspector will complete and sign the applicable documentation in **Attachment E**. If the Facility is not found to be in compliance, the inspector will create a record of the corrective actions taken and any subsequent amendments to the SWPPP. If the Facility is found to be in compliance, the legally responsible person or their designee will sign a certification that the site is in compliance with the SWPPP and the permit.

10.0 STABILIZATION AND TERMINATION

Final stabilization will be completed prior to submittal of the Notice of Termination form (Attachment I). Once final stabilization is achieved, the Notice of Termination will be completed and submitted to the Wyoming DEQ.

Final stabilization has occurred when soil disturbing activity is completed and pervious areas and areas not otherwise stabilized with non-vegetative cover are established with perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of natural background cover (Attachment K).

11.0 REFERENCES

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*Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Phase I Wind Turbine Development*

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12.0 CERTIFICATION (8.2.7)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. In addition, I certify that I am aware of the terms and conditions of the large construction general permit and I agree to comply with those requirements.

Printed Name	Title
--------------	-------

Signature	Date	Telephone
-----------	------	-----------

Attachment A

Delegation of Authority

I, _____ (name), hereby designate the person or specifically described position below to be a duly authorized representative for the purpose of overseeing compliance with environmental requirements, including the Construction General Permit, at the _____ construction site. The designee is authorized to sign any reports, stormwater pollution prevention plans and all other documents required by the permit.

_____ (name of person or position)
_____ (company)
_____ (address)
_____ (city, state, zip)
_____ (phone)

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Section 10.7 of the WYR10-0000 Construction General Permit (CGP), and that the designee above meets the definition of a "duly authorized representative" and "qualified person" as defined in Section 10.7 and 9.4 respectively in the CGP.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____

Company: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____



Department of Environmental Quality



To protect, conserve, and enhance the Quality of Wyoming's environment for the benefit of current and future generations

Matt Mead, Governor

John Corra, Director

General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with *Large Construction Activity* Under the Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES)

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, facilities located within the State of Wyoming (except areas within the Wind River Indian Reservation where the state does not have jurisdiction) which are or may discharge storm water associated with large construction activities, are hereby authorized to discharge to surface waters of the State of Wyoming upon compliance with the requirements of this permit.

This general WYPDES permit WYR10-0000 is issued under the provisions of Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations Chapter 2.

This permit shall become effective when signed by the Administrator and Director on and expire on March 15, 2016.

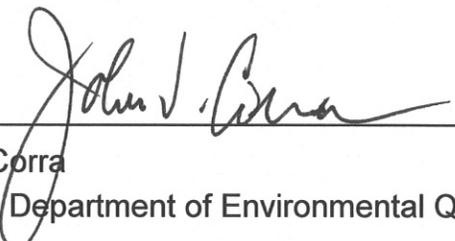
Discharges are authorized under this permit only after submission of a Notice of Intent to, and receipt of a Letter of Authorization, from the Department of Environmental Quality/Water Quality Division. See Part 3 of the permit for additional information.



John F. Wagner
Administrator - Water Quality Division

5/9/11

Date



John V. Corra
Director - Department of Environmental Quality

5/9/11

Date

Herschler Building - 122 West 25th Street - Cheyenne, WY 82002 - <http://deq.state.wy.us>

ADMIN/OUTREACH
(307) 777-7758
FAX 777-3610

ABANDONED MINES
(307) 777-6145
FAX 777-6462

AIR QUALITY
(307) 777-7391
FAX 777-6937

INDUSTRIAL SITING
(307) 777-7369
FAX 777-6937

LAND QUALITY
(307) 777-7756
FAX 777-5864

SOLID & HAZ WASTE
(307) 777-7752
FAX 777-5973

WATER QUALITY
(307) 777-7781
FAX 777-5973



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Part 1 Coverage Under this Permit

- 1.1 Permit area. The permit covers all areas within the State of Wyoming except areas within the Wind River Indian Reservation where the State does not have jurisdiction.
- 1.2 Storm water discharges covered under this permit
 - 1.2.1 Storm water discharges associated with new and existing large construction activities.
 - 1.2.2 Storm water discharges from areas that are dedicated to support activities (e.g., operations producing earthen materials, such as sand and gravel, staging areas, portable asphalt or concrete batch plants) for use at a single large construction activity may be covered under this permit provided:
 - 1.2.2.1 The support activity is not an on-going operation serving multiple, unrelated construction projects and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity.
 - 1.2.2.2 Appropriate best management practices are identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan for discharges from the support activity.
 - 1.2.3 Discharges from dewatering of collected storm water and minor amounts of ground water from excavations and depressions on a permitted site provided that requirements specified in Part 7.13 are followed and necessary best management practices (BMPs) are installed and effective.
 - 1.2.4 Storm water discharges from “large construction activities” receive coverage under this permit when the Administrator or his agent provides a written authorization to the applicant that the Notice of Intent has been accepted and the permitted activity is covered under the general permit.
 - 1.2.5 This permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses in their jurisdiction.
- 1.3 Storm water discharges not covered under this permit. The following storm water discharges are not provided coverage under this permit:
 - 1.3.1 Storm water discharges from large construction activities with individual WYPDES permits that include storm water control requirements.
 - 1.3.2 Storm water discharges from large construction activities covered under another industry- or geographically-specific general WYPDES permit.
 - 1.3.3 Storm water discharges that are commingled with wastewaters (including significant ground water).

- 1.3.4 The placement of fill into waters of the state requiring local, state or federal authorizations (such as a federal Section 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers).
- 1.3.5 Post-construction discharges from industrial activity that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed at the site. Post-construction industrial storm water discharges may need to be covered by a separate storm water permit.
- 1.3.6 Discharges to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocation for sediment, suspended solids or turbidity are not covered unless the applicant develops a SWPPP that is consistent with the assumptions, allocations and requirements in the approved TMDL. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website: <http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/watershed/index.asp>.
- 1.3.7 Storm water discharges that the Department determines will cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, violations of water quality standards or impairments of water quality.

Part 2 Definitions

- 2.1 **"Access Roads"** means private roads which are exclusively or primarily dedicated for use by the permittee.
- 2.2 **"Administrator"** means the Administrator of the Water Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality or his agent.
- 2.3 **"Best Management Practices"** ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and/or other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- 2.4 **"Common Plan of Development or Sale"** means projects that may occur in multiple locations and/or in multiple phases, but are part of a single, overall plan. Documentation of common plans may include announcements or other documentation (including signs, public notices, hearings, marketing information, drawings, financing records, permit applications, zoning request, maps, etc.) or physical demarcations (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that construction activity will or may occur in the area.
- 2.5 **"CWA"** means Clean Water Act or the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 USC 1251, *et. seq.*
- 2.6 **"Department"** means the Department of Environmental Quality
- 2.7 **"Energy Dissipation"** means methods employed at pipe outlets to prevent erosion by dissipating or lowering the energy of the discharge. Examples include, but are not limited to, concrete aprons, riprap, splash pads, and gabions which are designed and installed to prevent erosion.

- 2.8 **“Finally Stabilized”** means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the typical or native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all disturbed unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures. Final stabilization using vegetation must be accomplished using plants or seed mixtures of forbs, grasses and/or woody vegetation that are adapted to the conditions of the site.
- 2.9 **"Large Construction Activity"** means any clearing, grading, or excavation project which will disturb five or more (not necessarily contiguous) surface acres. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area when that disturbance is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more. *Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of a facility.*
- 2.10 **“Operator”** is the company, individual or organization that has day-to-day supervision and control of activities occurring at the construction site and/or the ability to modify project plans and specifications related to the SWPPP. This can be the owner, developer, the general contractor, or, in some cases, the agent of one of these parties. The operator is responsible for ensuring compliance with all conditions of the permit. The operator shall be knowledgeable in all areas necessary to comply with this permit.
- 2.11 **“Reportable Quantity”** means any spill or release of oil and hazardous substances which enters any water of the state, or releases that are determined to be a threat to enter waters of the state and are a) considered a “hazardous substance,” or b) any amount greater than either 10 barrels of any combination of crude oil/petroleum condensate/produced water or 25 gallons of refined crude oil products. Notice of spills meeting this definition should be made to the WDEQ at 307-777-7781. This number is available for reporting 24 hours a day. An online reporting form is also available at <http://deq.state.wy.us/out/spills.htm>. Refer to this website or Chapter 4 of the WWQRR for more information.
- 2.12 **“Section 303(d) List or 303(d) List”** means a list of Wyoming’s water quality-limited surface waters requiring the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to comply with Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act. A copy of the current Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report is available on the WQD website at <http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/watershed/index.asp>. A link to a map of 303(d) listed waters, waters with approved TMDLs and class 1 waters is available at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp.
- 2.13 **"Severe Property Damage"** means substantial physical damage to property, damage to 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.

- 2.14 **“Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)”** is a federal requirement (40CFR112) for facilities that store specific amounts of petroleum products. The plan is not a state requirement, but may be referenced as part of the SWPPP when appropriate.
- 2.15 **“Storm Water”** means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- 2.16 **“Storm Water Associated with Large Construction Activity”** means the discharge of storm water from construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavating, that result in land disturbance of five or more acres of total land area. Large construction area also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more.
- 2.17 **“Storm water Associated with Industrial Activity”** means storm water discharges from any of the activities defined in Section 6 (g) (ii) of Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.
- 2.18 **“Surface Waters of the State”** means all perennial, intermittent and ephemeral defined drainages, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands which are not man-made retention ponds used for the treatment of municipal, agricultural or industrial waste; and all other bodies of surface water, either public or private which are wholly or partially within the boundaries of the State.
- 2.19 **“SWPPP”** means Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
- 2.20 **“Temporary Stabilization”** means the exposed ground surface has been covered with appropriate materials to provide temporary stabilization of the surface from water or wind erosion. Materials include, but are not limited to, mulch, riprap, erosion control mats or blankets and temporary cover crops. Surface roughening may also be considered a temporary stabilization method. Seeding alone is not considered stabilization. Temporary stabilization is not a substitute for the more permanent “final stabilization.”
- 2.21 **“Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)”** means the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that can be assimilated by a surface water without causing an impairment of designated uses or violating water quality standards. The allowable amount takes into account all sources of that pollutant in a watershed, including point sources and non-point sources, and requires a portion to be set aside as a margin of safety.
- 2.22 **“Wyoming Surface Water Quality Standards”** refers to Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1 (surface water standards).
- 2.23 **“Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES)”** means the state program for issuing, modifying and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits for discharging pollutants into surface waters of the state under the provisions of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2; W.S. 35-11-101 through 35-11-1803 and the federal Clean Water Act.

Part 3 Obtaining Authorization to Discharge – Notice of Intent (NOI)

- 3.1 Who must apply. Operators of any large construction activity as defined in Part 2.9. Failure to obtain appropriate coverage may result in an enforcement action.
- 3.2 Deadline to apply. Except as authorized in Part 3.3 of this permit, an operator seeking authorization under this permit shall submit a completed Notice of Intent (NOI), on a form provided by the Administrator, to the Department at least 30 days prior to commencing construction activities. The NOI may be found on the program website at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp or by calling the Division at 307-777-7781.
- 3.3 Expedited processing. With just cause, and at the request of the operator, the Administrator may:
- 3.3.1 Allow the operator of a large construction activity to submit a NOI to the Administrator no later than 10 days prior to commencing construction activities; and
 - 3.3.2 Notify the applicant of the approval or disapproval of coverage under this permit within 10 days of receipt of the NOI.
 - 3.3.3 NOIs where the attached SWPPP contains designs for sediment ponds or basins (as discussed in Part 7) are not eligible for expedited processing.
- 3.4 Requirement to submit an NOI and SWPPP.
- 3.4.1 An NOI and SWPPP must be submitted to Department and *coverage under this permit must be authorized in writing prior to the start of soil disturbing activities.*
 - 3.4.2 NOIs that are incomplete will not be processed and will be returned. If an incomplete SWPPP is submitted, both the NOI and SWPPP will be returned and the NOI will not be processed.
- 3.5 NOI contents. The NOI shall include the following information, at a minimum:
- 3.5.1 Permittee: The name of the company, entity, or individual seeking permit coverage and contact information for the legally responsible person as defined in Part 10.7.1;
 - 3.5.2 Local Contact: The name, title and contact information for a person who is familiar with the facility operation and who will be the primary contact for WDEQ for questions about facility operations, scheduling inspections and permit compliance.
 - 3.5.3 Fee contact: The person (and contact information) who will receive the annual permit fee invoice and be the point of contact for questions related to billing.
 - 3.5.4 The facility name, location, telephone number and WYDOT project number, if applicable;
 - 3.5.5 Location of the covered facility expressed as quarter/quarter, section, township and range or street address;
 - 3.5.6 Location of the covered facility expressed as latitude and longitude to the nearest 15 seconds;
 - 3.5.7 Estimated project start and completion dates;
 - 3.5.8 Estimated acres of disturbance;

- 3.5.9 Estimated acreage for the larger “common plan of development or sale” as defined in Part 2.4, if applicable.
- 3.5.10 Names of receiving waters and, if applicable, note if discharge will be to a municipal storm sewer and for which municipality. Include unnamed drainages in this description;
- 3.5.11 Identify any water bodies that are listed on the state’s 303(d) report as impaired due to sediment, suspended solids or turbidity or have an approved TMDL for sediment, suspended solids or turbidity that:
 - 3.5.11.1 are within 2000 feet the construction site and that may receive runoff from the construction site or;
 - 3.5.11.2 will receive construction site storm water discharges that enter a storm sewer system regardless of the distance from the receiving water. For this paragraph, storm sewer systems are considered to be piped systems that are typical in developed areas.

The state’s most recent 303(d) list can be found in the current Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report. The report can be found on the WQD Watershed Management website under Water Quality Assessment at: <http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/watershed/index.asp>. Approved TMDLs can be found on the same webpage under TMDL Coordination.

- 3.5.12 Note if a sediment basin or pond, as described in Part 7, will be used on the construction site and described in the SWPPP as required in Part 8.
- 3.5.13 A description of the activities conducted by the applicant which require it to obtain coverage under this permit;
- 3.5.14 Delegation of signature authority for reports: The NOI provides a section to designate specific individuals or positions as “duly authorized representatives” with signing authority for reports required under this permit. *This authority does not extend to Notices of Intent (NOIs), Notices of Transfer and Acceptance (NOTAs) or Notices of Termination (NOTs). Signatures for these documents must be in accordance with Part 10.7.1 of this permit.* Designation of “duly authorized representatives” may also be made by letter to the WQD as described in Part 10.7.2.
- 3.5.15 A complete SWPPP for the project to be covered under this permit.
 - 3.5.15.1 WQD encourages electronic submission of SWPPPs. SWPPPs that are submitted in electronic format must be in PDF or in a format compatible with the most recent version of Microsoft Word. Electronic versions of maps or diagrams must be submitted in PDF or JPG formats. Other electronic formats may be acceptable with the agreement of the Administrator. Electronic SWPPPs may be submitted on CD or DVD with the NOI or by e-mail to deq-stormwater@wyo.gov. SWPPPs submitted by e-mail must include the permittee name and contact information and the project name and location.
 - 3.5.15.2 Hardcopies of SWPPPs are acceptable and, if submitted, must accompany the NOI.
 - 3.5.15.3 Issuance of a Letter of Authorization under this permit does not imply that the WDEQ has “approved” the applicant’s SWPPP. It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure the effectiveness of their

SWPPP through appropriate BMP design, selection, inspection and maintenance.

3.5.16 Name and signature of a legally responsible person as defined in Part 10.7.1.

- 3.6 Agreement to comply. Submission of the NOI to the Department constitutes full agreement by the operator to meet and comply with all requirements of this general permit.
- 3.7 Projects that may discharge to class 1 waters. Large construction activities that have the potential to discharge to Class 1 waters (see Appendix A for a list of Class 1 waters) may be subject to a site visit by Department personnel prior to issuing coverage under this general permit. Site visits are weather-dependent and may delay coverage under this permit. For example, site visits will not typically be scheduled to areas with heavy snow cover and a visit may not always be possible within 30 days of an NOI and SWPPP submittal. Applicants should plan accordingly.
- 3.8 Denial of coverage. Except as noted in Parts 3.3 and 3.7, the Administrator shall notify the applicant of the approval or disapproval of coverage under this permit within 30 days of receipt of the NOI. In the case of disapproval, the Administrator shall specify in writing the reason(s) for the disapproval and action(s), if any, that the applicant can take to gain approval.
- 3.9 Individual permit required. If, after evaluation of the NOI and any additional information requested for the evaluation, it is found that this general permit is not applicable to the operation, the application will be processed as an application for an individual permit. The applicant will be notified of the Administrator's decision to deny authorization under the general permit and require coverage under an individual permit. Additional information may be required and a minimum of 120 days will be required to process the individual application and issue the permit.
- 3.10 Temporary coverage. The Administrator reserves the right to issue temporary coverage under this general permit to cover storm water discharges from projects required to obtain coverage under an individual permit.
- 3.11 Continuation of coverage under a renewed permit
- 3.11.1 *Temporary automatic coverage.* Storm water discharges associated with large construction activities that have active coverage under the previous general storm water permit for construction (issued in 2006 and expiring March 15, 2011) are automatically covered under this permit until **August 9, 2011**.
- 3.11.2 *Deadline to renew.* All permittees that receive coverage under this automatic process must submit an NOI, or other form as provided by the Administrator, to this office **by July 9, 2011 to maintain coverage under this general permit**. Operators who fail to do so will have their coverage under this permit terminated. Construction sites that are not "finally stabilized," and where coverage lapses, may be subject to an enforcement action.

**Part 4 Transfer of Permit Coverage for an Entire Project or a Portion of a Project –
Notice of transfer and acceptance (NOTA).**

- 4.1 When operational control over an entire project or a portion of a project (e.g., the sale of certain lots within a residential, commercial or industrial development to other parties) changes to another operator, the current permittee must transfer permit coverage for those areas to the new operator.
- 4.2 A Notice of Transfer and Acceptance (NOTA) must be submitted to the WQD within 14 days of the transfer of operational control. Late submittals will not be rejected; however, the Department reserves the right to take enforcement for any unpermitted discharges or permit noncompliance. The NOTA must be completed and signed by both parties. An NOTA form is available on the WDEQ storm water web site at: http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp or a paper copy may be obtained by calling 307-777-7781.
- 4.3 Upon processing a complete NOTA, the WQD will provide the new operator a letter of authorization under this permit. In the case of a partial transfer, the new operator will be assigned a new authorization number. In both cases, the relinquishing party is also notified when the transfer is complete. If notice of a transfer is not received, then both parties should follow up with storm water program staff.
- 4.4 If requested by the Administrator, an NOI shall be submitted by the new permittee and an NOT shall be submitted by the current permittee.
- 4.5 The permittee relinquishing coverage shall provide the new permittee with copies of the site SWPPP and inspection and maintenance records that are kept in accordance with Part 9.7. For inspection and maintenance records, only the most recent twelve months' records need be provided to the new permittee.
- 4.6 Updates to the facility SWPPP
- 4.6.1 The new operator may develop and implement a new SWPPP for their portion of the project that meets all the terms and conditions of this permit, or
- 4.6.2 The new operator may adopt and continue to implement the original SWPPP provided it is adequate and relevant for the new activities that will occur onsite.
- 4.6.3 With either option, the permittee shall ensure, either directly or through coordination with other operators that their SWPPP meets all terms and conditions of this permit and their activities do not interfere with another operator's erosion and sediment control practices.
- 4.6.4 Changes related to the transfer must be made to the SWPPP within 30 days of transfer of operational control. These changes include, at a minimum, changes in personnel responsible for implementing the SWPPP.
- 4.6.5 The new operator must comply with all conditions in this permit and with all provisions of the existing SWPPP until such time as the existing SWPPP is amended or replaced by a new SWPPP.

Part 5 Notice of Termination (NOT)

- 5.1 Permittees wishing to terminate coverage under this permit must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) identifying the facility and the reason permit coverage is no longer required. The NOT shall be signed in accordance with Part 10.7.1.
- 5.2 Compliance with the conditions of this permit is required until an NOT has been submitted and accepted by the Department.
- 5.3 Failure to submit an NOT shall result in continued accrual of annual permit fees until such time that an NOT is received and accepted by the WQD.
- 5.4 An NOT may only be submitted when one of the following conditions has been met:
 - 5.4.1 Final stabilization (see Part 2.8 for definition) has been achieved on all parts of the site for which the permittee is responsible and all temporary synthetic and structural erosion and sediment controls (e.g., silt fence, temporary rock check dams) have been removed.
 - 5.4.2 For individual lots in residential construction only:
 - 5.4.2.1 Final stabilization has been achieved as defined in Part 2.8 or
 - 5.4.2.2 Temporary erosion protection and down gradient perimeter control for individual lots has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner. Additionally, the permittee shall provide a copy of a "Homeowner Factsheet" to the homeowner to inform the owner of the need for, and the benefits of, erosion and sediment control and final stabilization. A PDF version of the "Homeowner Factsheet" may be found on the DEQ web site at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp.
 - 5.4.3 Final stabilization for producing oil and gas facilities does not require revegetation in the area within permanently installed well anchor points, the travel surface of a site access road, and areas within established fire walls surrounding tank batteries. All other areas must be revegetated or covered by permanent materials (paving, gravel, etc.) to be considered finally stabilized. Surfaces left unpaved must be designed and prepared in a manner that will prevent ongoing erosion problems. The permittee may be required to re-extend coverage under this permit to areas with erosion problems.

Part 6 Fees

All WYPDES general permit authorizations are subject to a \$100 annual permit fee for as long as the authorization is active. The annual billing cycle is based on the calendar year from January 1 to December 31. See the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act W.S. 35-11-312 for further information.

- 6.1 General. All parties who have held an authorization under this permit for any part of a calendar year will be billed \$100 per authorization held. The fee is not prorated for part year ownership.

- 6.2 Fees when an authorization is transferred. When an authorization is transferred all parties who held the authorization in the calendar year will receive invoices for \$100. The fee is not prorated for part-year ownership.
- 6.3 Fee accrual. Fees will continue to accrue until:
- 6.3.1 The WQD has received a Notice of Termination meeting the requirements of Part 5 or;
 - 6.3.2 The authorization is transferred to another party as specified in Part 4.
 - 6.3.3 In the event a general permit is “continued” beyond its expiration date, fees will continue to accrue during the “continuation.” All authorizations remain active under a continued permit until it is replaced by another permit.

Part 7 Effluent Limits

- 7.1 Quality of discharge. Storm water discharges associated with construction activities shall not cause pollution, contamination or degradation to waters of the state.
- 7.1.1 Those best management practices (BMPs) or other control measures specified in the SWPPP shall ensure that the storm water discharges do not cause a violation of Wyoming Water Quality Standards.
 - 7.1.2 The quality of permitted storm water discharges shall reflect the best which is attainable through the proper implementation of all items in the facility SWPPP.
- 7.2 Best management practice selection, installation and maintenance. All BMPs must be properly selected, installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications and good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. (It is not required that the SWPPP be prepared or certified by a registered engineer.) If periodic inspections or other information indicates a practice has been used inappropriately or incorrectly the permittee must modify or replace the control.
- 7.3 Erosion and sediment controls. Design, install and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:
- 7.3.1 Control storm water volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;
 - 7.3.2 Control storm water discharges, including both peak flow rates and total storm water volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion;
 - 7.3.3 Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
 - 7.3.4 Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
 - 7.3.5 Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting storm water runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
 - 7.3.6 Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct storm water to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration, unless infeasible; and
 - 7.3.7 Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.

- 7.4 Visible or measurable erosion. Visible or measurable erosion, associated with a construction activity, which leaves the construction site as a result of inadequate or ineffective SWPPP design or maintenance of BMPs is prohibited. Visible or measurable erosion is defined as:
- 7.4.1 Deposits of mud, dirt, sediment, or similar material exceeding one cubic foot volume in any area of 100 square feet or less on public or private roads, adjacent property, or into waters of the state by deliberate actions or as a result of water or wind erosion; or
 - 7.4.2 Evidence of concentrated flows of water over bare soils (such as rills or gullies), turbid or sediment-laden flows, or evidence of on-site erosion on bare slopes, where runoff of water is not filtered, treated, or captured on the site using BMPs specified in the SWPPP; or
 - 7.4.3 Earth slides, mud flows, earth sloughing, or other earth movement which leaves the construction site.
- 7.5 Recovery of offsite sediment. Off-site accumulations of sediment (except tracking onto paved roads) must be removed in a manner and at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts. *[See Part 7.7 for addressing offsite tracking onto paved roads.]*
- 7.5.1 Where a determination is made that sediment must be removed to prevent deposition within surface waters (or conduits to surface waters, such as storm drain systems), then it must be removed within 7 days of the determination or before the next precipitation event whichever is sooner.
 - 7.5.2 Operators of projects in remote, rural sites that do not have “all season” road access may delay sediment removal until site conditions are appropriate for access. The reason for such a delay must be documented in the SWPPP.
 - 7.5.3 Sediment removal may also be delayed where there is access to the area, but field conditions are too wet or muddy to work without causing damage to the area. If necessary to prevent discharge of sediment to surface waters or storm drain systems, and if practicable, the permittee should install additional sedimentation controls to contain the sediment until it can be removed. Actions taken under this paragraph should be documented in the SWPPP.
 - 7.5.4 In certain situations where removing sediment from an area will likely result in greater sediment discharges than if it is permanently stabilized in place (e.g., sediment dispersed in a vegetated riparian area), then it may be advisable to seed or otherwise stabilize that area rather than remove the deposit. Such stabilization must be acceptable to the landowner or manager and be accomplished as soon as practicable and documented in the SWPPP.
 - 7.5.5 Under no conditions shall the sediment be washed into municipal storm sewers or surface waters of the state.
- 7.6 Inlet protection. All storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the construction site must be protected by appropriate BMPs during construction until all sources with the potential for discharging to the inlet have been stabilized. This includes storm drain inlets which may be affected by sediment tracked onto paved surfaces by vehicles or equipment.

Inlet protection BMPs are a last line of control – sediment and erosion control practices must be used on site. Inlet protection devices must conform to local ordinances or regulations. In general, inlet protection needs to provide for drainage adequate to prevent

excessive roadway flooding. As such, inlet protection does not necessarily require installation of devices on or in the inlet. BMPs in the gutter may also be considered.

Inlet protection may be removed for a particular area if a specific concern (i.e., local flooding/freezing, snow removal, traffic hazard) has been identified and documented in the SWPPP. In this situation, additional erosion and sediment control practices must be used to compensate for the loss of the inlet protection device to prevent sediment from entering the storm sewer system.

Maintenance and cleaning of inlet protection devices, including on-site sediment and erosion controls, must be performed in accordance with Appendix C.

- 7.7 Off-site tracking of sediment. Vehicle tracking of sediment from the construction site to paved areas (either within or outside of the construction boundaries) must be minimized by BMPs. This may include having a designated egress with appropriate surfacing from the site, or by designating off-site parking. The permittee is responsible for (or making the arrangements for) street sweeping and/or scraping if BMPs are not adequate to prevent sediment from being tracked onto the street from the site. Accumulations of tracked and deposited sediment must be removed from paved surfaces within 24 hours or, if applicable, within a shorter time if specified by local authorities or the Department.
- 7.8 Use of sediment ponds or basins. The permittee is encouraged, but not required, to install temporary sediment ponds or basins where appropriate in areas where 10 or more acres of disturbed area drain to a common location prior to the runoff leaving the site or entering surface waters of the state. Permittees are also encouraged to use sediment basins or ponds for smaller areas with steep slopes or highly erodible soils even if less than ten acres drains to one area.
- 7.9 Design of sediment ponds. For purposes of this permit, sediment ponds are those ponds that are large enough to treat and control all runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour or larger precipitation event or that have storage capacity in excess of two acre-feet. Sediment ponds must be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with the requirements found in the WWQRR Chapter 11, Section 31. All design plans and calculations for sediment ponds must be included with the SWPPP at the time of application. Sediment pond designs must be stamped by a Wyoming-licensed, professional engineer (PE). SWPPPs will not be considered complete where sediment pond plans do not meet the requirements of WWQRR Chapter 11, Section 31 and will result in the applicant's NOI and SWPPP being returned to the applicant.
- 7.10 Design of sediment basins. Sediment basins are smaller than sediment ponds. If used, basins must provide at least the following:
- 7.10.1 The basins shall be sized to provide 3,600 cubic feet of runoff storage below the outlet pipe per acre drained to the basin and an additional 900 cubic feet per acre drained for sediment storage. Alternative designs may be used which provide storage below the outlet for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm and provides not less than 1800 cubic feet of runoff storage below the outlet

pipe from each acre drained to the basin and an additional 900 cubic feet per acre drained for sediment storage.

- 7.10.2 Basin outlets must be designed to avoid short-circuiting and the discharge of floating debris.
 - 7.10.3 The basin must be designed with the ability to allow complete basin drawdown for maintenance activities. Additionally, the basin should be designed to release sufficient storage volume in a 72 hour period to re-establish the basin's working pool.
 - 7.10.4 The basin must have a stabilized emergency overflow to prevent failure of basin integrity.
 - 7.10.5 All design plans and calculations for sediment basins must be included with the SWPPP at the time of application. When sediment basins are constructed to a standard design provided by the WQD plans will not need to be stamped by a Wyoming-licensed, professional engineer. Basins where the design deviates from the standard plan must have plans and calculations that are stamped by a Wyoming PE.
- 7.11 Discharge from ponds or basins. When discharging from basins, ponds or other impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from near the surface (withdrawal within 3 to 6 inches below the surface is preferred), unless infeasible. Alternative discharge methods, if needed, should not draw off sediment and should minimize discharge turbidity. Energy dissipation must be provided for the outlet.
- 7.12 Maintenance of ponds or basins. Maintenance shall, at a minimum, conform with the general guidelines found in Appendix C.
- 7.13 Construction site dewatering. Pumped discharges from construction sites covered under this permit are limited to storm water and minor amounts of ground water. A separate permit must be obtained for the discharge of water from other sources, including ground water. Where there is sufficient ground water present such that it must be pumped from the construction site, those discharges do not meet the definition of minor amounts of ground water and must be covered under a separate WYPDES permit specifically for those discharges.
- 7.13.1 The permittee must operate the discharge to minimize the release of sediment.
 - 7.13.2 Pumped water that may be turbid or sediment laden must be treated with appropriate BMPs, such that the discharge does not:
 - 7.13.2.1 Cause a violation of water quality standards as defined in Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.
 - 7.13.2.2 Adversely affect downstream landowners.
 - 7.13.2.3 Cause erosion or scouring at the outlet or in the receiving water.
 - 7.13.3 The discharge must be dispersed over appropriate energy dissipation devices such as rock riprap, sand bags, plastic sheeting, or equivalent.
 - 7.13.4 Significant ground water. ***The general rule of thumb for determining what ground water is non-significant is as follows:*** If an operator is able to work

in a trench or excavation without dewatering during dry weather and only needs to dewater because of a rain or snow melt event, then the ground water can be considered non-significant. If an operator is finding they must dewater even though there has been no precipitation, then a WYPDES wastewater permit (temporary or individual) is required. Any operator who is unsure of whether or not his ground water is non-significant should secure separate coverage under the WYPDES general permit for temporary discharges or an individual wastewater permit for the dewatering operation.

7.14 Soil stabilization.

- 7.14.1 Final or temporary stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Operators are not required to initiate stabilization measures in areas of a project that are essential for site access or work activities (such as pipeline assembly and installation) until those areas are no longer needed for ongoing access or work.
- 7.14.2 Temporary stabilization may be used whenever construction activities are expected to resume in the area to be stabilized or when weather or other conditions are not appropriate for initiation of permanent stabilization.
- 7.14.3 Areas to be protected include graded slopes, ditches, berms and soil stockpiles and all other disturbed areas with potential to contribute sediment to runoff that will leave the construction site.
- 7.14.4 Temporary stabilization includes practices such as cover crop planting, installation of rolled erosion products, mulching (provided the mulch is protected from wind such as crimping straw mulch into the soil) or surface roughening (such as by plowing to achieve a rough, cloddy surface). Practices that provide equivalent erosion protection may be used.
- 7.14.5 Where initiation of stabilization is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.

7.15 Pollution prevention measures. Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:

- 7.15.1 Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge. Wash waters discharged under this permit may not contain soaps, detergents or solvents;
- 7.15.2 Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to storm water;
- 7.15.3 Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures; and
- 7.15.4 Bulk storage for petroleum products and other chemicals shall have adequate protection so as to contain all spills and prevent any spilled materials from entering waters of the state or municipal storm sewer systems.

- 7.16 Minimum storm size for BMPs. Storm water best management practices are expected to withstand and function properly during precipitation events up to a 2-year, 24-hour storm event. Visible and measurable erosion (see Part 7.4) that leaves the construction site from such storm events should be minimal. The 2-year, 24-hour storm event in Wyoming ranges from 0.8 to 2.6 inches. An isopluvial map of the 2-year, 24-hour storm depth is available on the DEQ storm water website. Permittees may substitute equivalent data published by the local municipality or regulatory agency.
- 7.17 Allowable discharges. All discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water associated with construction activity. Discharges which include material other than storm water associated with construction activity must be in compliance with a WYPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.
- 7.18 Prohibited Discharges. The following discharges are prohibited:
- 7.18.1 Concrete washout;
 - 7.18.2 Wash waters from stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
 - 7.18.3 Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
 - 7.18.4 Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- 7.19 Sanitary facilities. Sanitary sewage facilities (typically portable) will be operated in compliance with all applicable state and local waste disposal, sanitary sewer, or septic system regulations. Portable toilets must be properly secured to prevent tipping by vandals or blowing over in wind events.
- 7.20 Construction project identification. A copy of the authorization letter shall be posted at the construction site in a prominent and safe place for public viewing during regular business hours. When posting is not practical, the letter of authorization shall be made available to representatives of the state as well as federal and local officials when requested.
- 7.21 Requirements of other agencies. All storm water discharges must comply with erosion control or other requirements, policies, or guidelines of other local, state or federal agencies.

Part 8 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

8.1 General requirements

8.1.1 *Scope of SWPPP.* A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed for all construction activities covered under this permit. For construction projects where construction of planned, future phases is speculative, those areas may be added to the SWPPP when construction becomes certain – prior to any earth disturbance occurs. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. (It is not required that the SWPPP be prepared by a registered engineer.)

8.1.2 *Joint SWPPPs.* The SWPPP may be prepared as a joint document that identifies more than one permittee and may specify the responsibilities of each permittee by

task, area and/or timing. In the event there is a requirement in the SWPPP for which responsibility is not clearly defined each permittee shall be responsible for implementation of that requirement. Each permittee is also responsible for ensuring that its activities do not render another permittee's best management practices (BMPs) ineffective. Where the SWPPP is a joint document, it must be certified and signed by all participating permittees in accordance with Part 10.7.

8.1.3 Pollutant source identification. The SWPPP shall:

- 8.1.3.1 Identify all potential sources for pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity from the facility. At a minimum, each of the following sources and activities shall be evaluated for the potential to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and identified in the SWPPP if found to have such potential:
- a. All disturbed and stored soils, aggregate and fill material;
 - b. Tracking of sediment onto paved areas by vehicles;
 - c. Management of contaminated soils;
 - d. Loading and unloading operations;
 - e. Outdoor storage of materials such as building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.;
 - f. Vehicle fueling and maintenance;
 - g. Significant particle or dust generation;
 - h. Routine maintenance activities involving fuels, oils, solvents, detergents, fertilizers or other chemical;
 - i. On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.);
 - j. Concrete truck/equipment washing;
 - k. Dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants;
 - l. Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets; and
 - m. Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur.
- 8.1.3.2 Describe the specific best management practices (BMPs) to be used to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity at the facility
- 8.1.3.3 Ensure the practices shall be selected and described in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices, including the installation, implementation and maintenance requirements
- 8.1.3.4 Be properly prepared and updated in accordance with Parts 8.2 and 8.1.5 to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

8.1.4 Plan implementation.

- 8.1.4.1 Permittees must implement the provisions of the SWPPP as written and updated, from commencement of construction activity until final stabilization is achieved.

- 8.1.4.2 For sites with permit coverage under the previous permit, that expired **March 15, 2011**, the permittee's SWPPP must meet the SWPPP requirements of this permit by **January 1, 2012**. Permittees shall continue to implement existing SWPPPs developed under the previous permit until the SWPPP has been updated and implemented.
- 8.1.5 *Plan amendment.*
- 8.1.5.1 The permittee shall modify the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that changes the potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.
- 8.1.5.2 The plan shall also be modified if it proves ineffective in eliminating or minimizing pollutants present in storm water.
- 8.1.5.3 If the inspections required in Part 9 identify necessary changes to the SWPPP, the SWPPP shall be revised within 30 days following the inspection.
- 8.1.5.4 Because SWPPPs are expected to be amended regularly, the Administrator or his agent may request any SWPPP be submitted to the department for review. If the Administrator elects to review the SWPPP and finds that it is deficient, the permittee shall modify the plan as directed and within the time specified by the Administrator.
- 8.1.6 *Plan retention.*
- 8.1.6.1 The most current version of the SWPPP and inspection records shall be retained at the construction site during active construction unless infeasible.
- 8.1.6.2 If keeping a copy of the SWPPP and inspection records on site is infeasible (such as on a site where there is no construction trailer or other structure where the SWPPP can be kept), the permittee shall provide the location of an off-site SWPPP to the WQD either by letter or e-mail. Such notice must include the facility storm water permit authorization number, location of the SWPPP and the name, address and a contact telephone number for a person with access to the SWPPP. The SWPPP must be made available to an inspector or other program staff within 48 hours of a request.
- 8.1.6.3 The SWPPP and inspection records must be made available to the Administrator, or authorized agent, for review at the time of an onsite inspection.
- 8.1.7 *Plan availability.* The permittee shall make the SWPPP and specific inspection reports available upon request to the Administrator or his representative; any federal, state or local government officials or to the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system receiving discharges from the site.
- 8.1.8 *Guidance.* Many guidance materials for best management practice (BMP) selection and implementation can be found on the internet, including on the DEQ web page at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/WYPDES_Permitting/WYPDES_Storm_Water/stormwater.asp.

8.2 **Content.** *At a minimum*, the SWPPP shall include the information required below. SWPPPs that are found to be incomplete shall be in violation of this permit. A SWPPP template has been prepared by WQD staff and can be found on the DEQ storm water website. Permittees are encouraged to use the online template. While permittees are not required to use the online template, **all SWPPPs must conform to the format set forth below.** **SWPPPs that do not conform to the format below will be returned and processing of the NOI will be delayed.** A hardcopy of the SWPPP template may be requested from the WQD by calling 307-777-7781

8.2.1 *SWPPP administrator.* Each SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization that are responsible for developing the storm water SWPPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the responsibility of plan administration, either by name or job title. Identified individuals (whether by name or position) must be knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion and sediment control BMPs and the installation, inspection and maintenance of such controls.

8.2.2 *Site description - narrative:* The SWPPP shall have a narrative description of:

- 8.2.2.1 The nature of the construction activity.
- 8.2.2.2 The proposed sequence of major activities and a planned completion date.
- 8.2.2.3 An estimate of the total area of the site and an estimate of the area expected to undergo clearing, excavation or grading, including off-site borrow areas, access roads, areas for support activities and staging/storage areas.
- 8.2.2.4 A description of storm water discharges from support activities dedicated to the construction site including, but not limited to, off-site materials borrow areas, concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas and access roads constructed for the project.
- 8.2.2.5 A brief description of the existing vegetation at the site and an estimate of the percent of vegetative ground cover.
- 8.2.2.6 The location and description of any other potential pollution sources including, but not limited to:
 - a. vehicle fueling
 - b. equipment maintenance
 - c. storage of fertilizers
 - d. chemicals or paint.
- 8.2.2.7 The name of the drainage or water body (surface water(s) of the state) that may receive a storm water discharge from the construction activity and the size, type, and location of any outfall.
 - a. You must note where discharges are to unnamed drainages and provide the name of the first named drainage that will receive that discharge if the first named drainage is within 1000 feet of the discharge.
 - b. If the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer, indicate the name of the municipal owner of that system, the location of

- the storm sewer outfall, and the drainage or water body that will receive storm water discharges from the municipal outfall.
- 8.2.2.8 Identify any water body listed as impaired under section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act due to sediment, suspended solids or turbidity or that has an approved TMDL for sediment, suspended solids or turbidity that is within 2000 feet of, and may receive flow from, the permitted construction activity. BMPs in the SWPPP must be consistent with the assumptions, allocations and requirements of the TMDL. The state's most recent 303(d) list can be found in the current Integrated 305(b) and 303(d) Report. The report can be found on the WQD Watershed Management website under Water Quality Assessment at: <http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/watershed/index.asp>. Approved TMDLs can be found on the same webpage under TMDL Coordination.
- 8.2.3 *Site maps.* One (or more) map(s) should be prepared that provide, at a minimum, the following information. Maps should be prepared so that all of the required information is clearly displayed and it is clear what BMPs will be installed in each major stage of construction, including the time between the cessation of active construction and final stabilization. Provide multiple maps if necessary to clearly describe BMP timing and placement. The scale of the map(s) must be sufficient to identify the location of all items required below.
- 8.2.3.1 Preconstruction topography and location of surface waters of the state.
- 8.2.3.2 Construction site boundaries.
- 8.2.3.3 All areas of soil disturbance and areas that are to remain undisturbed.
- 8.2.3.4 The location of surface waters of the state as defined in Part 2.18 of this permit. These include springs, streams, wetlands, lakes and any defined drainages that could receive storm water discharge from the construction site.
- 8.2.3.5 Areas used for storage of building materials, soils, wastes, fuel, and areas used for concrete washout.
- 8.2.3.6 Locations of all existing or planned temporary or permanent erosion and sedimentation controls.
- 8.2.3.7 Location of all other structural and non-structural best management practices for pollutants other than sediment, including but not limited to, fueling/maintenance areas and concrete washout disposal areas.
- 8.2.3.8 Site topography or storm water drainage patterns including lines showing boundaries between different drainage areas in the project area(s).
- 8.2.3.9 Include areas where dedicated support activities (e.g., operations producing earthen materials such as sand and gravel, staging areas, portable asphalt or concrete batch plants) occur and are to be covered under the same general permit authorization as the construction activity. See Part 1.2.2 for more information on what can be covered under on authorization. Activities covered under another WYPDES storm water authorization (such as a mineral mine with separate coverage) do not need to be included.

8.2.3.10 Storm water discharge locations. Include discharge locations for offsite operations covered under this permit. Also include storm drain inlets where storm water entering the storm drain system may leave the construction site.

8.2.3.11 North arrow. Include a legend where needed for clarity.

8.2.4 *Best management practices (BMPs)*. The plan shall include a narrative description of appropriate controls and measures that will be implemented before, during, and after construction. At a minimum, BMPs in the SWPPP shall conform to the general guidelines found in Appendix C.

The plan shall clearly describe the relationship between the stages of construction and the implementation and maintenance of controls and measures. For example, which controls will be implemented during each of the following stages of construction: clearing and grubbing necessary for perimeter controls, initiation of perimeter controls, remaining clearing and grubbing, road grading, storm drain installation, final grading, stabilization, and removal of control measures.

The description of controls shall address the following minimum components:

8.2.4.1 **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS**. An erosion and sediment control plan shall identify appropriate control measures for each major stage of construction.

a. Erosion prevention BMPs. The goal of erosion prevention is preventing soil (or sediment) movement and keeping it at its original location within the construction site. Each SWPPP shall provide best management practices (BMPs) for erosion prevention wherever practical. Examples of BMPs for erosion prevention include, but are not limited to:

- Preserving existing vegetation,
- Scheduling
- Surface roughening
- Permanent or temporary seeding and planting
- Mulches, soil binders or tackifiers, erosion control blankets and mats
- Wind erosion control
- Storm water diversion practices upslope of a construction site
- Pipe slope drains
- Outlet protection

b. Sedimentation control. Sedimentation occurs when soil is eroded and transported from its original location. The goal of sedimentation control is to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site and, more particularly, from entering surface waters of the state or storm drain inlets. Every SWPPP shall describe adequate BMPs to achieve sedimentation control. Examples of BMPs for sedimentation control include, but are not limited to:

- Sediment barriers such as straw bales, gravel berms, silt fences, fiber rolls or wattles.
- Sediment traps and basins
- Storm drain inlet protection
- Entrance/exit tracking controls
- Undercut lots where curb and gutter are installed
- Vegetated buffer strips
- Grassed waterways
- Water bars and water wings

c. Stabilization measures. The SWPPP shall describe temporary or permanent stabilization measures (such as cover crop plantings, mulching or erosion control blankets, surface roughening, etc.) for exposed soil areas where activities have permanently or temporarily ceased. Refer to Part 7.14 for additional information on stabilization requirements and timing.

8.2.4.2 **CONSTRUCTION SITE DEWATERING.** The SWPPP must specify BMPs for discharges from construction site dewatering. Discharges must meet the conditions specified in Part 7.13 including the use of settling or filtration techniques as appropriate and the use of velocity dissipation devices at the outlet.

8.2.4.3 **OPERATIONAL CONTROLS.** The plan shall describe best management practices (BMPs) used in day-to-day operations on the project site that reduce the contribution of pollutants in storm water runoff.

- a. Good housekeeping BMPs to maintain a clean and orderly facility. At a minimum, the SWPPP shall address litter, debris, chemicals, fertilizers and sanitary wastes. This includes measures to remove sediment that has left the construction site.
- b. Bulk storage of petroleum products. Except as described in paragraph 5 below, the SWPPP shall describe specific practices for the bulk storage of petroleum products. Construction sites that are covered by, and in compliance with, other rules or regulations that address petroleum storage and spill response, such as the federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule may follow those requirements as long as their plans are available for WDEQ storm water inspection.
 1. The SWPPP shall describe appropriate practices for addressing a spill, including methods of handling and disposing spilled products and contaminated soils.
 2. Secondary containment (or a BMP that provides equivalent protection) must be used where a spill has the potential to enter a surface water of the state or a storm sewer system.

3. Secondary containment shall be able to hold the volume of the largest container, plus 10%, for a minimum of 72 hours.
 4. The SWPPP shall contain information on reporting spills to appropriate project supervisors and, where the spill is a "reportable quantity," for reporting to the WDEQ. See Part 2.11 for information on reporting spills to WDEQ.
 5. The facility spill prevention control and countermeasures (SPCC) plan (or other relevant plans) may be referenced in the SWPPP as fulfillment of this requirement and must be readily available for inspection.
- c. The SWPPP must provide for specific practices that will protect surface waters and storm drains from discharge of concrete washout, grindings and/or slurry. Concrete wash waters, grindings or slurry shall not enter surface waters of the state or storm drains.
 - d. The SWPPP shall describe appropriate BMPs to control storm water pollution from portable concrete or asphalt batch plants covered under this permit.
 - e. The SWPPP shall describe employee training to inform personnel of their responsibility in implementing the practices and controls included in the SWPPP such as spill response, good housekeeping and sediment control. Employee training must be provided at least annually, as new employees are hired or as necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and general permit.
- 8.2.5 *Maintenance.* All practices identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition.
- 8.2.5.1 The plan must indicate, as appropriate, the intervals or conditions upon which BMPs shall be maintained.
 - 8.2.5.2 BMPs found to be in need of repair or maintenance shall be repaired or maintained in accordance with Appendix C, Part 2. Repair/maintenance activities shall be documented and maintained in accordance with Part 9.7.
- 8.2.6 *Inspections.* The plan must describe an inspection program and schedule that meets the requirements of Part 9.
- 8.2.7 *Signature.* All SWPPPs must be certified and signed in accordance with Part 10.7 of this permit.

Part 9 Self Monitoring and Inspection Requirements

- 9.1 Site inspections. The permittee shall provide qualified personnel to conduct inspections as required in this section.

9.2 Inspection schedules.

9.2.1 *Active construction sites.* During active construction inspections must be conducted in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below. You must specify in your SWPPP which inspection schedule you will use.

9.2.1.1 During active construction, qualified personnel shall inspect at least once every 14 calendar days **and** within 24 hours of any precipitation and/or snow melt event which exceeds 0.5 inches. The permittee shall have the option of maintaining a rain gauge at their site or using the nearest National Weather Service precipitation gauge station. Any rain measurement shall be taken from an area within 10 miles of the construction project, OR

9.2.1.2 At least once every seven days.

9.2.2 *Inactive construction sites.* The frequency of inspections may be reduced to once every 30 days (or as allowed under an approved alternative inspection schedule, see Part 9.5) after the permittee has completed earthwork and construction activities at the construction site and has installed BMPs as specified in the SWPPP. All areas to be inspected monthly must have initiated temporary or permanent stabilization measures as required in Part 7.14.

9.2.3 *Weather-related delays.* Operators of projects in remote, rural sites that do not have "all season" road access may delay inspections until site conditions are appropriate for access. The reason for such a delay must be documented in the SWPPP. Inspections must occur as soon as access is feasible.

9.3 Scope of inspections. Inspections shall cover all permitted areas except as may be modified under Part 9.5. At a minimum, inspections must include the following:

9.3.1 The construction site perimeter

9.3.2 Material and/or waste storage areas that are exposed to precipitation

9.3.3 Areas where storm water discharges from the site

9.3.4 Areas where vehicles leave the construction site

9.3.4 Areas where vehicle maintenance occurs

9.3.5 All site BMPs

9.4 Qualified person. A qualified person is one who is familiar with the requirements of the SWPPP and permit conditions. A qualified person must be knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion and sediment control BMPs and the installation, inspection and maintenance of such controls, as well as, any non-sediment control BMPs identified in the project SWPPP.

9.5 Alternative inspection plans and schedules. A permittee may submit an alternative inspection plan for long, narrow, linear construction projects such as pipeline or utility line installation, and other projects in remote areas where vehicle traffic is restricted or could compromise native vegetation or stabilization measures. A copy of the SWPPP and alternative inspection plan must be submitted to the Department at least 30 days prior to implementing the plan. An alternative plan must provide for the timely recognition and repair of erosion or sedimentation. For an alternative inspection plan to be valid, it must be approved in writing by WQD.

- 9.5.1 Alternative inspection plans approved under the previous permit are considered valid under this permit.
 - 9.5.2 Alternative inspection plans are considered part of the SWPPP and transfer to a new operator with the SWPPP when a project is transferred.
 - 9.5.3 WDEQ may review any alternative inspection plan and require modification of the plan if the Administrator or his agent finds it deficient or ineffective.
 - 9.5.4 The WDEQ may also rescind approval of an alternative inspection plan that is found to be ineffective.
- 9.6 Areas that meet final stabilization. Where there are areas that have achieved final stabilization (as defined in Part 2.8) the operator may document such in the facility SWPPP and omit those areas from further routine inspections. *(Examples of where this provision may apply include specific well pads or pipeline segments that have been stabilized that are part of a larger plan of development covered under a single storm water permit. Or the early phases of a large, phased subdivision development which may be stabilized before the later phases are completed.)*
- 9.7 Records. The operator shall keep a record of inspections and maintenance. The inspection record shall include:
- 9.7.1 Date and time of inspections;
 - 9.7.2 Name(s) of personnel conducting the inspection
 - 9.7.3 Findings of the inspector(s) including:
 - 9.7.3.1 Locations of sediment or other pollutant discharges from the site;
 - 9.7.3.2 Locations of BMPs that need to be maintained;
 - 9.7.3.3 Locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate at controlling pollutants
 - 9.7.3.4 Locations where additional BMPs are needed or that were not in place at the time of the inspection;
 - 9.7.4 Corrective actions taken;
 - 9.7.5 Dates and amount of all rainfall events greater than 0.5 inches in a 24-hour period for active construction projects that are inspecting under the 14-day schedule described in 9.2.1.1;
 - 9.7.6 Documentation of any changes made to the SWPPP and SWPPP site map as a result of the inspection
 - 9.7.7 When an inspection does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report shall contain a certification that the site is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit.
 - 9.7.8 This record shall be certified and signed in accordance with Part 10.7 of the permit and retained with the SWPPP.
 - 9.7.9 The inspection record shall be made available to the Administrator upon request.
- 9.8 Severe weather exception. If any inspection is not possible due to severe weather or other dangerous conditions, the inspection report must document why the inspection did not occur, and the inspection must be conducted as soon as conditions allow.
- 9.9 Winter Conditions. Inspections on inactive construction sites, as described above in Part 9.2.2, will not be required where snow cover or frozen ground conditions exists over the

entire site for an extended period and melting conditions do not exist. This exception is applicable *only* during the period where melting conditions do not exist. Regular inspections, as described above, are required at all other times.

- 9.10 Retention of reports. Copies of the inspection reports shall be retained with the SWPPP and copies shall be provided to the Administrator upon request. Such reports shall be retained by the permittee for a minimum of three years.
- 9.11 Collection and submission of self-monitoring information. Upon written notification from the Administrator, the permittee shall collect and report storm water effluent and/or ambient water quality data of the type and at the frequency specified by the Administrator.

Part 10 Standard Permit Conditions

- 10.1 Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit, and is responsible for ensuring any subcontractors, employees or other persons associated with the construction activity comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act and the CWA and may be grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give the Administrator of the Water Quality Division advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of any activity which may result in permit noncompliance.
- 10.2 Penalties for violations of permit conditions. Article 9 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition. Any person who violates any condition of this permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation, as well as other relief. Knowingly or willfully violating the permit may result in criminal penalties of up to \$25,000 per day of violation and/or imprisonment for up to one year. Criminal penalties for subsequent knowing or willful violations of the permit may be up to \$50,000 per day of violation and/or imprisonment for up to two years.
- 10.3 Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee 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.
- 10.4 Duty to mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- 10.5 Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the Administrator, within a reasonable time, any information which the Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

- 10.6 Other information. When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Administrator, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- 10.7 Signatory requirements. All NOIs, NOTs, NOTAs, SWPPPS, reports, and other information submitted to the Administrator shall be signed and certified.
- 10.7.1 All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
- 10.7.1.1 For a corporation: A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;
 - 10.7.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
 - 10.7.1.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- 10.7.2 All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Administrator shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- 10.7.2.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Administrator; and
 - 10.7.2.2 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.
- 10.7.3 If an authorization under Part 10.7.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part 10.7.2 must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 10.7.4 Any person signing documents required by this permit shall make 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."

10.8 Penalties for falsification of reports and monitoring systems. The federal act 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 noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation or both.

10.9 Oil and hazardous substance liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA.

According to Chapter 4 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, any spill or other release of hazardous substances, fuels, oils or other petroleum product must be contained and cleaned up in a timely and diligent manner. Any spill or release of more than 25 gallons, or which results in a visible sheen on water, or a visible deposit on the bottom or shoreline of any water body, must be reported to the Water Quality Division of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality within 24 hours to the department's 24-hour telephone number (307-777-7781). An online reporting form is also available at <http://deq.state.wy.us/out/spills.htm>. Refer to this website or Chapter 4 of the WWQRR for more information. Records of such spills or releases must be maintained for at least three years.

10.10 Property rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

10.11 Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

10.12 Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Administrator. The Administrator may require the operator to apply for and obtain an individual WYPDES permit.

10.13 State laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state or federal law or regulation.

10.14 Facilities operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires

the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

10.15 Monitoring and records

- 10.15.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- 10.15.2 The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of the reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Administrator at any time.
- 10.15.3 Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 10.15.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 10.15.3.2 The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - 10.15.3.3 The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - 10.15.3.4 The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - 10.15.3.5 The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - 10.15.3.6 References and written procedures for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - 10.15.3.7 The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.
- 10.15.4 Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

10.16 Availability of reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the CWA, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality and the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA.

10.17 Adverse impact. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to waters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any conditions specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

10.18 Bypass or upset of treatment facilities

- 10.18.1 Bypass means the intentional diversion of storm water around any treatment facility.

- 10.18.2 Any bypass is prohibited except where unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass.
- 10.18.2.1 Anticipated bypass
If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, he or she shall submit prior notice at least ten days before the date of the bypass; including an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass. The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the conditions listed above.
- 10.18.2.2 Unanticipated bypass or upset
The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass or upset. Any information regarding the unanticipated bypass or upset shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass or upset and its cause; the period of the bypass or upset, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass or upset has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence.

10.19 Upset conditions

- 10.19.1 Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the conditions of this permit because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improper designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- 10.19.2 An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the conditions of this permit if the requirements of paragraph 10.18.2 are met.
- 10.19.3 A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:
- 10.19.3.1 An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
- 10.19.3.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- 10.19.3.3 The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under paragraph 10.18.2 above; and
- 10.19.3.4 The permittee complied with any remedial measures directed by the Administrator.
- 10.19.4 In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

- 10.20 Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow the Administrator, the Administrator's representative, or an authorized representative of EPA, or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
- 10.20.1 Enter upon the premises where the regulated facility or activity is located or conducted and where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - 10.20.2 Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
 - 10.20.3 Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - 10.20.4 Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.
- 10.21 Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by a permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- 10.22 Reopener clause. For good cause the Administrator may, at any time, require a permittee covered under this permit to obtain an individual permit, coverage under an alternative general permit, or this permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2.
- 10.23 Civil and criminal liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. As long as the conditions related to the provisions of "Bypass of Treatment Facilities" (Part 10.18), "Upset Conditions" (Part 10.19) are satisfied then they shall not be considered as noncompliance.

Appendix A

The following waters are designated Class 1:

1. All surface waters located within the boundaries of national parks and congressionally designated wilderness areas as of January 1, 1999;
2. The main stem of the Snake River through its entire length above the U.S. Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge);
3. The main stem of the Green River, including the Green River Lakes from the mouth of the New Fork River upstream to the wilderness boundary;
4. The Main Stem of the Wind River from the Wedding of the Waters upstream to Boysen Dam;
5. The main stem of the North Platte River from the mouth of Sage Creek (approximately 15 stream miles downstream of Saratoga, Wyoming) upstream to the Colorado state line;
6. The main stem of the North Platte River from the headwaters of Pathfinder Reservoir upstream to Kortez Dam (Miracle Mile segment);
7. The main stem of the North Platte River from the Natrona County Road 309 bridge (Goose Egg bridge) upstream to Alcova Reservoir;
8. The main stem of Sand Creek above the U.S. Highway 14 bridge;
9. The main stem of the Middle Fork of the Powder River through its entire length above the mouth of Buffalo Creek;
10. The main stem of the Tongue River, the main stem of the North Fork of the Tongue River, and the main stem of the South Fork of the Tongue River above the U.S. Forest Service Boundary;
11. The main stem of the Sweetwater River above the mouth of Alkali Creek;
12. The main stem of the Encampment River from the northern U.S. Forest Service boundary upstream to the Colorado state line;
13. The main stem of the Clarks Fork River from the U.S. Forest Service boundary upstream to the Montana state line;
14. All waters within the Fish Creek (near Wilson, Wyoming) drainage;
15. The main stem of Granite Creek (tributary of the Hoback River) through its entire length;
16. Fremont Lake;
17. Wetlands adjacent to the above listed Class 1 waters.

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Appendix B

Acronyms Used in this Document

BMP – Best Management Practice

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

EPA – US Environmental Protection Agency

ESC – Erosion and Sediment Control

LOA – Letter of Authorization

NOI – Notice of Intent

NOT – Notice of Termination

NOTA – Notice of Transfer and Acceptance

SHWD – Solid and Hazardous Waste Division

SPCC – Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

WDEQ – Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality

WQD – Water Quality Division

WWQRR – Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations

WYPDES – Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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Appendix C – Pollution Control Guidelines

General guidelines for designing, implementing and maintaining erosion and sediment controls and construction site housekeeping.

1. Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

- 1.1 Temporary (or permanent ponds or basins to be used for erosion and sediment control during construction) sediment ponds or basins must meet the requirements specified in Parts 7.9, 7.10 and 7.11 and be designed and operated in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control principals.
- 1.2 Temporary soil stockpiles must have effective sediment controls, and cannot be placed in surface waters nor in storm water conveyances such as curb and gutter systems, or conduits and ditches.
- 1.3 Dirt ramps in gutters, such as those used to facilitate access across a curb to a construction area, must be removed at the end of each construction day to prevent storm water pollution; unless the permittee can make a demonstration that the project storm drainage system is isolated from the regional storm drainage system and surface waters of the state.
- 1.4 The normal wetted perimeter of any temporary or permanent drainage ditch that drains water from a construction site, or diverts water around a site, must be stabilized to a point at least 200 lineal feet above the downstream property edge, or from the point of discharge to any surface water of the state or direct conduit to a surface water of the state such as a storm drain system. Stabilization should be completed within 24 hours of connecting to a surface water or direct conduit to a surface water.

“Completed stabilization” in this case means that the ditch can handle the expected flow of a 2-year/24-hour storm event immediately upon stabilization. Seeding alone will not be considered adequate. More immediately effective BMPs such as appropriate matting (rated for expected flows) or appropriately sized riprap must be used. Any other BMP that offers equivalent protection may be used.
- 1.5 Pipe outlets must be provided with temporary or permanent energy dissipation within 24 hours of connection to a surface water. Splash pads and/or downspout extensions must be provided for roof drains to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
- 1.6 In order to maintain sheet flow and minimize rills and/or gullies, there should be no unbroken slope length of greater than 75 feet for slopes with a grade of 3:1 or steeper.

- 1.7 Temporary or permanent drainage ditches and sediment basins that are designed as part of a treatment system (e.g., ditches with rock check dams or permanent man-made water features such as ponds) require sediment control practices only as appropriate for site conditions.
- 1.8 Storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the construction site must be protected by the appropriate BMPs during construction until all sources with the potential for discharging to the inlet have been stabilized. This includes storm drain inlets which may be affected by sediment tracked onto paved surfaces by vehicles or equipment. Inlet protection devices are a last line of control – additional sediment and erosion control practices must be used on site to reduce sediment reaching inlets. Inlet protection devices may be installed above an inlet, rather than in the inlet. Inlet protection devices must conform to local ordinances or regulations and must be designed in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices.

In general inlet protection devices need to provide for drainage adequate to prevent excessive roadway flooding. Inlet protection may be removed for a particular inlet if a specific concern (i.e., street flooding/freezing, snow removal) has been identified and documented in the SWPP plan. In this situation, additional erosion and sediment control practices must be used to supplement for the loss of the inlet protection device to prevent sediment from entering a storm sewer system. Maintenance and cleaning of inlet protection devices, including on-site sediment and erosion controls, must be performed in accordance with Part 2 of this Appendix.

- 1.9 Where used as a primary sediment control between a disturbed area and a surface water of the state (or a direct conduit to a surface water of the state, such as a storm drain system), vegetated buffers must have a minimum width of 25 feet for every 125 feet of disturbed area which drains to the buffer. For each additional 5 feet of disturbance, an additional 1 foot of width must be added. The width of the buffer shall have a slope of 5% or less and the area draining to the buffer shall have a slope of 6% or less. Concentrated flows should be minimized throughout the buffer. Buffers shall consist of dense grassy vegetation, 3 to 12 inches tall with uniform coverage over 90% of the buffer. Woody vegetation shall not be counted for the 90% coverage. No more than 10% of the overall buffer may be comprised of woody vegetation. Where vegetation density does not meet this standard, additional BMPs must be employed above the buffer to minimize discharge of sediment to the surface water.

2. Maintenance Considerations for Erosion and Sediment Controls

- 2.1 All erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs must be inspected to ensure integrity and effectiveness. All nonfunctional BMPs must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional BMPs. The permittee(s) must comply with the following inspection and maintenance requirements:
 - 2.1.1 All control devices similar to silt fence or fiber rolls must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented when they become nonfunctional, the sediment reaches 1/3 of the height of the device or as recommended in the manufacture's specification (if

manufacturer's specifications are different, then a copy of the specifications should be kept with the SWPPP). Repairs and maintenance should be made within the following time frames.

2.1.1.1 Active construction sites. These repairs must be made within 24 hours of discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access.

2.1.1.2 Inactive construction sites. These repairs must be made within 14 days of discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access.

2.1.2 Temporary and permanent sedimentation ponds or basins must be drained and the sediment removed when the depth of sediment collected in the basin reaches 1/2 the sediment storage volume. Drainage and removal must be completed within the following time frames.

2.1.2.1 Active construction sites. Drainage and removal must be completed within 72 hours of discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access.

2.1.2.2 Inactive construction sites. Drainage and removal must be completed within 14 days of discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access.

2.2 Construction site egress locations must be inspected for evidence of sediment being tracked off-site by vehicles or equipment onto paved surfaces. Accumulations of tracked and deposited sediment must be removed from paved surfaces within 24 hours or, if applicable, within a shorter time if specified by local authorities or the Department. Vehicle tracking of sediment from the site must be minimized by BMPs. This may include having a designated egress with aggregate surfacing from the site, or by designating off-site parking. The permittee(s) is responsible for (or making the arrangements for) street sweeping and/or scraping if BMPs are not adequate to prevent sediment from being tracked onto the street from the site.

2.3 Vegetative buffers must be inspected for proper distribution of flows, sediment accumulation and signs of rill formation. If a buffer becomes covered with sediment, develops rills, or is otherwise rendered ineffective, other control measures shall be implemented. Eroded areas shall be repaired and stabilized.

3. Housekeeping and Standard Operating Procedures

3.1 Properly handle construction debris and waste materials. Provide appropriate container(s) on site for storing debris and other wastes until disposal. Litter and debris shall be picked-up as needed to reduce the chance for materials to be carried off the site by wind or water. Collected material shall be taken to an appropriate facility for disposal or recycling. Liquid or soluble materials including oil, fuel, paint and any other hazardous substances must be properly stored to prevent spills, leaks or other discharges. Storage and disposal of hazardous waste must be in compliance with applicable regulations.

3.2 Water from concrete washout or concrete grinding slurry shall not be discharged to any waters of the state, storm sewer systems or allowed to drain onto adjacent properties. Wash water disposal must be limited to a defined area of the site or to an area designated for cement washout. The area(s) must be of sufficient size to contain the wash water and residual cement. Where the potential for ground water contamination exists, disposal ponds

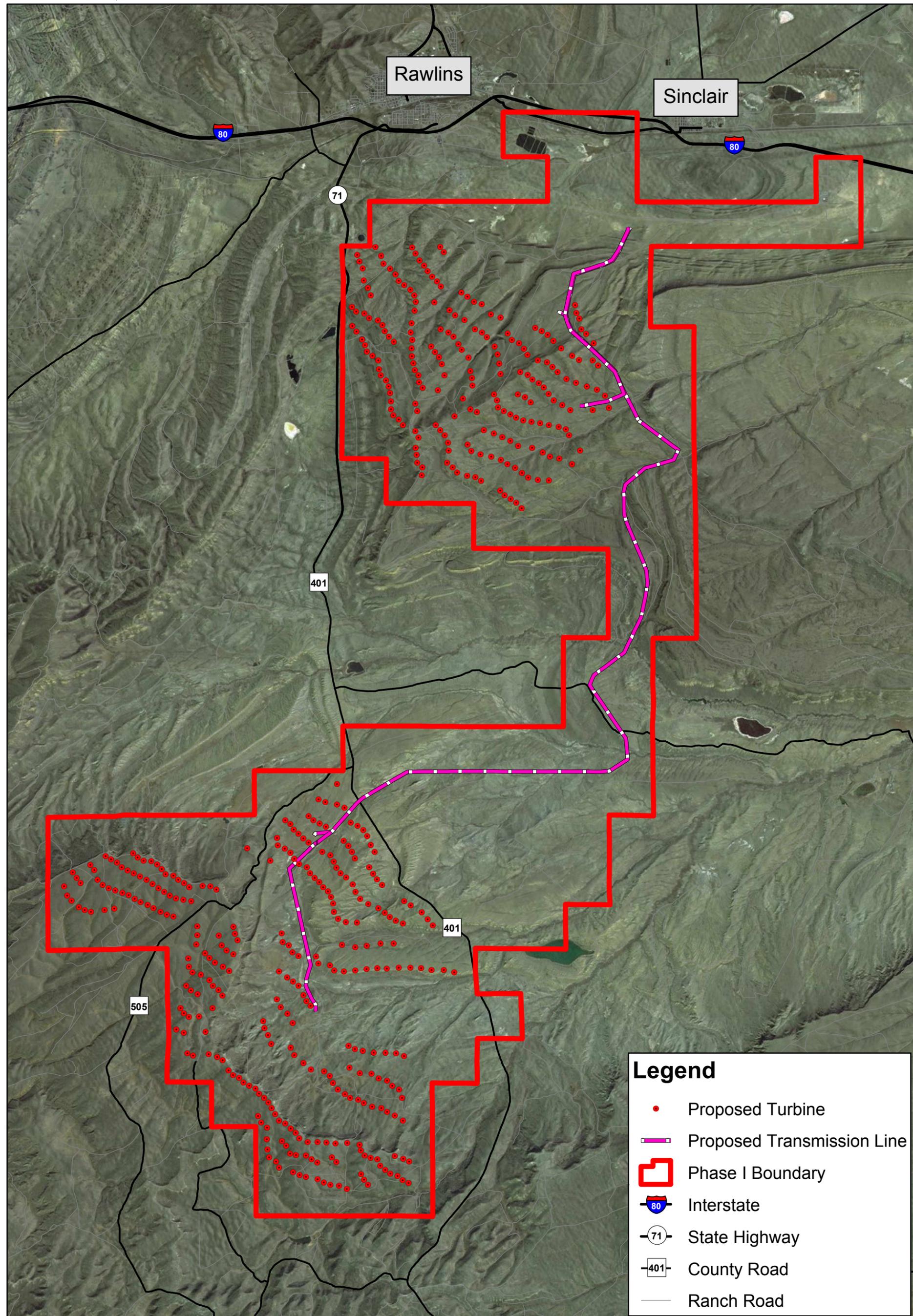
must be lined. The use of liners may require additional permits from the WQD Water and Wastewater Program. Signs shall be posted to identify disposal areas.

- 3.3 Portable toilets must be staked appropriately to prevent blow over or tipping due to vandalism or minor construction site accidents.

Attachment B

[RESERVED]

Attachment C



Legend

- Proposed Turbine
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Phase I Boundary
- Interstate
- State Highway
- County Road
- Ranch Road

Data Source(s): World Imagery via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014); Power Company of Wyoming (2014); Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (2014).

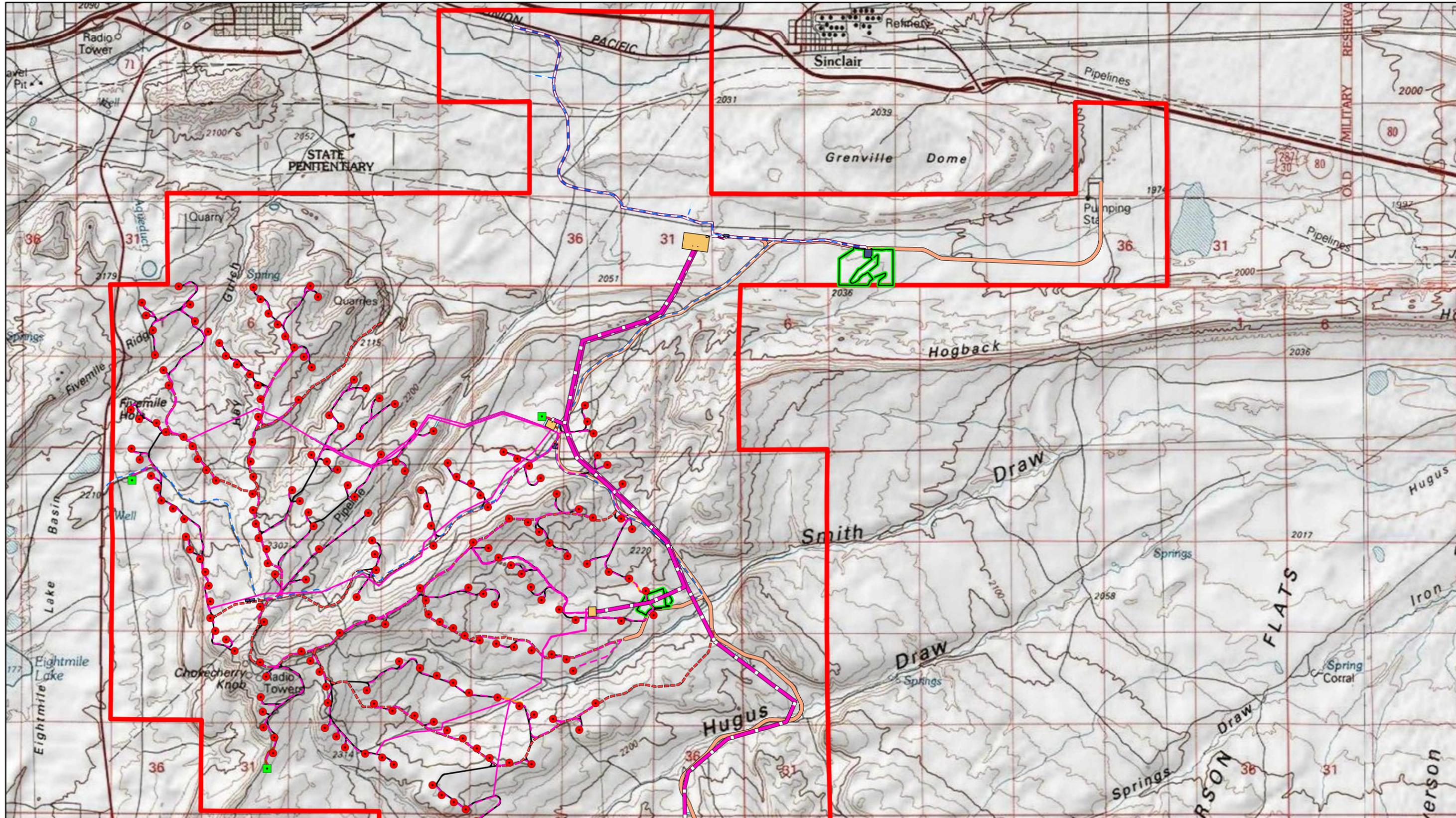
Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
Vicinity Map
April 14, 2014



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Data Source(s): USGS Topo via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014);
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 - Electrical Transmission Line
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Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
 North USGS Topo Map
 April 14, 2014

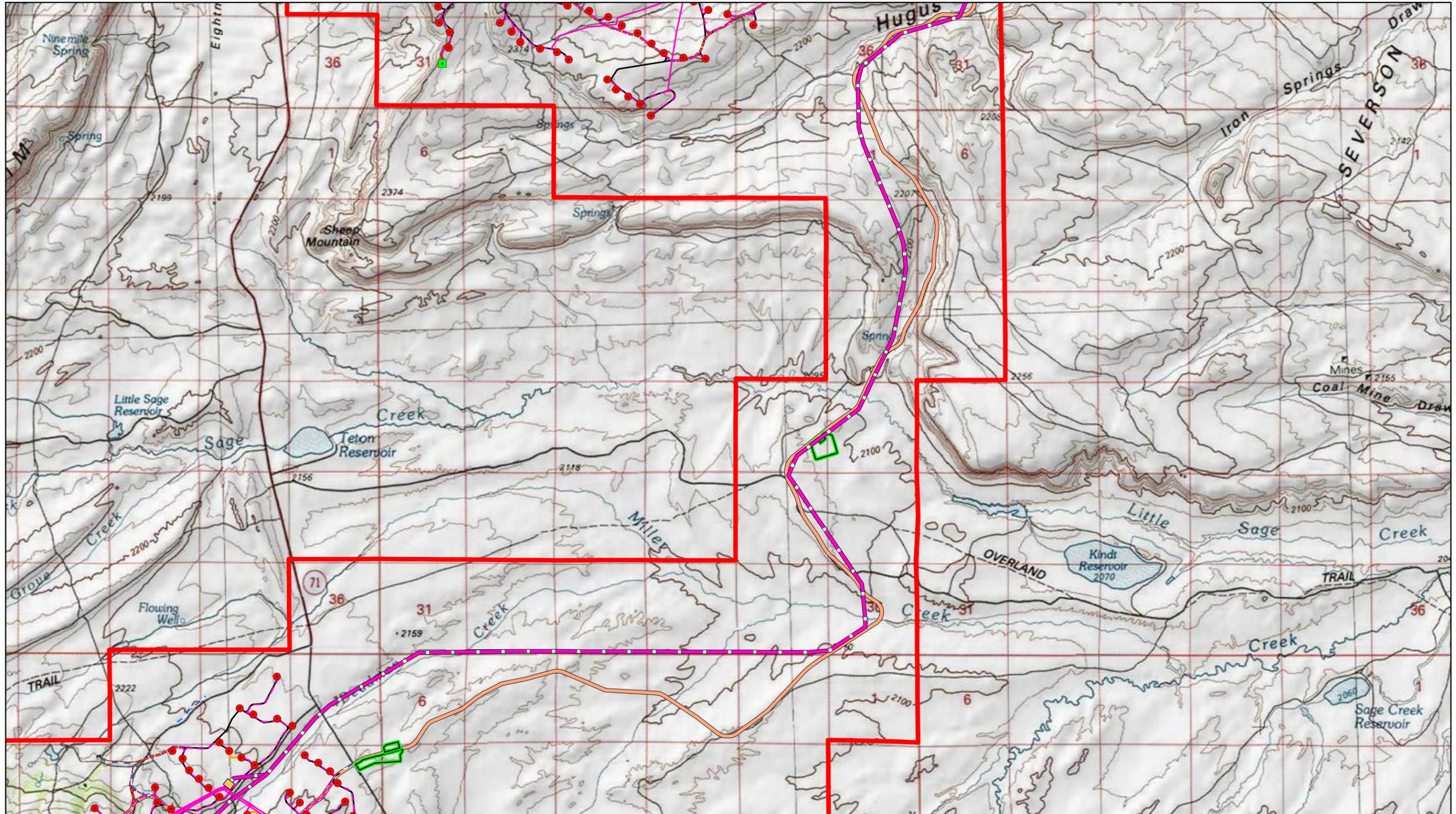



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Data Source(s): USGS Topo via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014);
 Power Company of Wyoming (2014); Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (2014).

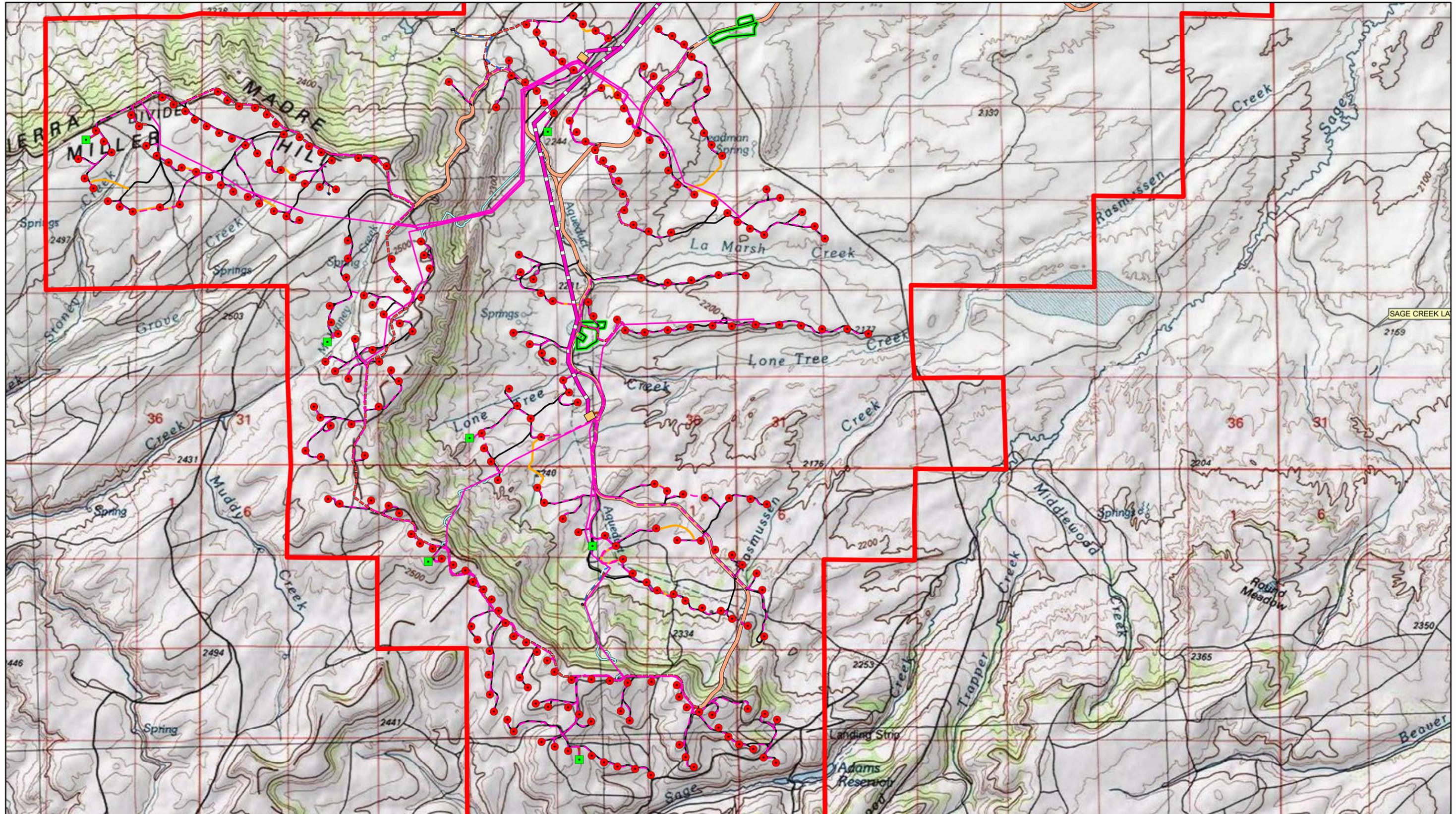
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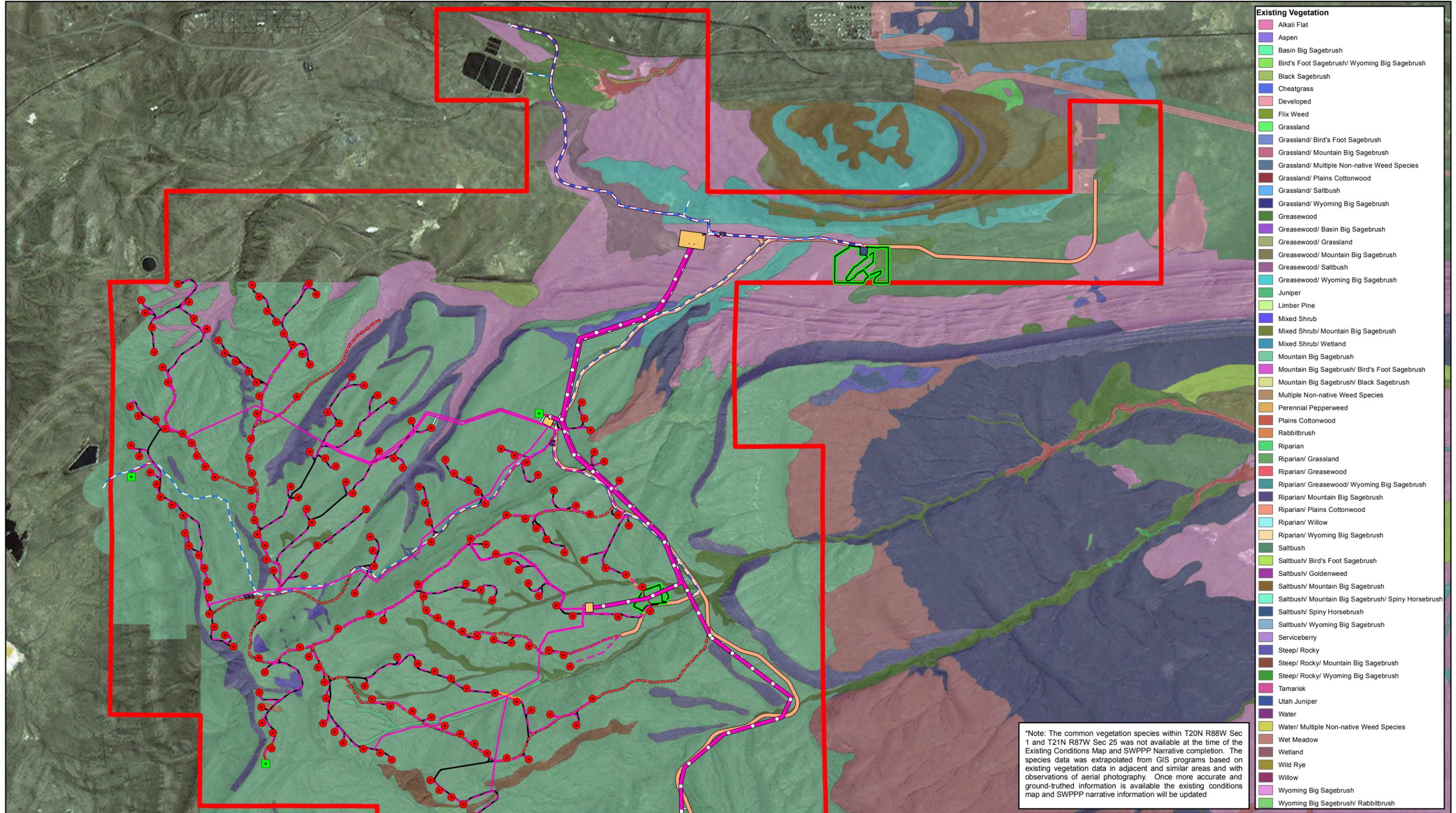
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Carbon County, Wyoming
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- Existing Vegetation**
- Alkali Flat
 - Aspen
 - Basin Big Sagebrush
 - Bird's Foot Sagebrush/ Wyoming Big Sagebrush
 - Black Sagebrush
 - Cheatgrass
 - Developed
 - Flix Weed
 - Grassland
 - Grassland/ Bird's Foot Sagebrush
 - Grassland/ Mountain Big Sagebrush
 - Grassland/ Multiple Non-native Weed Species
 - Grassland/ Plains Cottonwood
 - Grassland/ Saltbush
 - Grassland/ Wyoming Big Sagebrush
 - Greasewood
 - Greasewood/ Basin Big Sagebrush
 - Greasewood/ Grassland
 - Greasewood/ Mountain Big Sagebrush
 - Greasewood/ Saltbush
 - Greasewood/ Wyoming Big Sagebrush
 - Juniper
 - Limber Pine
 - Mixed Shrub
 - Mixed Shrub/ Mountain Big Sagebrush
 - Mixed Shrub/ Wetland
 - Mountain Big Sagebrush
 - Mountain Big Sagebrush/ Bird's Foot Sagebrush
 - Mountain Big Sagebrush/ Black Sagebrush
 - Multiple Non-native Weed Species
 - Perennial Pepperweed
 - Plains Cottonwood
 - Rabbitbrush
 - Riparian
 - Riparian/ Grassland
 - Riparian/ Greasewood
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 - Saltbush/ Wyoming Big Sagebrush
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Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project

Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
North Existing Conditions
April 14, 2014

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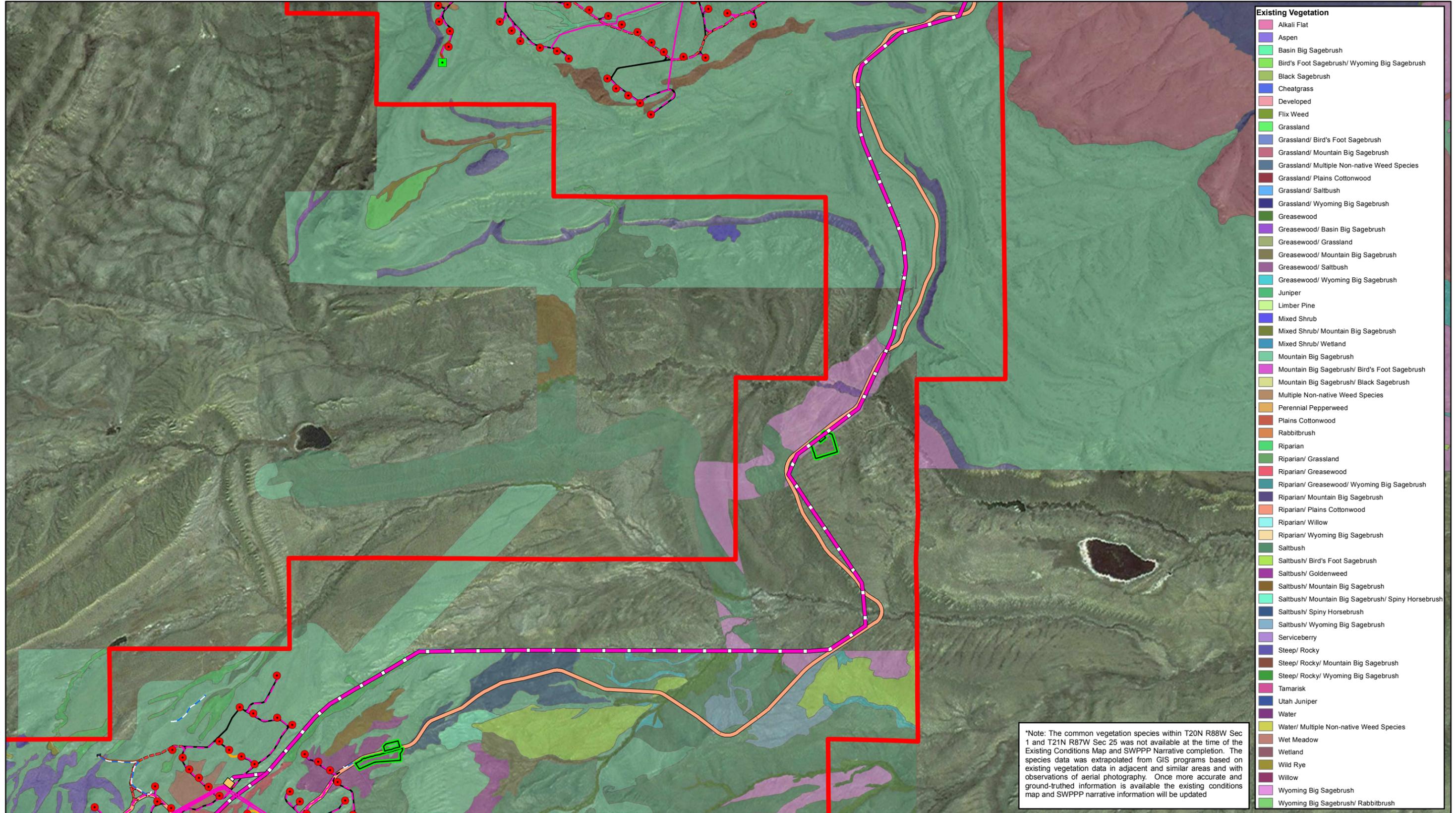
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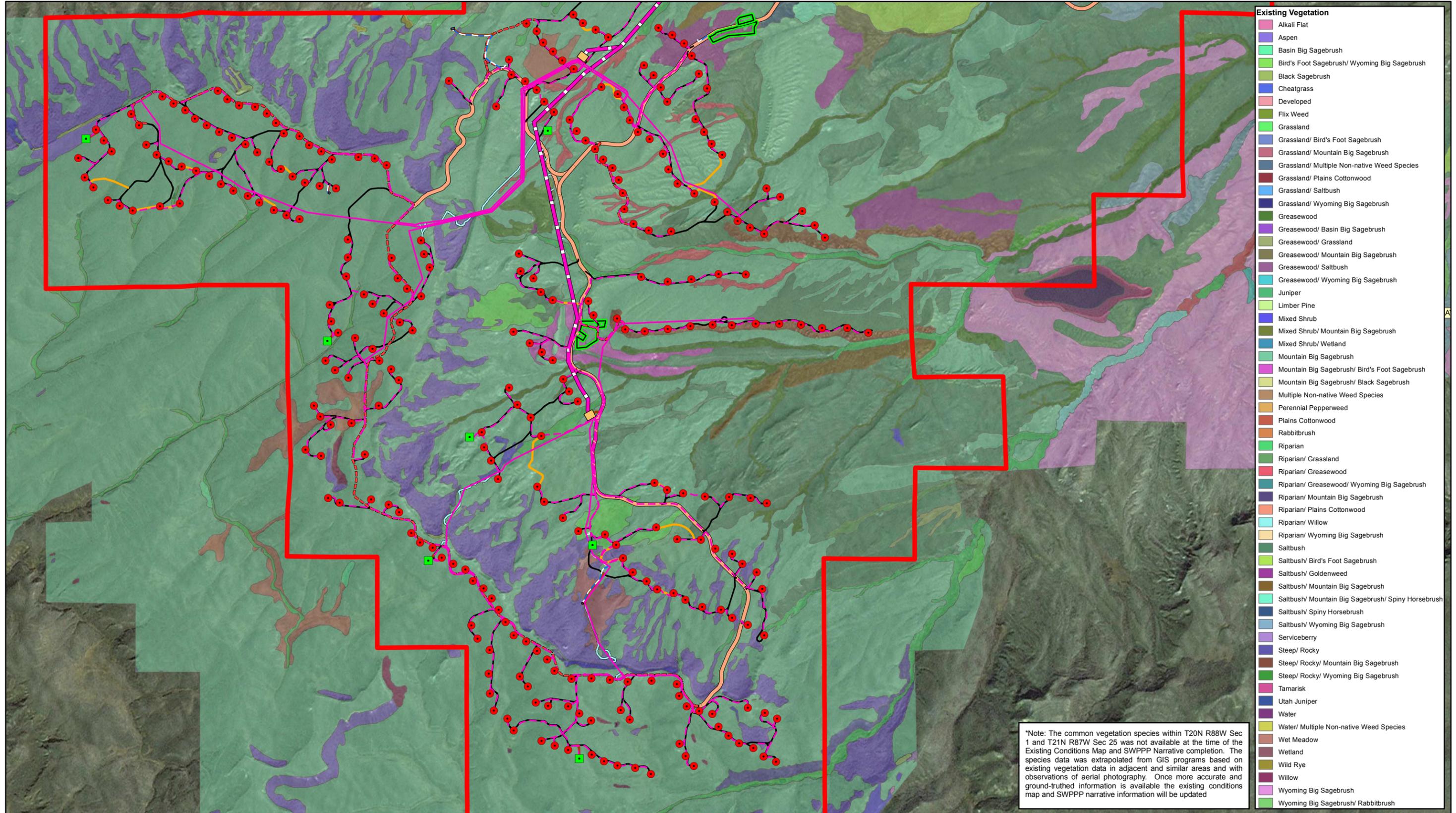
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Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project

Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
 Central Existing Conditions
 April 14, 2014

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Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project

Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
 South Existing Conditions
 April 14, 2014

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Attachment D

Discharge ID	Name	Drains To	Latitude	Longitude	Discharge Type
1		Sugar Creek	41.778947	-107.171028	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
2	Sugar Creek	North Platte River	41.775104	-107.171326	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Perennial
3		Sugar Creek	41.764333	-107.168913	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
4		Sugar Creek	41.753151	-107.156843	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
5		Unnamed Basin	41.747597	-107.119505	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
6		Unnamed Basin	41.747680	-107.116637	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
7		Unnamed Basin	41.746488	-107.100995	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
8		Hay Gulch	41.739799	-107.247818	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
9		Hay Gulch	41.733675	-107.246785	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
10	Hay Gulch	Coal Creek	41.720350	-107.237800	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
11		Eightmile Lake	41.711869	-107.257582	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
12		Smith Draw	41.692006	-107.140917	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
13	Smith Draw	Hugus Draw	41.689501	-107.141578	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Perennial
14		Smith Draw	41.687729	-107.152617	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
15	Smith Draw	Hugus Draw	41.678554	-107.174776	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
16		Smith Draw	41.676971	-107.192768	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
17		Hugus Draw	41.675236	-107.227765	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
18		Smith Draw	41.674680	-107.180908	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
19		Smith Draw	41.672414	-107.177767	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
20	Hugus Draw	North Platte River	41.672400	-107.122142	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
21		Hugus Draw	41.670477	-107.129246	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
22		Hugus Draw	41.668745	-107.136897	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
23		Hugus Draw	41.659073	-107.144667	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
24		Hugus Draw	41.659469	-107.183593	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
25		Little Sage Creek	41.624554	-107.135143	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
26		Little Sage Creek	41.622603	-107.134918	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
27	Little Sage Creek	Sage Creek	41.611050	-107.143058	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
28		Little Sage Creek	41.602803	-107.149954	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
29	Miller Creek	Sage Creek	41.576155	-107.143109	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Perennial
30	Deadman Creek	Miller Creek	41.570344	-107.229467	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
31		Deadman Creek	41.570426	-107.226504	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
32		Deadman Creek	41.570515	-107.223397	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
33		Deadman Creek	41.570579	-107.217004	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
34		Miller Creek	41.570479	-107.212573	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
35		Miller Creek	41.570537	-107.177711	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
36		Miller Creek	41.570660	-107.173843	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
37		Miller Creek	41.570502	-107.170480	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
38		Miller Creek	41.570207	-107.160472	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
39		Miller Creek	41.559454	-107.272009	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
40		Miller Creek	41.548457	-107.253395	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
41	Deadman Creek	Miller Creek	41.546933	-107.293862	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
42	Deadman Creek	Miller Creek	41.546365	-107.275653	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
43		Deadman Creek	41.545933	-107.265799	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
44		Deadman Creek	41.544837	-107.290615	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
45	Deadman Creek	Miller Creek	41.544676	-107.288389	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
46	Deadman Creek	Miller Creek	41.544315	-107.281021	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
47		Deadman Creek	41.544674	-107.272222	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
48		Miller Creek	41.552702	-107.300036	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
49		Miller Creek	41.553120	-107.305258	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
50		Deadman Creek	41.541121	-107.285270	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
51		Deadman Creek	41.533384	-107.287378	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
52		Deadman Creek	41.530686	-107.285614	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
53		Miller Creek	41.540864	-107.254888	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
54		Miller Creek	41.538027	-107.253082	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
55		Miller Creek	41.529332	-107.252455	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
56		Miller Creek	41.527623	-107.251546	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
57	Stoney Creek	Grove Creek	41.538097	-107.370578	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
58	Stoney Creek	Grove Creek	41.529089	-107.378877	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
59		Grove Creek	41.528740	-107.352781	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
60	Grove Creek	McKinney Creek	41.526172	-107.346273	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
61		Stoney Creek	41.524849	-107.365941	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
62		Stoney Creek	41.524597	-107.371938	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
63		Grove Creek	41.523830	-107.334608	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
64	McKinney Creek	Muddy Creek	41.522567	-107.321773	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
65		McKinney Creek	41.514981	-107.319078	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
66	McKinney Creek	Muddy Creek	41.511670	-107.327091	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
67		McKinney Creek	41.510978	-107.327927	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
68		McKinney Creek	41.494597	-107.325406	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
69	La Marsh Creek	Rasmussen Creek	41.523927	-107.301451	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
70	La Marsh Creek	Rasmussen Creek	41.519175	-107.283066	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
71	La Marsh Creek	Rasmussen Creek	41.516742	-107.279739	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
72		La Marsh Creek	41.513920	-107.276637	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
73		La Marsh Creek	41.513865	-107.265341	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
74	Lone Tree Creek	Rasmussen Creek	41.499920	-107.281038	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
75	Lone Tree Creek	Rasmussen Creek	41.499916	-107.274970	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
76	Lone Tree Creek	Rasmussen Creek	41.494852	-107.294240	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
77		Lone Tree Creek	41.493296	-107.292193	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
78		Lone Tree Creek	41.497840	-107.283169	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
79		Lone Tree Creek	41.495266	-107.274415	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
80		Lone Tree Creek	41.489165	-107.275676	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
81		Lone Tree Creek	41.483234	-107.276022	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
82		Lone Tree Creek	41.480404	-107.261244	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
83		Lone Tree Creek	41.479690	-107.255441	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
84		Rasmussen Creek	41.471528	-107.251504	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
85		Rasmussen Creek	41.469118	-107.250017	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
86		Rasmussen Creek	41.468921	-107.246508	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
87		Rasmussen Creek	41.468341	-107.248960	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
88	Rasmussen Creek	Sage Creek	41.464754	-107.244012	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
89		Rasmussen Creek	41.461273	-107.240201	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
90	Rasmussen Creek	Sage Creek	41.459419	-107.245845	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
91		Sage Creek	41.442826	-107.286709	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
92		Sage Creek	41.443137	-107.253325	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent
93		Sage Creek	41.442291	-107.237748	Stream/River: Hydrographic Category = Intermittent

Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming

Phase I - Discharge Points

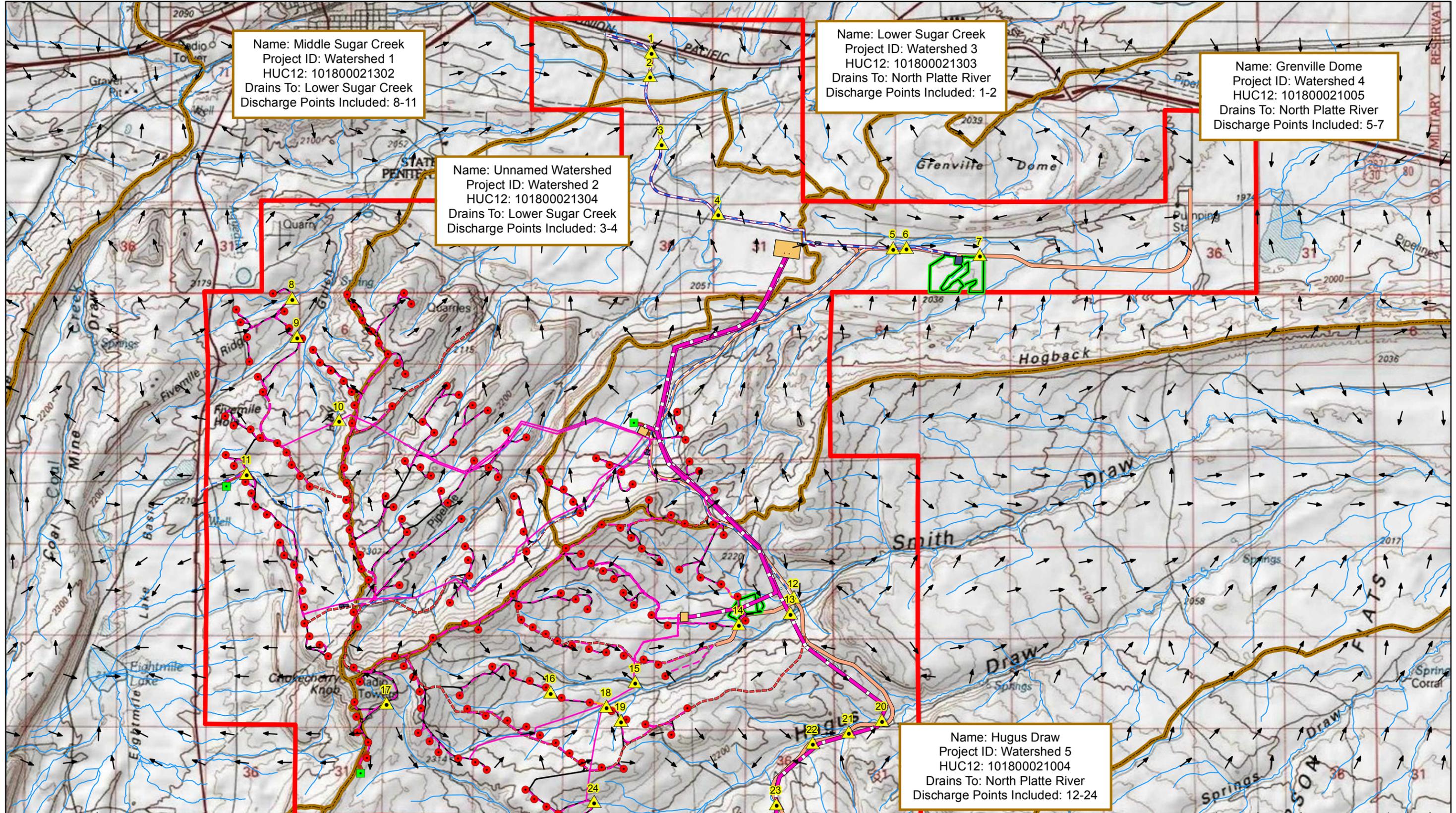
April 14, 2014



Westwood Professional Services, Inc.
7699 Anagram Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55344

PHONE 952-937-5150
FAX 952-937-5822
TOLL FREE 1-888-937-5150

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Name: Middle Sugar Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 1
 HUC12: 101800021302
 Drains To: Lower Sugar Creek
 Discharge Points Included: 8-11

Name: Unnamed Watershed
 Project ID: Watershed 2
 HUC12: 101800021304
 Drains To: Lower Sugar Creek
 Discharge Points Included: 3-4

Name: Lower Sugar Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 3
 HUC12: 101800021303
 Drains To: North Platte River
 Discharge Points Included: 1-2

Name: Grenville Dome
 Project ID: Watershed 4
 HUC12: 101800021005
 Drains To: North Platte River
 Discharge Points Included: 5-7

Name: Hugus Draw
 Project ID: Watershed 5
 HUC12: 101800021004
 Drains To: North Platte River
 Discharge Points Included: 12-24

Data Source(s): USGS Topo via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014);
 Power Company of Wyoming (2014); Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (2014).

Legend

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Discharge Point | Turbine | Arterial Road | Underground Electrical Collection |
| Drainage Direction | Met Tower | Facility Road | Overhead Electrical Collection |
| NHD Flow Line | Substation | Turbine Road | Electrical Transmission Line |
| HUC12 Boundary | Permanent Facility | Structure Road | Project Watermain |
| | Laydown Yard | Crane Path | Sanitary |
| | Phase I Boundary | Haul Road (Previously Built) | |

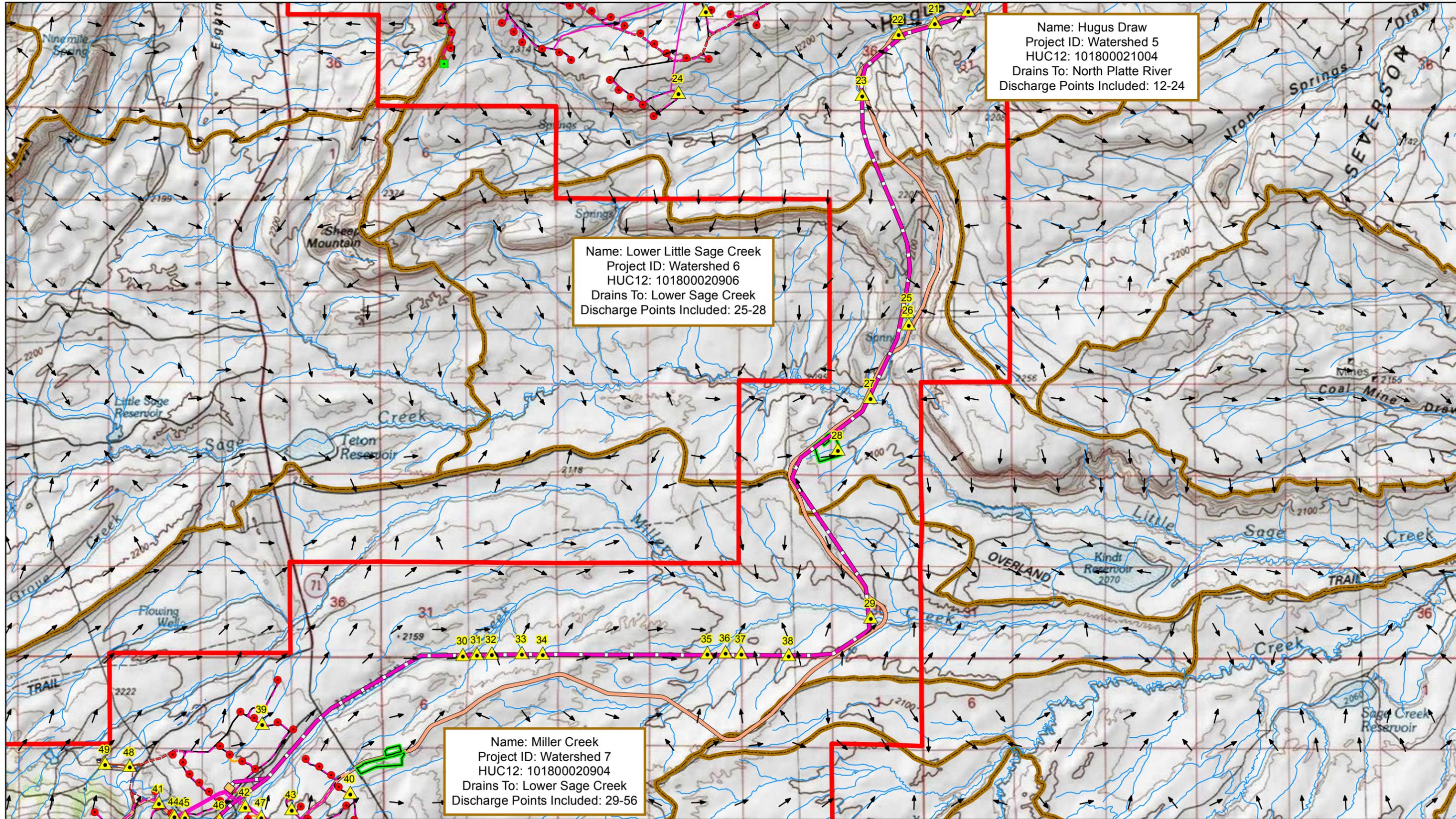
Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
 North Drainage Map
 April 14, 2014



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Map Document: P:\201112\01\SWPP\SP\POD\CCSM_SPOD\DrainageMap_140414.mxd 4/14/2014 4:13:20 PM



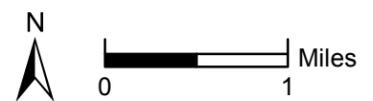
Data Source(s): USGS Topo via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014); Power Company of Wyoming (2014); Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (2014).

Legend

- Discharge Point
- Turbine
- Arterial Road
- Underground Electrical Collection
- Drainage Direction
- Met Tower
- Facility Road
- Overhead Electrical Collection
- NHD Flow Line
- Substation
- Turbine Road
- Electrical Transmission Line
- HUC12 Boundary
- Permanent Facility
- Structure Road
- Project Watermain
- Laydown Yard
- Phase I Boundary
- Crane Path
- Sanitary
- Haul Road (Previously Built)

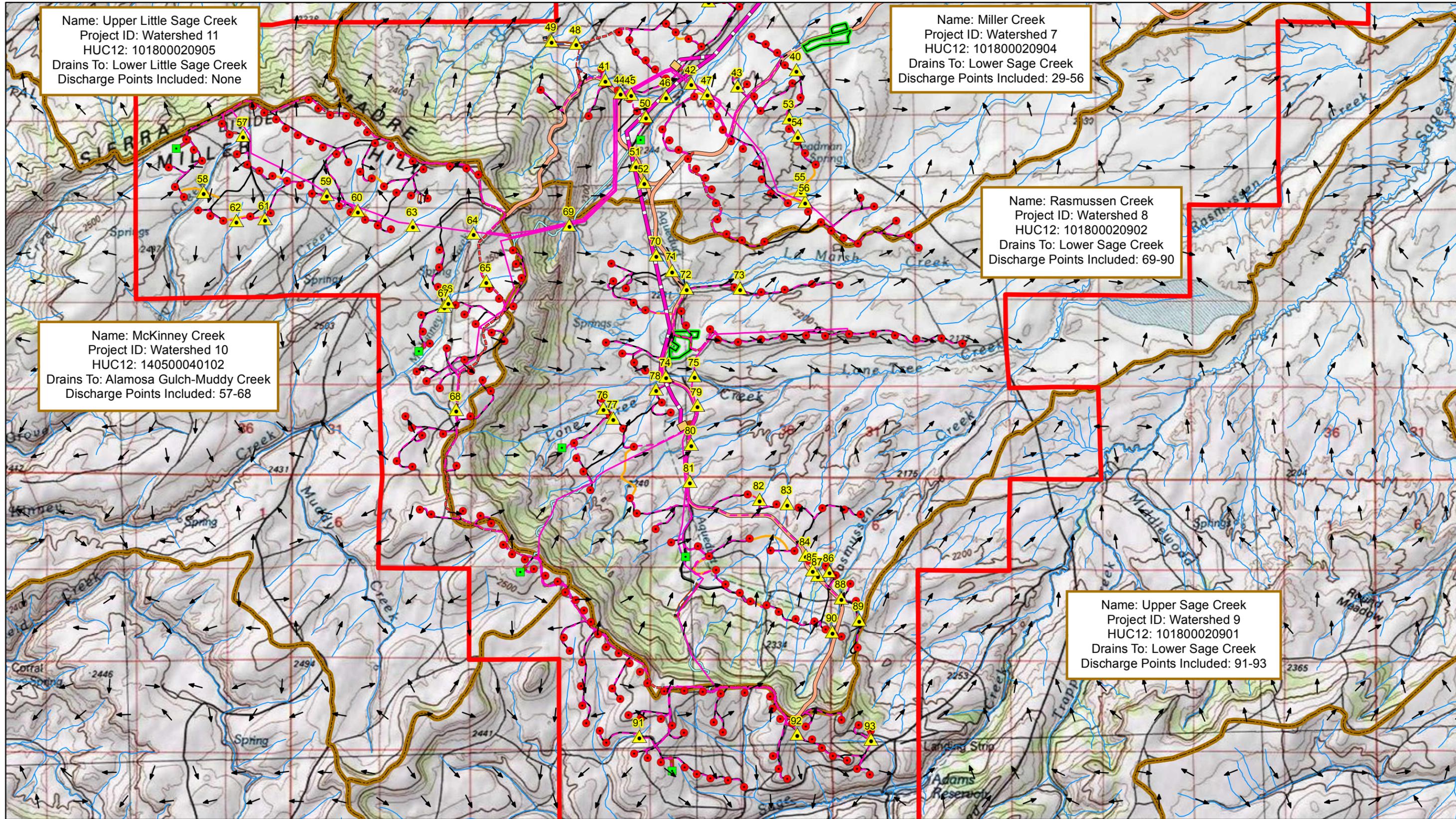
Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
 Central Drainage Map
 April 14, 2014



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 Eden Prairie, MN 55344
 PHONE 952-937-5150
 FAX 952-937-5822
 TOLL FREE 1-888-937-5150
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Map Document: P:\201112\01\SWPP\SP0D\CCSM_SPOD\DrainageMap_140414.mxd 4/14/2014 4:13:26 PM



Name: Upper Little Sage Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 11
 HUC12: 101800020905
 Drains To: Lower Little Sage Creek
 Discharge Points Included: None

Name: Miller Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 7
 HUC12: 101800020904
 Drains To: Lower Sage Creek
 Discharge Points Included: 29-56

Name: Rasmussen Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 8
 HUC12: 101800020902
 Drains To: Lower Sage Creek
 Discharge Points Included: 69-90

Name: McKinney Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 10
 HUC12: 140500040102
 Drains To: Alamosa Gulch-Muddy Creek
 Discharge Points Included: 57-68

Name: Upper Sage Creek
 Project ID: Watershed 9
 HUC12: 101800020901
 Drains To: Lower Sage Creek
 Discharge Points Included: 91-93

Map Document: P:\201112\01\SWPP\SP\POD\CCSM_SPOD\DrainageMap_140414.mxd 4/14/2014 4:13:32 PM

Data Source(s): USGS Topo via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014);
 Power Company of Wyoming (2014); Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (2014).

- Legend**
- Discharge Point
 - Turbine
 - Arterial Road
 - Underground Electrical Collection
 - Drainage Direction
 - Met Tower
 - Facility Road
 - Overhead Electrical Collection
 - NHD Flow Line
 - Substation
 - Turbine Road
 - Electrical Transmission Line
 - HUC12 Boundary
 - Permanent Facility
 - Structure Road
 - Project Watermain
 - Laydown Yard
 - Crane Path
 - Sanitary
 - Phase I Boundary
 - Haul Road (Previously Built)

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 Eden Prairie, MN 55344

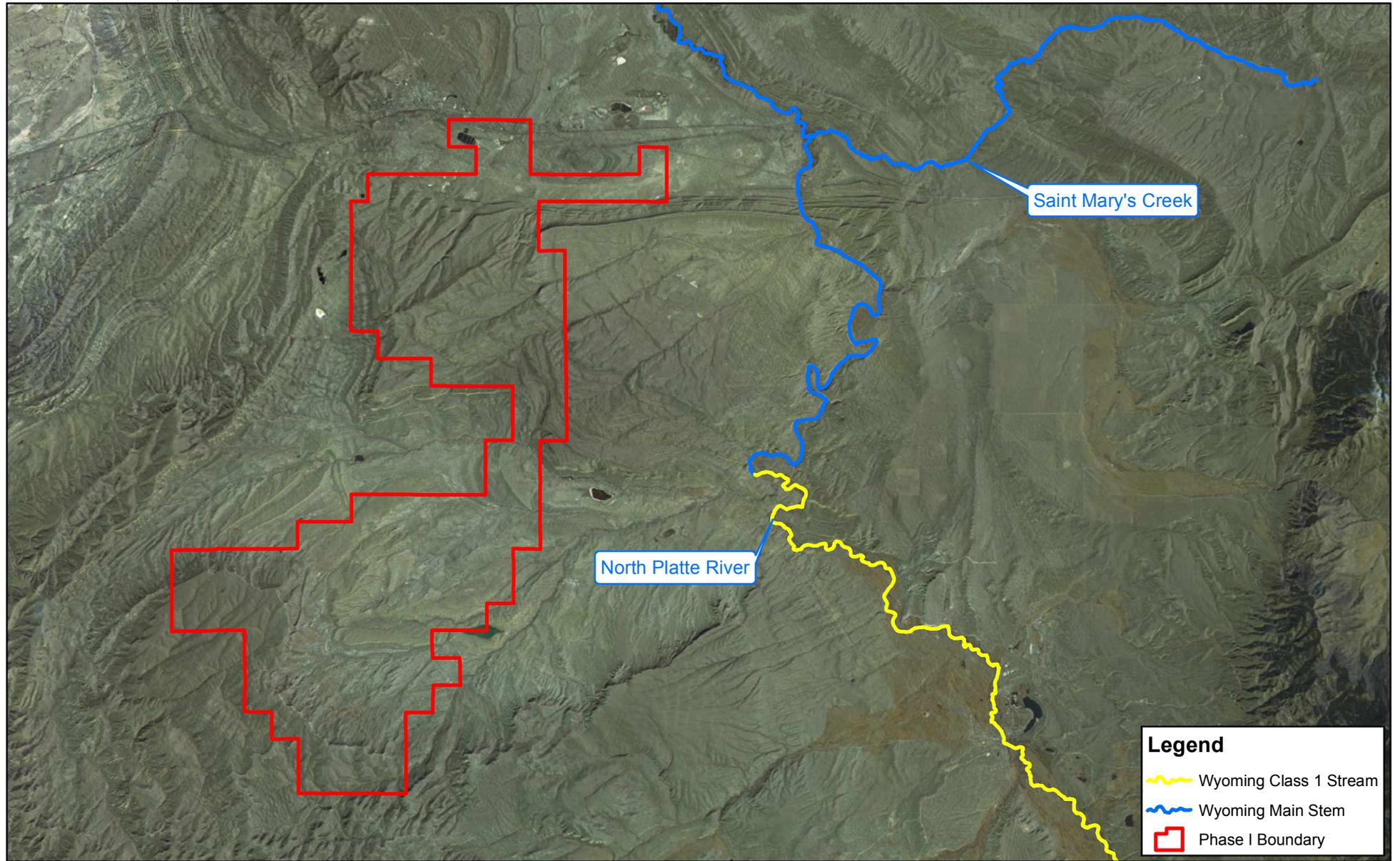
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 TOLL FREE 1-888-937-5150

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Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming
 South Drainage Map
 April 14, 2014

0 1 Miles



Data Source(s): USDA/NRCS (2012); World Imagery via Esri WMS (Accessed 2014); Power Company of Wyoming (2014); Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (2014).

Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project Phase I Wind Development

Carbon County, Wyoming

Proximity to Class 1 Waters and Main Stem

April 14, 2014



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Attachment E

Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

General Information			
Project Name			
NPDES Tracking No.		Location	
Date of Inspection		Start/End Time	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspector's Qualifications			
Describe present phase of construction			
Type of Inspection: <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> During storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-storm event			
Weather Information			
Has there been a storm event since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide: Storm Start Date & Time: Storm Duration (hrs): Approximate Amount of Precipitation (in):			
Weather at time of this inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Sleet <input type="checkbox"/> Fog <input type="checkbox"/> Snowing <input type="checkbox"/> High Winds <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Temperature:			
Have any discharges occurred since the last inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:			
Are there any discharges at the time of inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe:			

Site-specific BMPs

- Number the structural and non-structural BMPs identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many BMPs as necessary). Carry a copy of the numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will ensure that you are inspecting all required BMPs at your site.
- Describe corrective actions initiated, date completed, and note the person that completed the work in the Corrective Action Log.

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	BMP	BMP Installed?	BMP Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
14		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
15		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
16		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
17		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
18		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
19		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
20		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Overall Site Issues

Below are some general site issues that should be assessed during inspections. Customize this list as needed for conditions at your site.

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of any sediment deposits?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
6	Is the construction exit preventing sediment from being tracked into the street?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintenance Required?	Corrective Action Needed and Notes
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Non-Compliance

Describe any incidents of non-compliance not described above:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

Print name and title: _____

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Corrective Action Report (to be kept with correlating inspection)

The top portion of this form must be completed within 24 hours of discovering the occurrence of one of the triggering conditions for maintenance

Date of Identification		Time of Identification		Project Name	
Identified condition					
Nature of condition					
How condition was identified					
Who identified condition (name, title, phone)					

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Printed Name
Signature
Date

The bottom portion of this form must be completed within 7 calendar days of completion of the action items listed above.

Date of follow up action	Summary of follow up actions (design, installation, maintenance)
Date modifications completed	Summary of stormwater control modifications taken (attach implementation schedule to form)

Are SWPPP modification required as a result of condition identified or corrective action taken? Yes No

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Printed Name
Signature
Date

SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Project Number: _____

Project Title: _____

Operator(s): _____

As a subcontractor, you are required to comply with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for any work that you perform on-site. Any person or group who violates any condition of the SWPPP may be subject to substantial penalties or loss of contract. You are encouraged to advise each of your employees working on this project of the requirements of the SWPPP. A copy of the SWPPP is available for your review at the office trailer.

Each subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact stormwater must be identified and sign the following certification statement:

I certify under the penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the SWPPP for the above designated project and agree to follow the practices described in the SWPPP.

This certification is hereby signed in reference to the above named project:

Company: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Type of construction service to be provided: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

SWPPP Amendment No. _____

Project Name: _____

Permit Number: _____

**Certification of the
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Amendment**

“I certify under a penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is 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.”

Operator’s Signature

Date

Name and Title

Telephone Number

Attachment F

[RESERVED]

Attachment G

[RESERVED]

Attachment H

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training Log

Project Name: _____

Project Location: _____

Instructor's Name(s): _____

Instructor's Title(s): _____

Course Location: _____ Date: _____

Course Length (hours): _____

Stormwater Training Topic: *(check as appropriate)*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment and Erosion Controls | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Procedures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilization Controls | <input type="checkbox"/> Inspections/Corrective Actions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution Prevention Measures | <input type="checkbox"/> Spill Response and Good Housekeeping |

Specific Training Objective: _____

Attendee Roster: *(attach additional pages as necessary)*

No.	Name of Attendee	Company
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Attachment I

NOTICE OF INTENT



<p>Official Use Only Date received:</p>

**TO REQUEST
DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION
FOR STORM WATER FROM
LARGE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**
(Under Large Construction General Permit WYR10-0000)

- ✓ Please print or type.
- ✓ All items must be completed accurately and in their entirety or the NOI will be deemed incomplete and will be returned. A complete SWPPP must be submitted before the NOI will be processed.
- ✓ Storm water discharges are covered under the large construction general permit when the Administrator provides a letter of authorization (LOA) to the applicant (see Part 1.2.4 of the permit).
- ✓ Authorizations issued under the general permit are subject to an annual \$100 permit fee for as long as the authorization is active. See the permit for more information. There is no need to pay the fee with the application. Permit fees are invoiced after the end of the year.
- ✓ An original signature of the applicant is required. Faxes or emails cannot be accepted.

1. Sage Grouse Core Area Determination

Pursuant to the requirements of the Governor's Executive Order 2011-5, Greater Sage-Grouse Core Area Protection, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) is working with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) to minimize the impact of development on the Greater Sage-Grouse population in Wyoming. To that end, operators of large construction projects must determine if any part of the project falls within a Greater Sage-Grouse Core Area (SGCA) before applying for coverage under the Large Construction General Permit (LCGP). If any part of your project falls within a SGCA, the first point of contact for addressing sage-grouse issues is the WGFD. Coordinate with the WGFD and obtain a letter confirming consistency with the Executive Order prior to applying for coverage under the LCGP. Additional information and a map of SCGAs are available at http://deq.state.wy.us/wqd/wypdes_permitting/wypdes_storm_water/stormwater.asp.

Some part of my project does fall within a SGCA → Contact WGFD for a consultation to address sage-grouse issues and obtain a letter confirming consistency with the Executive Order. (Note that your NOI will be returned without processing until you have consulted with the WGFD and obtained a letter confirming consistency with the Executive Order.)

Some part of my project does fall within a SGCA and I have contacted the WGFD for a consultation. A letter from the WGFD confirming consistency with the Executive Order is attached.

No part of my project falls within a SCGA → No additional requirements. Complete and submit your Notice of Intent.

2. Contact Information:

Permit Applicant		
Company Name:		
Legally Responsible Person: (See Item 8 below for description)	Mr. Ms.	
Title:		
Mailing Address:		
City, State, ZIP Code:		
Telephone:		Fax:
E-mail Address:		

Local Facility Contact		Same as Applicant	
Company Name:			
Local Contact Name:	Mr. Ms.		
Title:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, ZIP Code			
Telephone:		Fax:	
E-mail Address:			

Billing Contact		Same as Applicant	
Company Name:			
Billing Contact Name:	Mr. Ms.		
Title:			
Mailing Address:			
City, State, ZIP Code			
Telephone:		Fax:	
E-mail Address:			

Assignment of Authorized Representative (optional section)			
<p>All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Administrator shall be signed by a person described in Part 10.7 of the large construction general permit or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:</p> <p>10.7.2.1 <i>The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Administrator; and</i></p> <p>10.7.2.2 <i>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.</i></p>			
Authorized name:	Mr. Ms.	Telephone #:	
Title:		E-mail address:	
OR:			
Authorized position:		Telephone #:	
Position currently held by:	Mr. Ms.	E-mail address:	

3. Project Information:

Project Name:			
Project County(ies)			
Project Location: Provide the location as either section, township and range OR a street address. For linear projects such as roads or pipelines provide the location of the endpoints.			
<i>If this is a linear project add ending location. If more space is needed attach additional sheet(s):</i>			
Latitude and longitude to the nearest 15 seconds: <i>This information is no longer optional.</i>			
If this is a WYDOT project, list project number(s) and WYDOT project engineer:			

4. Project Description:

Briefly describe the project:			
Area that your project will disturb during construction in acres:		Total disturbed area of the "larger common plan of development or sale" (if applicable):	
Date construction is planned to start:		Date "final stabilization" is expected:	

5. Receiving Waters and Municipal Storm Sewers:

Name(s) of the nearest defined drainage(s) which could receive runoff from the construction project, whether it contains water or not. Include bodies of water such as lakes and wetlands where applicable.	
Will storm water discharge from the project enter a municipal storm sewer?	Yes No
If so, what municipality?	
To what water body does the storm sewer discharge?	
Identify all water bodies that are within 2000 feet the construction site and that may receive flow from the construction site that are: 1. Listed on the state’s 303(d) report as impaired due to sediment, suspended solids or turbidity or 2. Have an approved TMDL for sediment, suspended solids or turbidity	

6. Attachments:

<u>For any project that falls partly or completely within a Sage-Grouse Core Area:</u> Provide a copy of a letter from the WGFD confirming consistency with the Executive Order STOP! NOIs will not be processed without a letter confirming consistency with the Executive Order!
<u>For all projects:</u> A complete SWPPP must be submitted with the NOI for all projects. SWPPPs may be submitted as: 1. A hard copy with this SWPPP OR ; 2. (<i>Preferred</i>) Electronically (as PDF or Microsoft Word compatible format) on a CD or DVD with the NOI or to mailto:deq-stormwater@wyo.gov . SWPPPs submitted by e-mail must include the permittee name and contact information and the project name and location. STOP! NOIs will not be processed and authorizations will not be issued without a complete SWPPP!
<u>Alternative inspection plans only.</u> Operators seeking approval for alternative inspection schedules at the beginning of their project must submit the project SWPPP <i>and proposed inspection plan</i> with their NOI. Approval for an alternative plan may also be requested later (see Part 9.5 in the permit).

7. Copy of General Permit:

Do you wish to receive a paper copy of the Large Construction General Permit?	Yes	No
<i>Those who check “no” will receive only a letter of authorization for their project.</i>		

8. 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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. In addition, I certify that I am aware of the terms and conditions of the large construction general permit and I agree to comply with those requirements.

Authorized signatories for this notice of intent are the following "legally responsible persons:"	
<i>For corporations:</i>	<i>A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.</i>
<i>For partnerships:</i>	<i>A general partner.</i>
<i>For a sole proprietorship:</i>	<i>The proprietor.</i>
<i>For a municipal, state, federal or other public facility:</i>	<i>Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.</i>

Printed Name of "Legally Responsible Person" Title

Signature of "Legally Responsible Person" Date

Section 35-11-901 of Wyoming Statutes provides that:

"Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application . . . shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day for each violation or imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, or both."

Mail or hand deliver this application to: WYPDES Storm Water Section DEQ/WQD Herschler Bldg. - 4W 122 West 25th Street Cheyenne, WY 82002	DEQ use only:	
	Outfall:	SW
	River Basin:	
	Stream Class:	
	City Code:	
	Basin Code:	
	HUC:	

NOTICE OF TRANSFER AND ACCEPTANCE



Official Use Only
Date received:

OF TERMS OF AN AUTHORIZATION UNDER THE **LARGE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES**

1) To be completed by the NEW permittee:

I hereby accept transfer of this Wyoming Discharge Permit Authorization No. **WYR10-**____ _ . I have reviewed the terms and conditions of the large construction general permit for storm water discharges and hereby assume and agree to pay, perform and discharge the obligations of said permit. I have also reviewed the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for this project and will amend the SWPPP as necessary (see Part 7 of the general permit for requirements). This transfer will be (was) effective on: _____

Name of construction project _____ County _____

Quarter/Quarter: _____ Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____

OR

Street Address: _____

City, State and Zip Code: _____

The **NEW** permittee is:

Company Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State and Zip Code: _____

Phone No.: _____ Fax: _____

Local Contact (familiar with facility): _____

Title _____ Phone Number _____

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein, and based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

Signature of Permit Applicant (Legally Responsible Party – see next page)

Date Signed

Name (printed)

Title

2) To be completed by the Previous permittee:

As previous permittee, I hereby agree to the transfer of the permit referenced above and authorization and all responsibilities thereof.

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State and Zip Code: _____

Phone No.: _____ Fax No.: _____

_____ Signature of Permit Applicant (Legally Responsible Party – see below)	_____ Date Signed
_____ Name (printed)	_____ Title

Return this form to the Department of Environmental Quality at the address below within 14 days of the transfer:

Section 35-11-901 of Wyoming Statutes provides that: "Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, . . . shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day for each violation or imprisoned for not more than one year or both."

Upon completion mail this notice to:

WYPDES Storm Water Section
DEQ/WQD
122 West 25th Street
Herschler Building - 4 W
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Authorized signatories for this Notice of Transfer and Acceptance are the following:	
<i>For corporations:</i>	<i>A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.</i>
<i>For partnerships:</i>	<i>A general partner.</i>
<i>For a sole proprietorship:</i>	<i>The proprietor.</i>
<i>For a municipal, state, federal or other public facility:</i>	<i>Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.</i>

NOTICE of TERMINATION
for projects covered under the
Large Construction
General Permit



Official Use Only
Date received:

Use this form to terminate coverage under the Large Construction General Permit for storm water discharges (WYR10-0000). Do **not** use this form to transfer permit coverage to another operator.

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the company, individual, or organization which received authorization to discharge storm water under the general storm water permit for large construction activities:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

2. Authorization number assigned to this project: WYR10- _____
If this is a WYDOT highway project, list project number(s): _____

3. Project name and address or legal description of the location of the construction activity for which the original notice of intent (NOI) was filed:

Quarter/ quarter Section Township Range:

County: _____

4. Describe the condition of the permitted site. Is it revegetated, built over, paved over, other? See Part 5 of the permit for a description of when coverage may be terminated.

5. Certification:

I certify under penalty of law that for the construction project and permit described above, disturbed soils have been finally stabilized, as defined in Part 2.8. (or as modified in Part 5.3), to the extent necessary to ensure that storm water runoff from the site will not cause violation of Wyoming water quality standards (Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations).

I understand that by submitting this notice I am terminating coverage under Wyoming's Large Construction General Permit (WYR10-0000) for storm water discharges. I also understand that if, at a later date, it is determined that the site was inadequately reclaimed, I may be liable for discharging pollutants without a permit.

Printed Name of Person Signing

Title

Signature

Date

Telephone

Authorized signatories for this notice of termination are the following:	
<i>For corporations:</i>	<i>A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.</i>
<i>For partnerships:</i>	<i>A general partner.</i>
<i>For a sole proprietorship:</i>	<i>The proprietor.</i>
<i>For a municipal, state, federal or other public facility:</i>	<i>Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.</i>

Section 35-11-901 of Wyoming Statutes provides that: "Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, . . . shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day for each violation or imprisoned for not more than one year or both."

Upon completion mail or hand deliver this notice to:

WYPDES Storm Water Section
DEQ/WQD
122 West 25th Street
Herschler Building - 4 W
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Attachment J

[RESERVED]

Attachment K

[RESERVED]