NM1 - __67___

PART 36 PERMIT APPLICATION

Volume 2

3 of 3

Revised Application

October 23, 2019

Attachment F

Leachate Pipe Design Calculations

TERRACON CONSULTANTS, INC.			
CALCULATIONS BY:	Michael Bradford, P.E.	**DATE:**	4/19/2019
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FACILITY: South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility			
PROJECT: 35187378 - Permit Application			
CLIENT: NGL Waste Services, LLC			

LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE DESIGN

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of these calculations is to evaluate the performance of the leachate collection system proposed design at the South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility in Lea County, New Mexico. The function of the leachate collection system is to convey leachate that is collected in the drainage layer to the leachate collection sump. In order for the system to be effective, it has to convey this liquids and withstand the loads that will be applied from the overlying waste.

PIPE SIZE:

In the design of a leachate collection pipe, the capacity of the proposed pipe should be greater than the flow rate estimated from the HELP Model. The required flow rate used to determine the pipe size can be calculated using the following equation:

$$Q_{reqd} = q_{max} \times A_{cell}$$

Where:

Qreqd = required leachate leachate flow rate (ft^3/sec)
qmax = maximum unit area leachate production, (in/day (from HELP Model))
Acell = cell area served by a leachate collection, (Acres)

Cell E-6 is the largest cell at the Landfill. The following calculations use the geometry of this cell.

qmax =	0.208	**in/acre/day**
Acell =	9.68	**acres**
Qreqd =	**0.084**	**ft^3/sec**

Once the required leachate flow rate, pipe slope, and material of the pipe are known, the size of pipe can be determined by a trial-and-error procedure using Manning's equation. To determine the suitable pipe size, a pipe size is assumed first to calculate the flow rate using Manning's equation The calculated flow rate from Manning's equation must be greater than or equal to the required leachate flow rate. Manning's Equation (in U.S. Units) is as follows:

$$Q = (1.486*A*rh^{2/3}*S^{1/2})/n$$

Where:

Q = flow rate of pipe (ft^3/sec)
n = Manning's roughness coefficient (+/- 0.011 for HDPE pipe)
A = Area in flow (ft^2)
S = slope of the pipe (%)
rh = hydraulic radius (in)

Header Line Pipe Selected :

6" diameter SDR 17 HDPE Pipe

STEP 1: CALCULATE AREA OF PIPE

$$A = \pi*Di^2 / 4$$

Where:

A = area of flow (in^2)
Di = inside diameter of pipe (in)

$$\underline{Di = Do - 2t}$$

Where:

Do = Outside Diameter of Pipe (in)
t = wall thickness (in)

$$\underline{t = Do/SDR}$$

Where:

SDR = Outside Diameter of Pipe

Do =	6.625	**inches**
SDR =	17	
t =	**0.390**	**inches**
Di =	**5.85**	**inches**
A =	**0.186**	**ft^2**

STEP 2: CALCULATE HYDRAULIC RADIUS

$$\underline{rh = Di / 4}$$

Where:

rh = hydraulic radius of pipe (in)
Di = inside diameter of pipe (in)

Di =	5.85	**inches**
rh =	**1.46**	**inches**

STEP 3: CALCULATE FLOW RATE

$$Q = (1.486*A*rh^{2/3}*S^{1/2})/n$$

A =	0.186	**ft^2**
rh =	1.46	**inches**
S =	0.01	**ft/ft**
n =	0.011	**for Smooth HDPE Pipe**
Q =	**0.62**	**ft^3/sec**
Qreqd =	**0.084**	**ft^3/sec**
FS =	**7.32**	

Because Q is greater than Qreqd,. a 6" diameter SDR 17 HDPE pipe is adequate to convey the expected peak leachate flow conditions.

PIPE PERFORATIONS:

The most important parameter for determining the size and distribution of slots or perforations in the leachate collection pipes is the maximum leachate inflow per unit length of pipe. The maximum leachate inflow per unit length of pipe, which mainly depends on the maximum unit area of leachate production and the maximum servicing unit area per foot of pipe can be calculated from the equation:

$$Qin = qmax \times Aunit$$

Where:

Qin = maximum leachate inflow per unit length of pipe, (ft^3/sec/ft)

qmax = maximum unit area leachate production, (ft^3/sec/ft^2)

STEP 1: CALCULATE MAXIMUM UNIT AREA

$$Aunit = Lhmax \times dw$$

Where:

LHmax = Sum of drainage lengths on both sides of pipe for the largest cell

dw = unit width at the area of the maximum horizontal distance of leachate flow

LHmax =	366.00	**feet**
dw	1	**feet**
Aunit	**366.00**	**ft^2**

STEP 2: CALCULATE MAXIMUM LEACHATE INFLOW

$$Qin = qmax \times Aunit$$

Aunit	366.00	**ft^2**
qmax	1.467E-06	**$ft^3/sec/ft^2$**
Qin	**5.369E-04**	**ft^3/sec**

STEP 3: CACULATE INFLOW CAPACITY OF EACH ORFICE

The inflow capacity per orifice can be calculated from the Bernoulli equation based on the size of the orifice as follows:

$$Qb = C \times Ab \times (2 \times g \times dh)^{0.5}$$

Where:

Qb = inflow capacity per orifice (or slot) (ft^3/sec)
C = discharge coefficient (use 0.62)
Ab = cross-sectional area of a slot or hole on the selected perforated pipe
g = gravitational constant (use 32.2 ft/sec^2)
dh = liquid head (in)

STEP 4: CALCULATE CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF ORFICE

$$Ab = \pi \times dhole^2 / 4$$

A 3/8 inch orifice was chosen for the perforation size

Where:

Ab = cross sectional area of orifice (in^2)
dhole = perforation size (in)

dhole =	**0.375**	**inches**
Ab =	**7.670E-04**	**ft^2**

STEP 5: CALCULATE INFLOW CAPACITY OF EACH ORFICE

C=	0.62	**ft^2**
Ab=	7.670E-04	**inches**
g =	32.2	**ft/sec^2**
dh =	1	**ft**
Qb =	**3.816E-03**	**$ft^{3/}sec$**

Once the maximum leachate inflow rate per unit length of pipe and the inflow capacity per opening are known, the number of the perforated holes per unit length of pipe can be calculated using the equation:

$$N = Qin/Qb$$

Where:

N = number of perforations per foot of pipe

Qin=	5.37E-04	**$ft^{3/}sec$**
Qb=	3.816E-03	**$ft^{3/}sec$**
N =	**0.141**	**holes per foot of pipe**

STEP 5: SPACING OF HOLE PATTERN ALONG PIPE

Assuming 3 holes at each location spaced around the circumference at 120 degrees would result in a hole spacing of:

SP = 3/N

Where:

SP = number of perforations per X feet of pipe

SP =	**21**

A perforation every 14 feet would be sufficient. A spacing of less than 14 feet is acceptable. Although 3 holes spaced on a 120 degree off-set would allow for one line of perforations every 60 feet, the standard perforation pattern is 3 perforations every foot that is offset by 6 inches (See Permit Drawings for the typical leachate collection piping perforations).

Gravel Bedding Materials Around Perforated Piping:

When perforated pipes are bedded in gravel, no unplugged ends should be used. In addition, the gravel bedding should be coarse enough not to enter the holes (or slots). The USEPA (1983) recommends that the 85% particle size for the gravel be greater then the hole size by a factor F. The F factor varies from 1.2 to 2.0. A factor of 1.5 was chosen for the proposed Landfill. When specifying gravel bedding materials for cell construction, the following gradation criteria should be considered:

dhole=	0.375	**inches**
F=	1.5	
d85 =	**0.563**	**inches**

Therefore the d85 for the gravel bedding should be 0.563 inches or greater.

DEFORMATION AND STABILITY OF LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE:

All components of the leachate collection and removal system must have sufficient strength to support the weight of the overlying waste, cover system, and post-closure loadings, as well as the stresses from operating equipment. The component that is the most vulnerable to compressive strength failure is the drainage layer piping. Leachate collection and removal system piping can fail by excessive deflection, which may lead to buckling or collapsing.

RING DEFLECTION:

Ring deflection occurs when large vertical pressures are applied to the pipe/gravel bedding

systems. Ring deflection is a horizontal over-deflection that results in a reversal of the curvature of the pipe wall. The following formula, commonly known as the Modified Iowa formula, can be used to estimate ring deflection (Spangler and Handy, 1973; Moser, 1990).

$$DX = (DL*K*Wc*r3\ ) / (E*I+0.061*E'*r3)$$

Where:

DX = horizontal deflection, in
K = bedding constant (assume 0.1) (Qian et al)
DL= deflection lag factor (assume 1) (Qian Et al)
Wc = vertical load per unit length of pipe, lb/in^2
r = mean radius of the pipe (in)
E = elastic modulus of the pipe material (psi)(see attached worksheet)
I = moment of inertia of the pipe wall per unit length in^4/in
t = thickness of pipe, in
E' = soil reaction modulus (psi)

Based on guidance from Chevron (1993), an allowable ring deflection of 7% is acceptable.

STEP 1: STRESS PER UNIT LENGTH OF PIPE

$$\sigma vl = \Sigma\ Dl \times \gamma l$$

σvl =vertical load on pipe (psf)
Dl = depth of layer (ft)
γl = unit weight of layer (pcf)

Layer	γl	Dl	γl x Dl
	(pcf)	(ft)	(psf)
1	120	2	240
2	100	78	7800
3	120	2.5	300
		σvl =	8340

psf

STEP 2: CALCULATE VERTICAL LOAD

$$Wc = \sigma vl * Do$$

σvl =	57.92	**psi**
Do=	6.625	**in**
Wc=	**383.70**	**lb/in**

STEP 3: **CALCULATE MEAN RADIUS OF PIPE**

$$Rm = (Do-t)/2$$

Where:

Rm = Mean radius of pipe (in)

Do=	6.625	**inches**
t=	0.390	**inches**
Rm =	**3.118**	**inches**

STEP 4: **CALCULATE MOMENT OF INERTIA OF PIPE**

$$I = t^3/12$$

t=	0.39	**inches**
I =	**0.00493**	**inches**

STEP 5: **CALCULATE RING DEFLECTION**

DX = (DL*K*Wc*r3) / (E*I+0.061*E'*r3)

DL=	1.00	
K=	0.10	
Wc=	383.70	**psf**
r=	3.12	**inches**
E=	23,000.00	**psi**
I=	0.00	**in^4/in**
E'	3,000.00	**psi**
Dx =	**0.20547**	**inches**
ΔDx =	**3.10**	Ring deflection is acceptable

WALL BUCKLING:

Wall buckling can occur because of insufficient pipe stiffness. Mosher (1990) noted that as the higher the SDR (more flexible) the more unstable the wall structure will be in resisting buckling. Meyerhof and Baike (1963) develop the following formula for estimating the critical buckling pressure in a circular conduit.

$$\mathbf{Pcr = 2 *[(E'/(1-\mu^2))*(E*I/r^3)]^{0.5}}$$

Where:

Pcr = critical buckling pressure (lb/in)
μ = poissons ratio of pipe material
E'= soil reaction modulus ($lb/in^{2)}$
E = elastic modulus of the pipe material (lb/in^2)
I = moment of inertia of the pipe wall per unit length (in^4/in)
r = mean radius of the pipe (in)

STEP 1: CALCULATE ACTUAL VERTICAL STRESS

$$\mathbf{Ptp = WC/Do}$$

Ptp= actual vertical stress on pipe (psf)

STEP 2: **STRESS PER UNIT LENGTH OF PIPE**

$$Pcr = 2 * [(E'/(1-\mu^2)) * (E*I/r^3)]^{0.5}$$

E'	3,000.00	**psi**
μ=	0.30	
E=	23,000.00	**psi**
r=	3.12	**inches**
I=	0.004932	**inches**
Pcr =	**222.18**	**lb/in^2**
Ptp =	**57.92**	**lb/in^2**
FS =	**4**	Pipe critical buckling has a suitable factor of safety

WALL CRUSHING:

When external pressures exceed the compressive strength of the pipe wall crushing will occur. The factor safety against wall crushing can estimated by the following equation:

$$FSwc = 2 * \sigma y / ((SDR - 1) * \sigma max)$$

Where:

FSwc = Factor of safety against wall crushing
σy = compressive yield strength of pipe (psi)
σmax= maximum stress applied to the pipe (psi)
SDR = standard dimension ratio of the pipe

σy =	230400	**psi**
SDR =	17	
σmax =	8340	

FSwc =	**3.45**	Pipe wall crushing has a suitable factor of safety

EXCESSIVE BENDING STRAIN:

A pipe will deflect under external loading. As a result of this deflection bending strains are induced in the pipe. These strains can be calculated by the following equation (Mosher 1990):

$$\acute{\varepsilon}b = fd * t * \Delta y / Do^2$$

Where:

έb =Bending Strain %
***f*d** = deformation shape factor (assume 6)
Δy = vertical deflection (in)
Do = outside diameter of pipe

***f*d =**	6
Do =	6.625
t =	0.39
Δy =	0.21
έb =	**1.09**

Chevron (1994) recommends a maximum allowable bending strain between 1.5 to 2.25% for fd=6 depending on the quality of bedding around the pipe. This pipe has been designed for the worst case scenerio, therfore a bending strain of 1.09 %, which is less than the maximum allowable, is acceptable.

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LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE DESIGN

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proposed design at the Landfill. The function of the leachate collection system is to convey
leachate that is collected in the drainage layer to the leachate collection sump. In order to fo
system to be effective, it has to be convey these liquids and withstand the loads that will be
from the overlying waste.

PIPE SIZE:

In the design of a leachate collection pipe, the capacity of the proposed pipe should be grea
than the flow rate estimated from the HELP Model. The required flow rate used to determine
pipe size can be calculated using the following equation:

$$Q_{reqd} = q_{max} \times A_{cell}$$

Where:

Qreqd = required leachate leachate flow rate (ft^3/sec)
qmax = maximum unit area leachate production, (in/day (from HELP Model))
Acell = cell area served by a leachate collection, (Acres)

The following calculations use the geometry of this cell.

qmax =	0.479	**in/day**
Acell =	10	**acres**
Qreqd =	**0.201**	**ft^3/sec**

Once the required leachate flow rate, pipe slope, and material of the pipe are known, the siz
pipe can be determined by a trial-and-error procedure using Manning's equation. To determ
suitable pipe size, a pipe size is assumed first to calculate the flow rate using Manning's equ
The calculated flow rate from Manning's equation must be greater than or equal to the requi
leachate flow rate. Manning's Equation (in U.S. Units) is as follows:

$$Q = (1.486*A*rh^{2/3}*S^{1/2})/n$$

Where:

Q = flow rate of pipe (ft^3/sec)
n = Manning's roughness coefficient (+/- 0.011 for HDPE pipe)
A = Area in flow (ft^2)
S = slope of the pipe (%)
rh = hydraulic radius (in)

Header Line Pipe Selected :

6" diameter SDR 17 HDPE Pipe

STEP 1: CALCULATE AREA OF PIPE

$$A = \pi*Di^2 / 4$$

Where:

A = area of flow (in^2)
Di = inside diameter of pipe (in)

Di = Do - 2t

Where:

Do = Outside Diameter of Pipe (in)
t = wall thickness (in)

t = Do/SDR

Where:

SDR = Outside Diameter of Pipe

Do =	6.625	**inches**
SDR =	17	
t =	**0.390**	**inches**
Di =	**5.85**	**inches**
A =	**0.186**	**ft^2**

STEP 2: CALCULATE HYDRAULIC RADIUS

rh = Di / 4

Where:

rh = hydraulic radius of pipe (in)
Di = inside diameter of pipe (in)

Di =	5.85	**inches**
rh =	**1.46**	**inches**

STEP 3: **CALCULATE FLOW RATE**

$$Q = (1.486*A*rh^{2/3}*S^{1/2})/n$$

A =	0.186	**ft^2**
rh =	1.46	**inches**
S =	0.02	**ft/ft**
n =	0.011	**for Smooth HDPE Pipe**
Q =	**0.87**	**ft^3/sec**
Qreqd =	**0.201**	**ft^3/sec**
FS =	**4.35**	

Because Q is greater than Qreqd,. a 6" diameter SDR 17 HDPE pipe is adequate to convey the expected peak leachate flow conditions.

PIPE PERFORATIONS:

The most important parameter for determining the size and distribution of slots or perforatio leachate collection pipes is the maximum leachate inflow per unit length of pipe. The maxim leachate inflow per unit length of pipe, which mainly depends on the maximum unit area of production and the maxmum servicing unit area per foot of pipe can be calculated from the

Qin = qmax x Aunit

Where:

Qin = maximum leachate inflow per unit length of pipe, (ft^3/sec/ft)

qmax = maximum unit area leachate production, (ft^3/sec/ft^2)

STEP 1: **CALCULATE MAXIMUM UNIT AREA**

Aunit = Lhmax x dw

Where:

LHmax = Sum of drainage lengths on both sides of pipe for the largest c
dw = unit width at the area of the maximum horizontal distance of leacha

LHmax =	434.00	**feet**
dw	1	**feet**
Aunit	**434.00**	**ft^2**

STEP 2: CALCULATE MAXIMUM LEACHATE INFLOW

$$Qin = qmax \times Aunit$$

Aunit	434.00	**ft^2**
qmax	4.616E-07	**ft/sec**
Qin	**2.003E-04**	**ft^3/sec**

STEP 3: CACULATE INFLOW CAPACITY OF EACH ORFICE

The inflow capacity per orifice can be calculated from the Bernouli equation based on the size of the orfice as follows:

$$Qb = C \times Ab \times (2 \times g \times dh)^{0.5}$$

Where:

Qb = inflow capacity per orifice (or slot) (ft^3/sec)
C = discharge coefficient (use 0.62)
Ab = cross-sectional area of a slot or hole on the selected perforated pip
g = gravitational constant (use 32.2 ft/sec^2)
dh = liquid head (in)

STEP 4: **CALCULATE CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF ORFICE**

$$Ab = \pi \times dhole^2 / 4$$

A 3/8 inch orifice was choosen for the perforation size

Where:

Ab = cross sectional area of orfice (in^2)
dhole = perforation size (in)

dhole =	**0.375**	**inches**
Ab =	**7.670E-04**	**ft^2**

STEP 5: **CALCULATE INFLOW CAPACITY OF EACH ORFICE**

C=	0.62	**ft^2**
Ab=	7.670E-04	**inches**
g =	32.2	**ft/sec^2**
dh =	1	**ft**
Qb =	**3.816E-03**	**$ft^{3/}sec$**

Once the maximum leachate inflow rate per unit length of pipe and the inflow capacity per o
are known, the number of the perforated holes per unit length of pipe can be calculated usin
equation:

$$N = Qin/Qb$$

Where:

N = number of perforations per foot of pipe

Qin=	2.00E-04	**$ft^{3/}sec$**
Qb=	3.816E-03	**$ft^{3/}sec$**
N =	**0.052**	**holes per foot of pipe**

STEP 5: SPACING OF HOLE PATTERN ALONG PIPE

Assuming 3 holes at each location spaced around the circumference at 120 degrees would
a hole spacing of:

SP = 1.3/N

Where:

SP = number of perforations per foot of pipe

SP =	**24.764**	**1 hole per every X feet of**

A perforation every 25 feet would be sufficient. A spacing is less than 25 is acceptable.

Gravel Bedding Materials Around Perforated Piping:

When perforated pipes are bedded in gravel, no unplugged ends should be used. In additio
gravel bedding should be coarse enough not to enter the holes (or slots). The USEPA (1983
recommends that the 85% particle size for the gravel be greater then the holesize by a facto
The F factor varies from 1.2 to 2.0 A factor of 1.5 was chosen for the Landfill. When
specifying gravel bedding materials for cell construction, the following gradation criteria shou
considered:

dhole=	0.375	**inches**
F=	1.5	
d85 =	**0.563**	**inches**

Therefore the d85 for the gravel bedding should be 0.563 inches or greater.

DEFORMATION AND STABILITY OF LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE:

All components of the leachate collection and removal system must have sufficient strength
support the weight of the overlying waste, cover system, and post-closure loadings, as well a
stresses from operating equipment. The componentthat is the most vulnerable to compress
strength failure is the drainage layer piping. Leachate collection and removal system piping
fail by excessive deflection, which may lead to buckling or collapsing.

RING DEFLECTION:

Ring deflection occurs when large vertical pressures are applied to the pipe/gravel bedding systems. Ring deflection is a horizontal over-deflection that results in a reversal of the curvature of the pipe wall. The following formula, commomly known as the Modified Iowa formula, can be used to estimate ring deflection (Spangler and Handy, 1973; Moser, 1990).

$$DX = (DL*K*Wc*r3\ ) / (E*I+0.061*E'*r3)$$

Where:

DX = horizontal deflection, in
K = bedding constant (assume 0.1) (Qian et al)
DL= deflection lag factor (assume 1) (Qian Et al)
Wc = vertical load per unit length of pipe, lb/in^2
r = mean radius of the pipe (in)
E = elastic modulus of the pipe material (psi)(see attached worksheet)
I = moment of inertia of the pipe wall per unit length in^4/in
t = thickness of pipe, in
E' = soil reaction modulus (psi)

Based on guidance from Chevron (1993), an allowable ring deflection of 7% is acceptable.

STEP 1: STRESS PER UNIT LENGTH OF PIPE

$$\sigma vl = \Sigma\ Dl \times \gamma l$$

σvl =vertical load on pipe (psf)
Dl = depth of layer (ft)
γl = unit weight of layer (pcf)

Layer	γl	Dl	γl x Dl
	(pcf)	(ft)	(psf)
1	120	3	360
2	70	90	6300
3	120	1	120
		σvl =	6780

psf

STEP 2: **CALCULATE VERTICAL LOAD**

$$Wc = \sigma vl * Do$$

σvl =	47.08	**psi**
Do=	6.625	**in**
Wc=	**311.93**	**lb/in**

STEP 3: **CALCULATE MEAN RADIUS OF PIPE**

$$Rm = (Do-t)/2$$

Where:

Rm = Mean radius of pipe (in)

Do=	6.625	**inches**
t=	0.390	**inches**
Rm =	**3.118**	**inches**

STEP 4: **CALCULATE MOMENT OF INERTIA OF PIPE**

$$I = t^3/12$$

t=	0.39	**inches**
I =	**0.00493**	**inches**

STEP 5: CALCULATE RING DEFLECTION

$$DX = (DL*K*Wc*r3\ ) / (E*I+0.061*E'*r3)$$

DL=	1.00	
K=	0.10	
Wc=	311.93	**psf**
r=	3.12	**inches**
E=	23,000.00	**psi**
I=	0.00	**in^4/in**
E'	3,000.00	**psi**
Dx =	**0.16704**	**inches**
ΔDx =	**2.52**	Ring deflection is acceptabl

WALL BUCKLING:

Wall buckling can occur because of insufficient pipe stiffness. Mosher (1990) noted that as the higher the SDR (more flexible) the more unstable the wall structure will be in resisting buckling. Meyerhof and Baike (1963) develop the following formula for estimating the critical buckling presure in a circular conduit.

$$Pcr = 2 *[(E'/(1-\mu^2))*(E*I/r^3)]^{0.5}$$

Where:

Pcr = critical buckling pressure (lb/in)
μ = poissons ratio of pipe material
E'= soil reaction modulus ($lb/in^{2)}$
E = elastic modulus of the pipe material (lb/in^2)
I = moment of inertia of the pipe wall per unit length (in^4/in)
r = mean radius of the pipe (in)

STEP 1: **CACAULATE ACTUAL VERTICAL STRESS**

$$Ptp = WC/Do$$

Ptp= actual vertical stress on pipe (psf)

STEP 2: **STRESS PER UNIT LENGTH OF PIPE**

$$Pcr = 2 *[(E'/(1-\mu^2))*(E*I/r^3)]^{0.5}$$

E'	3,000.00	**psi**
μ=	0.30	
E=	23,000.00	**psi**
r=	3.12	**inches**
I=	0.004932	**inches**
Pcr =	**222.18**	**lb/in^2**
Ptp =	**47.08**	**lb/in^2**
FS =	**5**	Pipe critical buckling has a s factor of safety

WALL CRUSHING:

When external pressures exceed the compressive streength of the pipe wall crushing will occur. The factor safety agains wall crushing can estimated by the following equation:

$$FSwc = 2 *\sigma y / ((SDR - 1)*\sigma max)$$

Where:

FSwc = Factor of safety against wall crushing
σy = compressive yied strength of pipe (psi)
σmax= maximum stress applied to the pipe (psi)
SDR = standard dimension ratio of the pipe

σy =	230400	**psi**
SDR =	17	
σmax =	6780	
FSwc =	**4.25**	Pipe wall crushing has a su factor of safety

EXCESSIVE BENDING STRAIN:

A pipe will deflect under external loading. As a result of this deflection bending strains are induced in the pipe. These strains can be calculated by the following equation (Mosher 199(

$$\acute{\varepsilon}b = fd * t * \Delta y / Do^2$$

Where:

έb =Bending Strain %
***f*d** = deformation shape factor (assume 6)
Δy = vertical deflection (in)
Do = outside diameter of pipe

***f*d =**	6
Do =	6.625
t =	0.39
Δy =	0.17
έb =	**0.89**

Chevron (1994) reccomends an allowable bending strain between 1.5 to 2.25% for *f*d = 6
Therefore bending strain is acceptable.

Attachment G

Slope Stability Analysis

Slope Stability Analysis

South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility
Lea County, New Mexico

October 2019
Project No. 35187378

Prepared for:

NGL Waste Services, LLC
3773 Cherry Creek Dr., Suite 1000
Denver, CO 80209
303-815-1010

Prepared by:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Terracon has completed Stability analyses for the proposed NGL Waste Services, LLC (NGL) South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility (Facility) located in Lea County, New Mexico. The main purpose of this report is to present a slope stability analyses for the critical cross-sections located in the landfill for the final cover system, the top of waste, the top of protective cover, and the top of geosynthetic layer of the base liner system.

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Project Description

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Site layout	See **EXHIBIT A**, **FIGURE A-1**, Site Layout Plan
Critical Cross Sections	See **EXHIBIT B**, **FIGURE B-1**, North and East Cross Section

2.2 Site Location and Description

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Location	The facility is in Lea County, New Mexico
Existing improvements	Greenfield Facility - add Surface Waste Management System
Current ground cover	--

3.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

3.1 Typical Profile

The subsurface information and the laboratory test results used in Terracon's analysis were obtained from the documents 'Terracon GeoReport" dated January 25, 2019. The subsurface profile is typically comprised of silty sand, poorly graded sands, caliche lenses, and sandstone. The borings were terminated at 165 feet below ground surface with no groundwater encountered.

4.0 CRITICAL SECTIONS AND LINER CONFIGURATIONS

Two critical cross sections were analyzed as part of this slope stability analysis. The locations of the cross-sections are shown on **FIGURE B-1** attached in **EXHIBIT B**. The cross-sections were selected because they represented the landfill's maximum height of the waste and the steepest slope of the fill. The top and the bottom liner configurations are summarized below.

Configuration No. 1	
Final Cover System (From top to bottom)	• 12” Thick Vegetation Layer • 26” Thick Barrier Layer • 12” Thick Intermediate Soil Layer
Bottom Liner System (From top to bottom)	• 2’ Thick Protective Cover Layer • Double-Sided Geocomposite • 60-mil Double Sided Textured HDPE Liner • Double-Sided Geocomposite • 60-mil Double Sided Textured HDPE Liner • Reinforced Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) • 6” Prepared Subgrade

4.1 Material Properties

Table 4.1 below presents the strength parameters used for the slope stability analyses for all the conditions analyzed (effective stress). These parameters were selected based on review of the subsurface data and laboratory tests were obtained from the document ‘Terracon GeoReport” dated January 25, 2019 and on our experience with similar soils and materials where test results were not available for site-specific materials.

Table 4.1 Material Properties Summary

Soil/Material Type	Unit Weight	Effective Strength Parameters	
	(pcf)	C (psf)	ϕ (degrees)
60 mil textured HDPE	60	25	21
Compacted Subgrade	120	100	23
Double Sided Geocomposite	40	100	17
Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	120	0	26
Protective Cover	110	0	23
Reinforced GCL	60	25	21
Vegetated Soil Layer	100	100	15
Waste	70	0	28

5.0 ANALYSIS SUMMARY

5.1 General Discussion

The computer program SLOPE/W® 2018 (R2) developed by Geo-Slope International was used to evaluate stability of the landfill. This program has several methods available that allow the user

to model both circular and block-type failure surfaces (modes). The stability analysis is typically characterized by its calculated factor of safety against failure. The factor of safety may be generally defined as the ratio of the resisting forces to the driving forces. A factor of safety of 1.0 indicates the resisting forces are in equilibrium with the driving forces; therefore, the higher the safety factor, the more stable the slope. Further discussion of the trial failure modes that were analyzed is provided below.

In the program SLOPE/W®, the Morgenstern-Price method with half-sine function was selected to calculate the factor of safety. The Morgenstern-Price method is similar to the Spencer method but allows for various user-specified interslice force functions. The block method function was specified to locate the critical slip surface, and then optimization of the failure plane was performed by the software to "probe" the possibility of a lower safety factor. The soil parameters used for this project are in the **Table 4.1**. The safety factor is shown on the respective cross-section and in the adjoining SLOPE/W analysis in **EXHIBIT C**.

5.2 Results of Static Analyses

The stability analyses were performed by inputting shear strength, friction angles, and unit weight parameters into SLOPE/W®. The long-term stability conditions were considered for these analyses. Figures showing the failure plane and the corresponding factor of safety are presented in **EXHIBIT C**. The factor of safety shown on the graphical plot corresponds to the optimized failure surface.

5.2.1 Stability of the South Ranch Facility

Stability analyses were performed for the final cover system, the top of waste, the top of protective cover, and the top of geosynthetic layer for North and East cross sections. The cross-sections for the landfill were taken at the critical sections. A circular failure was used to describe the lowest factors of safety for the waste stability. **Table 5.1** below summarizes the results of the slope stability analysis for the different phases of construction.

Table 5.1 Final Fill Slope Stability Summary
Final Cover Slope

Cross Section	Calculated Factor of Safety	Minimum Factor of Safety
North (circular)	2.1	1.5
East (circular)	2.2	1.5

Top of Waste Slope

Cross Section	Calculated Factor of Safety	Minimum Factor of Safety
North (circular)	2.1	1.5
East (circular)	2.1	1.5

As noted in **Table 5.1,** the calculated factors of safety for the proposed configurations exceeded the minimum allowable factor of safety established.

The South Ranch Facility is not located in a seismic impact zone since the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified material at the facility is less than 0.1g (See **EXHIBIT D**). Therefore, a seismic analysis is not required.

A stability run was also performed to confirm the factor of safety for the interim conditions when the landfill has the protective cover in place and with the geosynthetic layers prior to placing the protective cover in **EXHIBIT C**. Table 5.2 summarizes the stability of the cut slopes in relation to the base liner system

Table 5.2 Cut Slope and Base Liner Stability Summary
Top of Protective Cover Slope

Cross Section	Calculated Factor of Safety	Minimum Factor of Safety
North (circular)	10.4	1.5
East (circular)	1.6	1.5

Top of Cover Slope

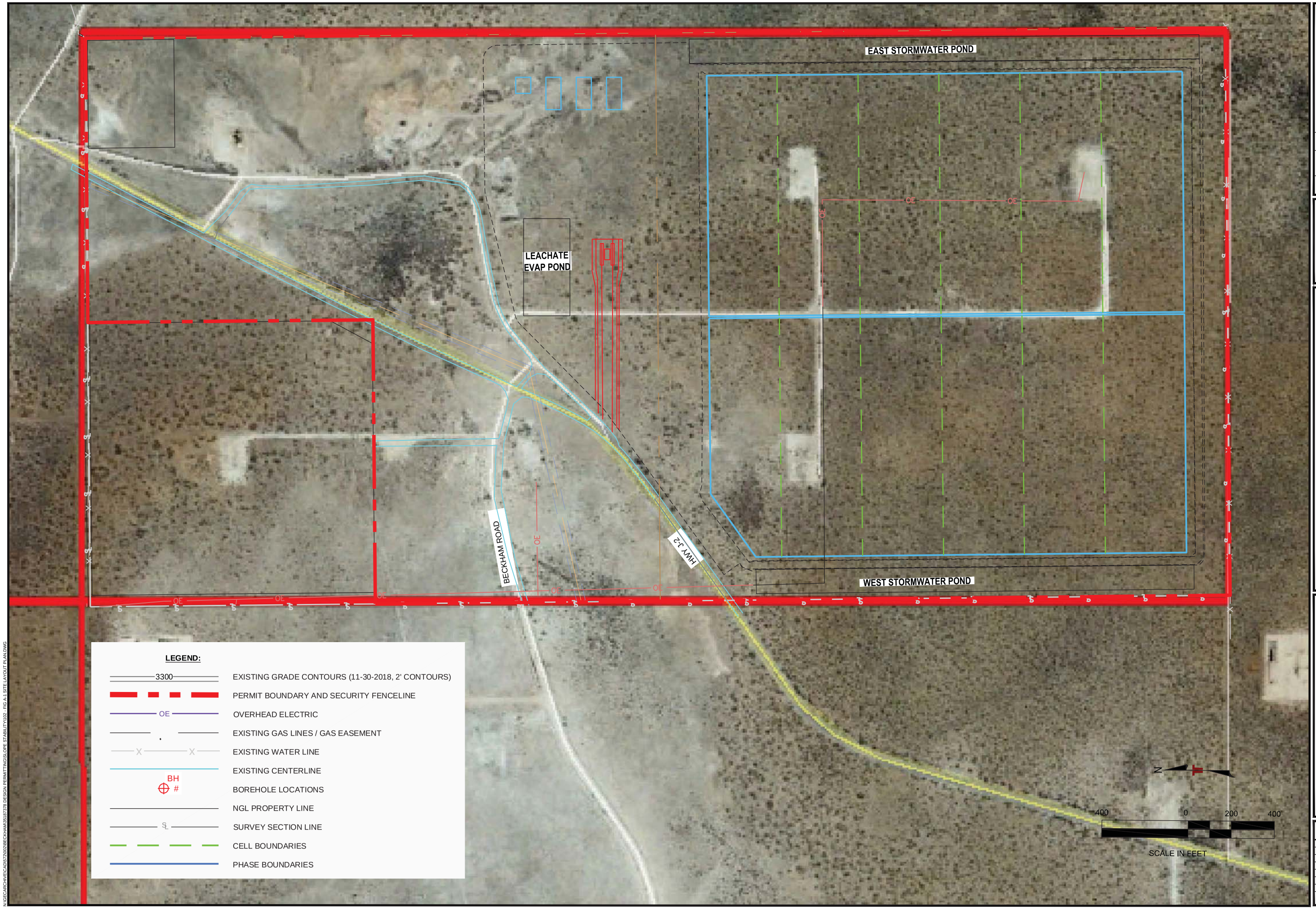
Cross Section	Calculated Factor of Safety	Minimum Factor of Safety
North (circular)	2.13	1.5
East (circular)	2.17	1.5

6.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

The analyses and any recommendations presented in this report are based upon the subsurface information obtained from the report prepared by Terracon GeoReport" dated January 25, 2019 and from other information discussed in this report. This report does not reflect variations that may occur due to the modifying effects of construction or weather. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until during or after construction. If variations appear, we should be immediately notified so that further evaluation and supplemental recommendations can be provided. Provisions to verify strength of utilized soil and geosynthetic materials and interfaces may be added as part of the construction quality assurance process as applicable.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices. No warranties, express or implied, are intended or made. Site safety, excavation support, and dewatering requirements are the responsibility of others. If changes in the nature, design, or location of the project as outlined in this report are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless Terracon reviews the changes and either verifies or modifies the conclusions of this report in writing.

EXHIBIT A
LOCATION DIAGRAM



REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

SITE LAYOUT PLAN

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

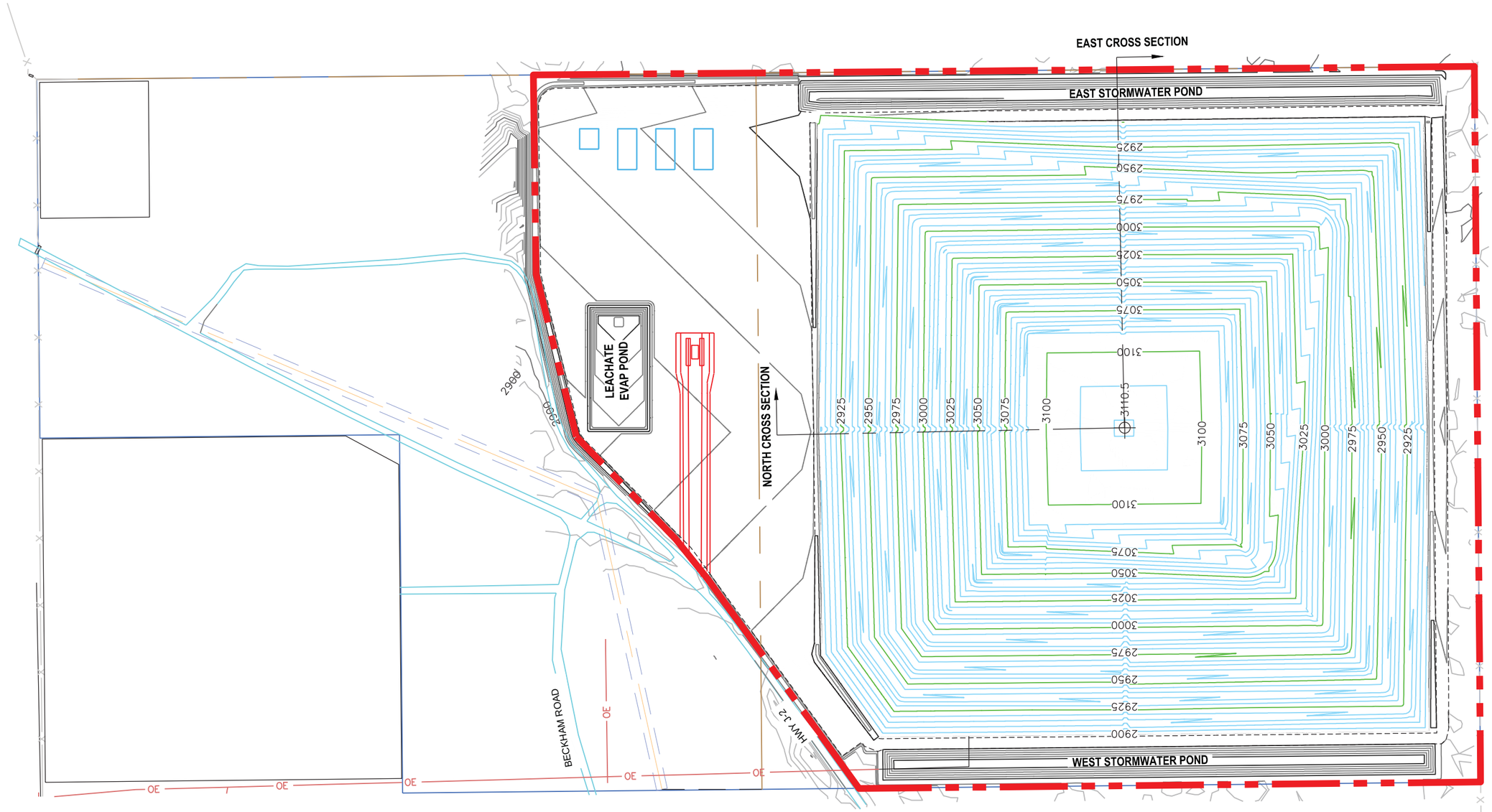
Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX: (501) 847-9210

FIGURE A-1

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	TLB
APPVD. BY:	DCM
SCALE:	SEE BARSCALE
DATE:	05/14/2019
JOB NO.	572-002-3518737
ACAD NO.	102
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

N:\GEC\ARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\3518737\8 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\102 - FIG A-1 SITE LAYOUT PLAN.DWG

EXHIBIT B
CROSS SECTIONS



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11-30-2018, 2' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (4' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED PERIMETER CONTOURS (2' CONTOURS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY AND SECURITY FENCELINE
- OE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- G — EXISTING GAS LINES / GAS EASEMENT
- X — EXISTING FRENCELINE
- EXISTING ROADWAY
- NGL PROPERTY LINE
- ⅌ — SURVEY SECTION LINE
- SITE ROAD

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.
2. GAS AND OVERHEAD ELECTRIC TO BE RELOCATED BY OWNER PRIOR TO CELL CONSTRUCTION IN THIS AREA
3. PHASE 3 WILL BE A VALLEY "PIGGY BACK" FILL BETWEEN COMPLETED PHASE 1 & 2 INCLUDING THE ADDITIONAL FILL HEIGHT CAPACITY AND PHASE 1 & 2.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CRITICAL SLOPE LOCATIONS

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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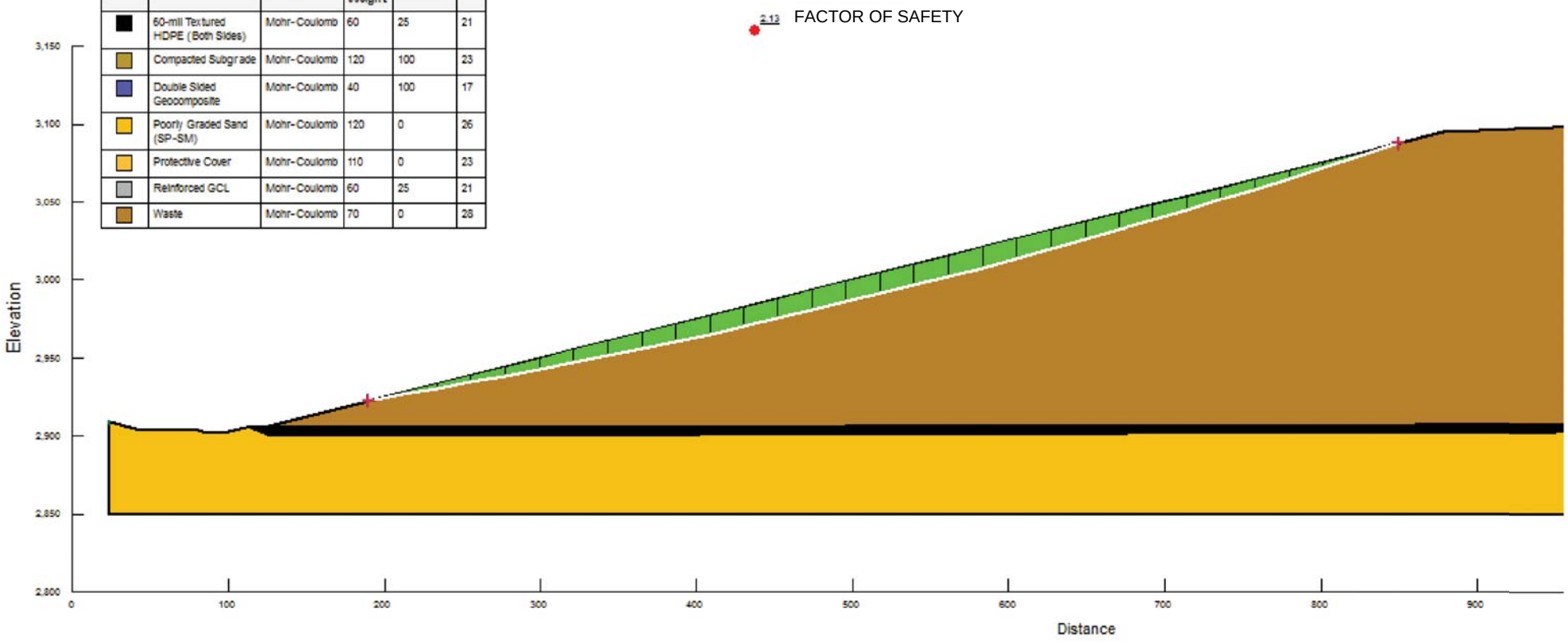
FIGURE B-1

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	MPB/TLB
APPVD. BY:	DCM
SCALE:	SEE BARSCALE
DATE:	05/14/2019
JOB NO.	572-002-3518737
ACAD NO.	103
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\3518737\8 DESIGN\PERMIT\TNG\SLOPE STABILITY\103 - FIG B - 1 - SLOPE STABILITY - X-SEC LOCATION.DWG

EXHIBIT C
CRITICAL FAILURE SURFACE FIGURES

Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight	Cohesion'	Phi'
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Protective Cover	Mohr-Coulomb	110	0	23
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Waste	Mohr-Coulomb	70	0	28



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NORTH SIDE TOP OF WASTE
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-2

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
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JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
ACAD NO.	101
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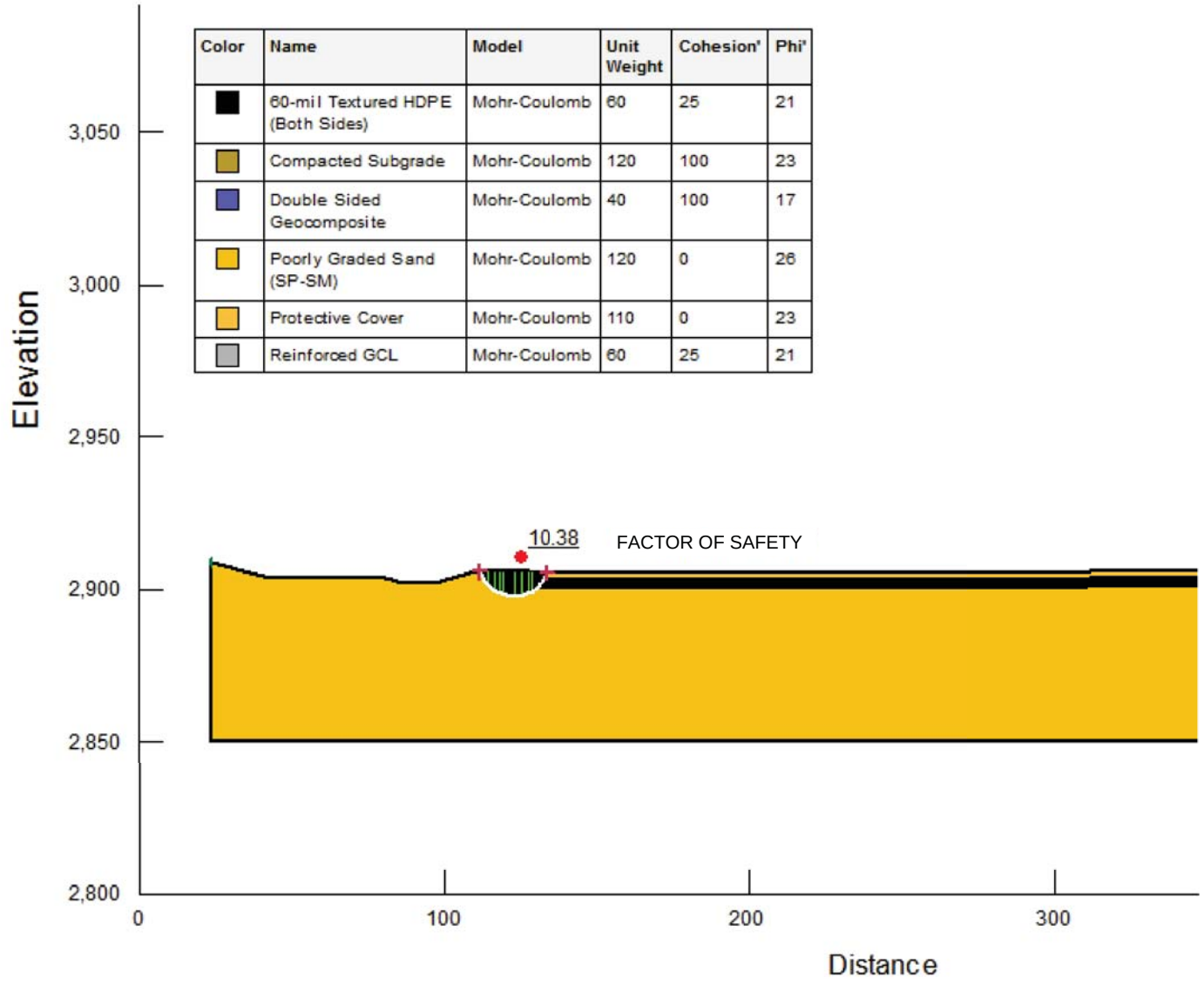
N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG

Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight	Cohesion'	Phi'
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Protective Cover	Mohr-Coulomb	110	0	23
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21



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NORTH SIDE TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-3

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
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SCALE:	N.T.S.
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JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
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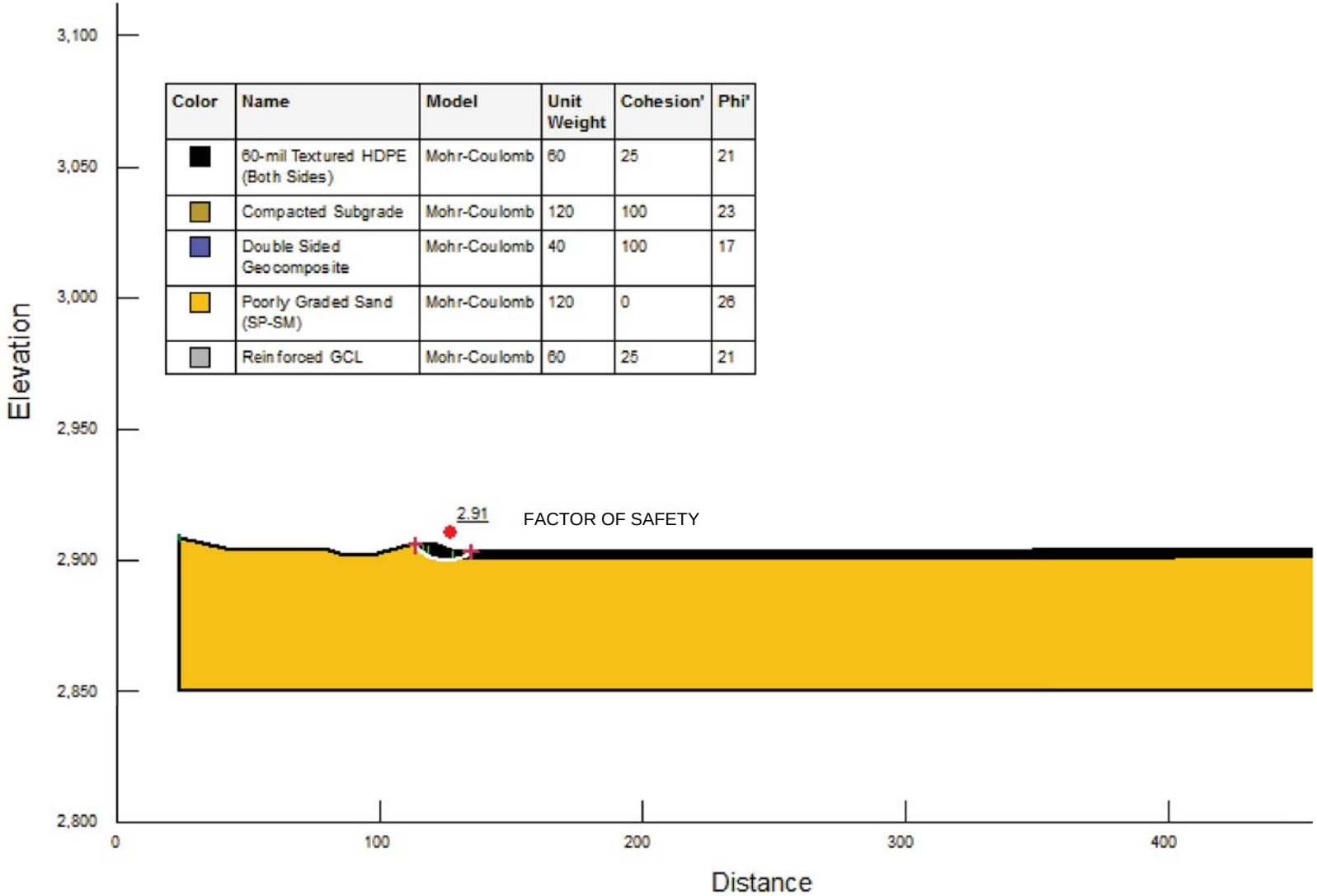
N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG



Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight	Cohesion'	Phi'
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21

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NORTH SIDE TOP OF GEOSYNTHETICS

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-4

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
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SCALE:	N.T.S.
DATE:	05/14/2019
JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
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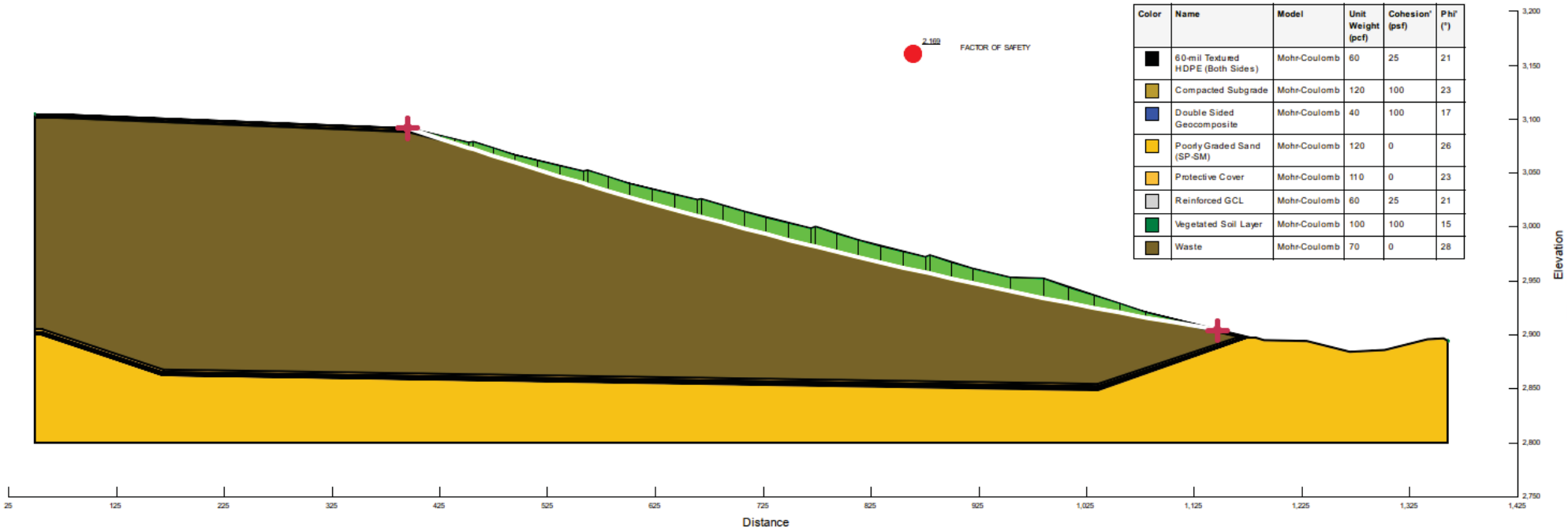
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG



Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion' (psf)	Phi' (°)
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Protective Cover	Mohr-Coulomb	110	0	23
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Vegetated Soil Layer	Mohr-Coulomb	100	100	15
	Waste	Mohr-Coulomb	70	0	28

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG

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EAST SIDE FINAL COVER

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-5

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SCALE:	N.T.S.
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JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
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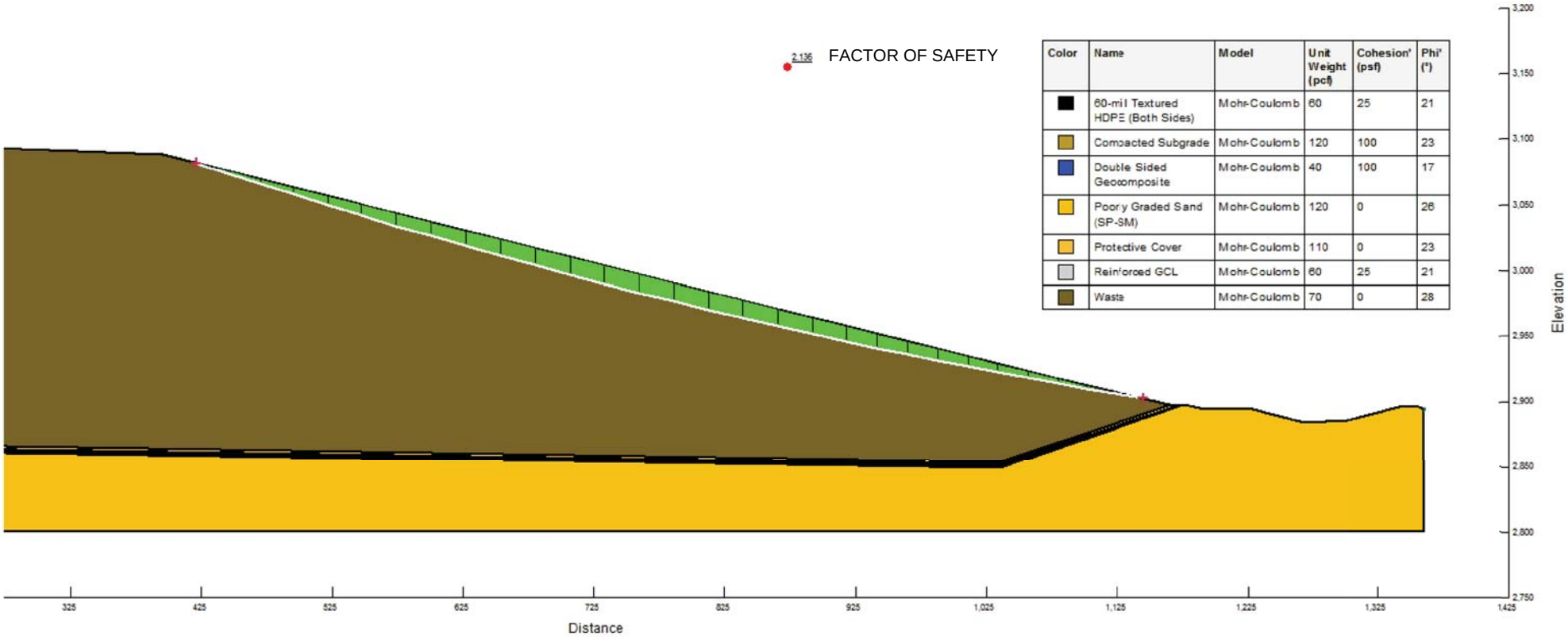

Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion' (psf)	Phi' (°)
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Protective Cover	Mohr-Coulomb	110	0	23
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Waste	Mohr-Coulomb	70	0	28

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG

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EAST SITE TOP OF WASTE

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-6

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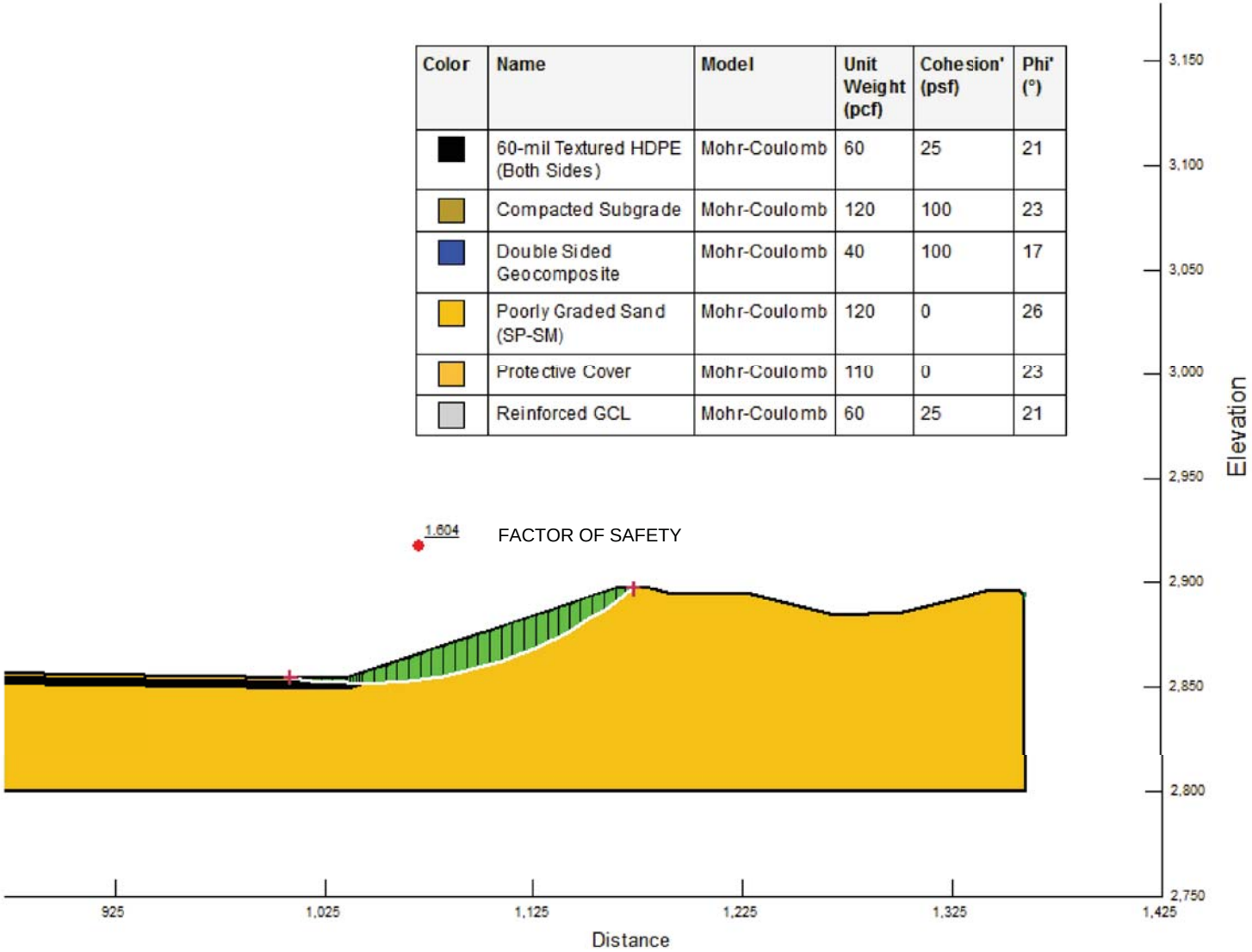
ACAD NO.	101
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion' (psf)	Phi' (°)
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Protective Cover	Mohr-Coulomb	110	0	23
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21



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EAST SIDE TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WATE SERVICES, LLC
SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-7

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SCALE:	N.T.S.
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JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
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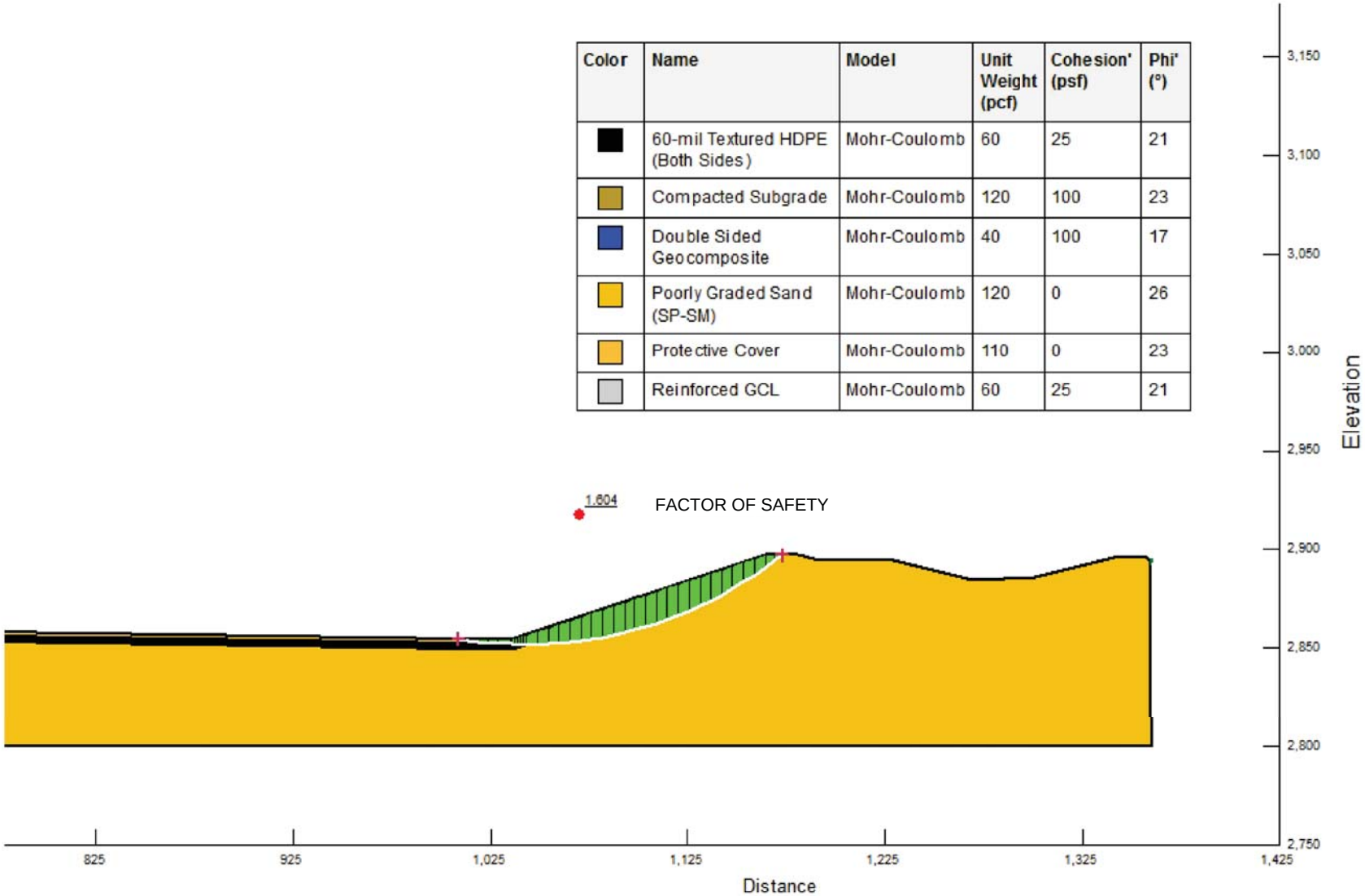
N:\GEOARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG

Color	Name	Model	Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion' (psf)	Phi' (°)
	60-mil Textured HDPE (Both Sides)	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21
	Compacted Subgrade	Mohr-Coulomb	120	100	23
	Double Sided Geocomposite	Mohr-Coulomb	40	100	17
	Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)	Mohr-Coulomb	120	0	26
	Protective Cover	Mohr-Coulomb	110	0	23
	Reinforced GCL	Mohr-Coulomb	60	25	21



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Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

EAST SIDE TOP OF GEOSYNTHETICS

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE C-8

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SCALE:	N.T.S.
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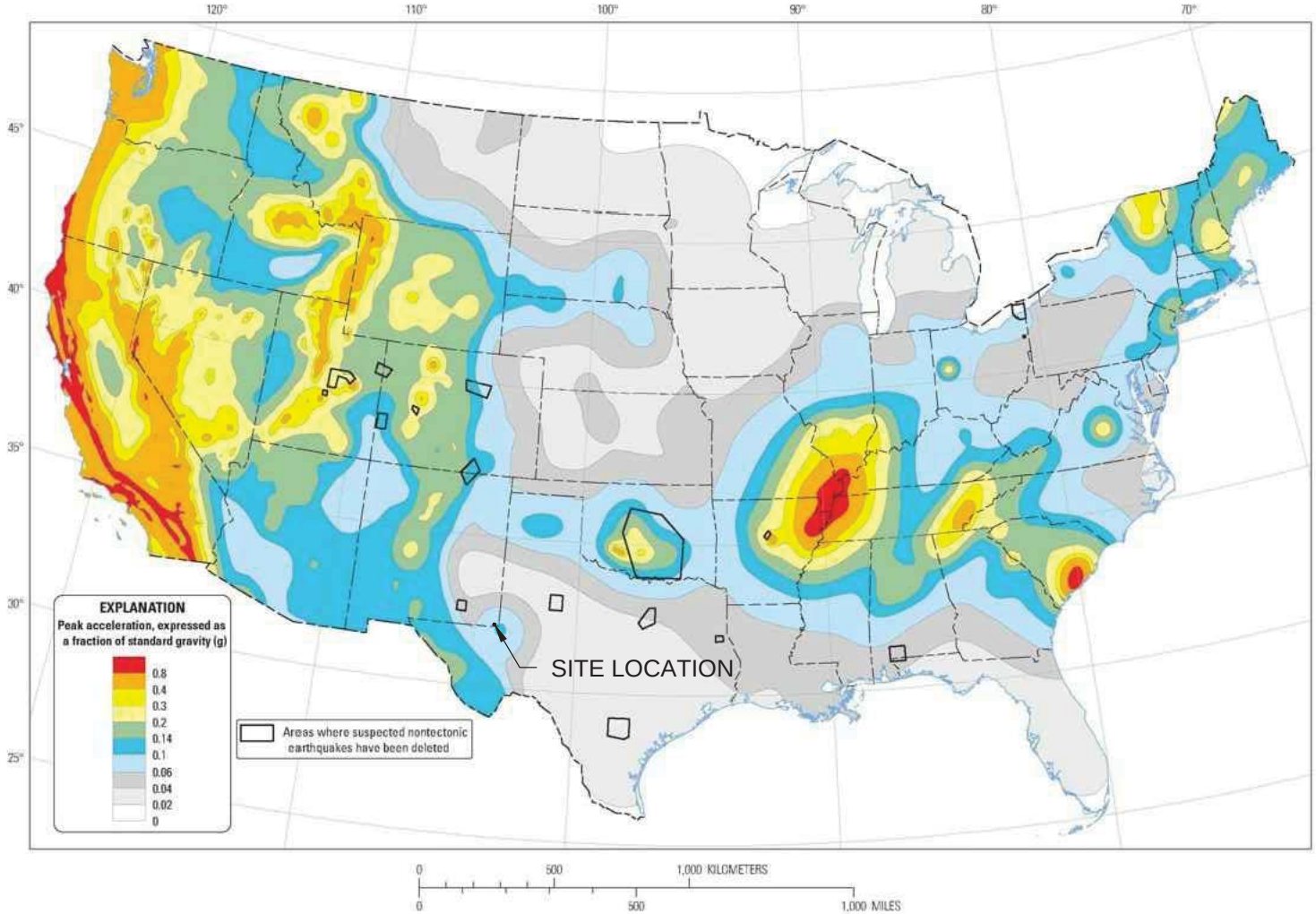
ACAD NO.	101
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

N:\GEOARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\101 - FIG C SLOPE STABILITY RESULTS.DWG

EXHIBIT D
SEISMIC MAP



Two-percent probability of exceedance in 50 years map of peak ground acceleration

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

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NATIONAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

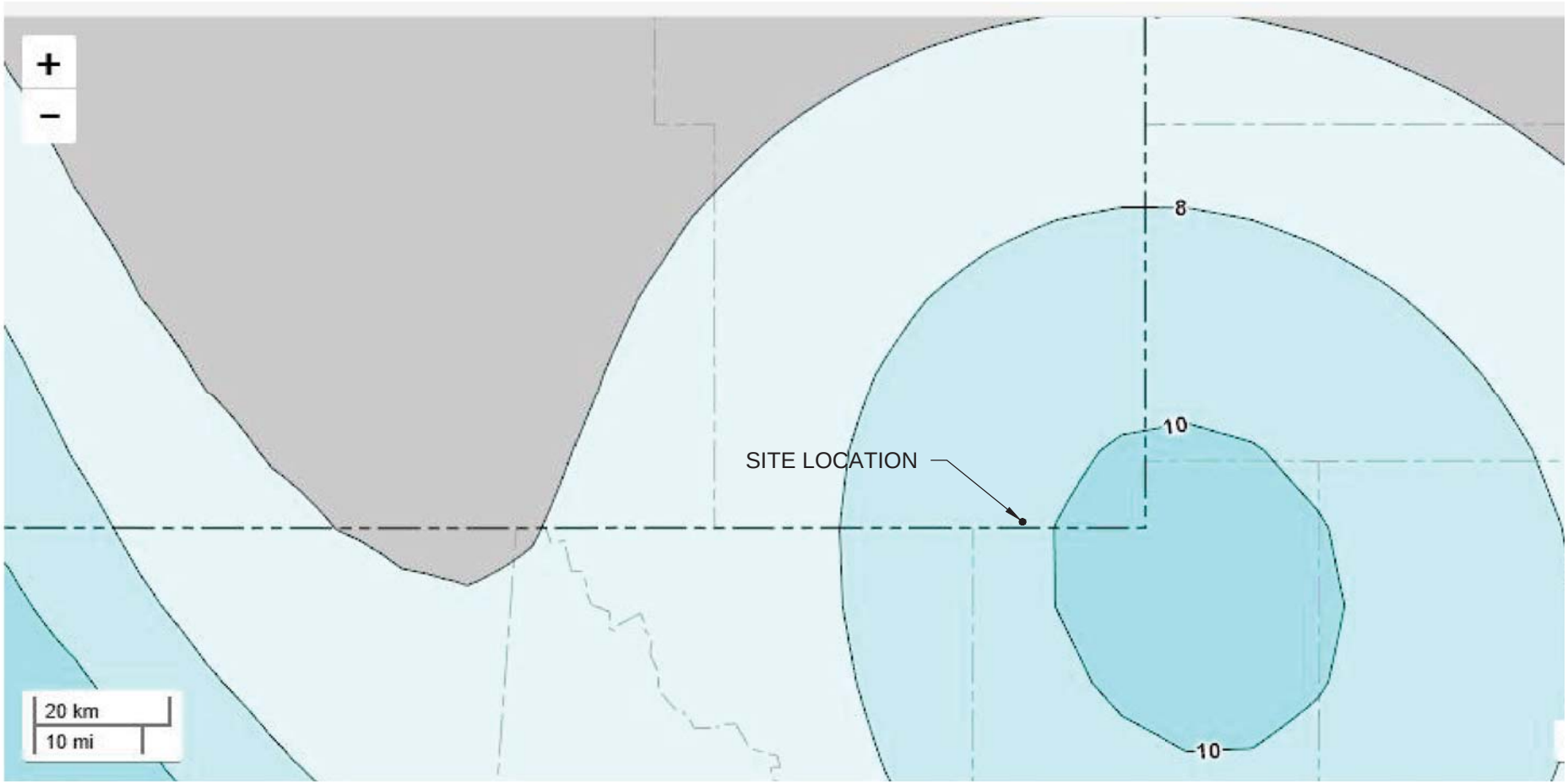
SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE D-1

DESIGNED BY:	TLB
DRAWN BY:	TLB
APPVD. BY:	DCM
SCALE:	N.T.S
DATE:	05/14/2019
JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
ACAD NO.	104
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

N:\GEOARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\104 FIG D - 1- NATIONAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP.DWG



TWO-PERCENT PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDANCE IN 50 YEARS MAP OF PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION

N:\GECA\ARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\SLOPE STABILITY\104 FIG D - 1- NATIONAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP.DWG

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NATIONAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

FIGURE D-2

DESIGNED BY:	TLB
DRAWN BY:	TLB
APPVD. BY:	DCM
SCALE:	N.T.S
DATE:	05/14/2019
JOB NO.	572-002-35187378
ACAD NO.	104
SHEET NO.:	- OF -

Edition

Dynamic: Conterminous U.S. 2014 (v4.1.1)

Spectral Period

Peak ground acceleration

Latitude

Decimal degrees

32.011867

Time Horizon

Return period in years

2475

Longitude

Decimal degrees, negative values for western longitudes

-103.253241

2% in 50 years

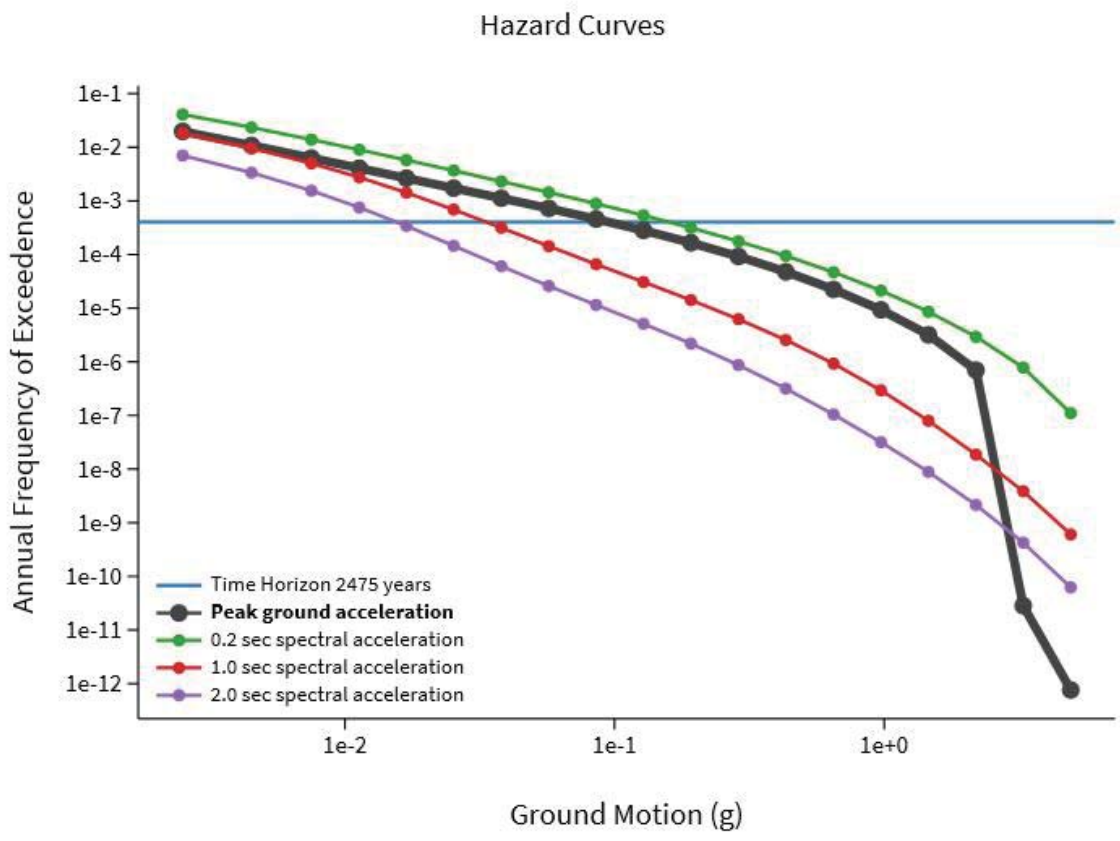
5% in 50 years

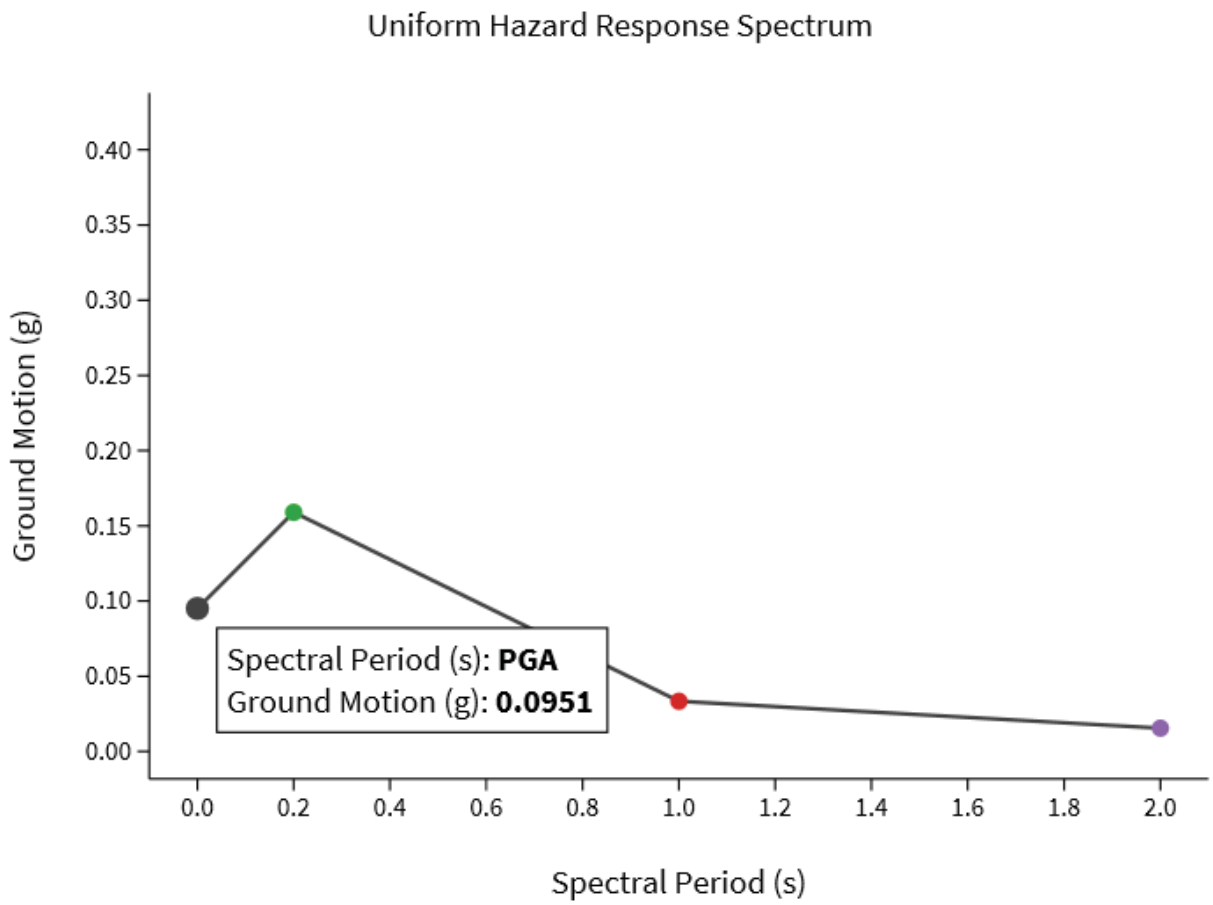
10% in 50 years

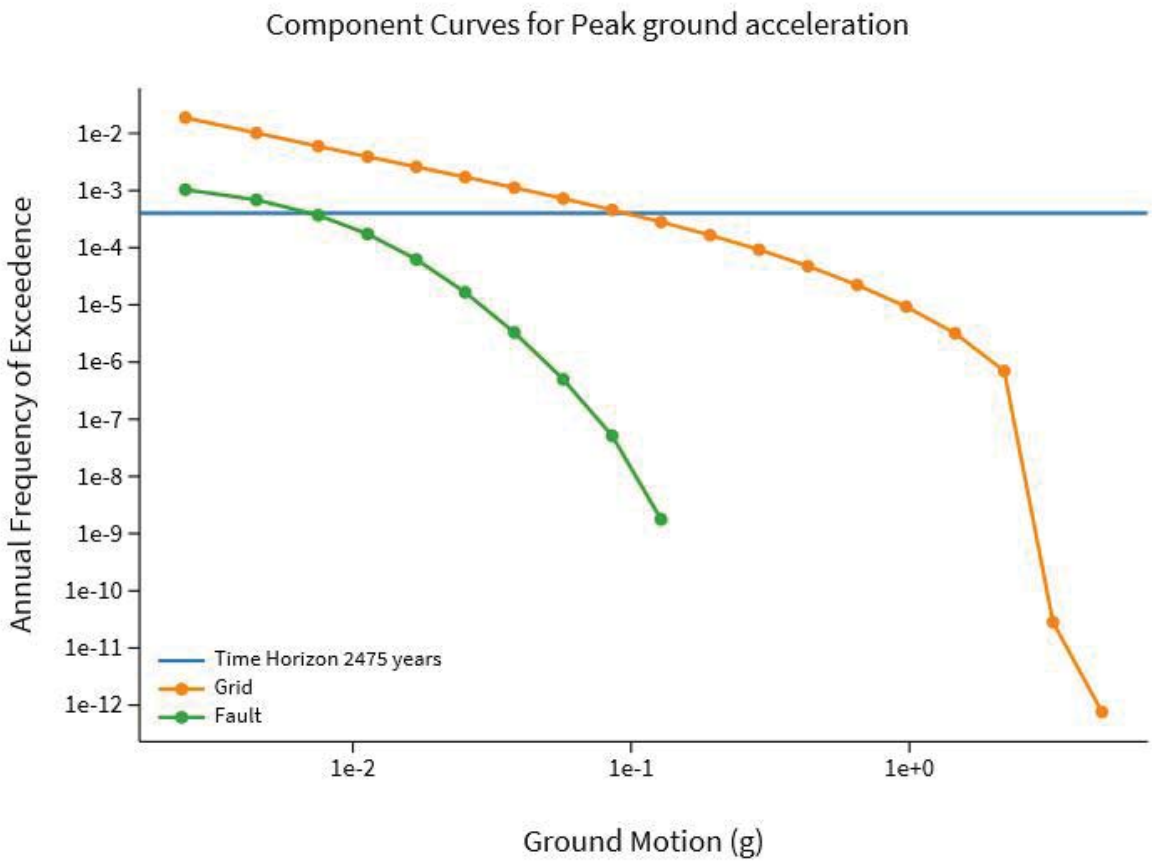
Choose location using a map

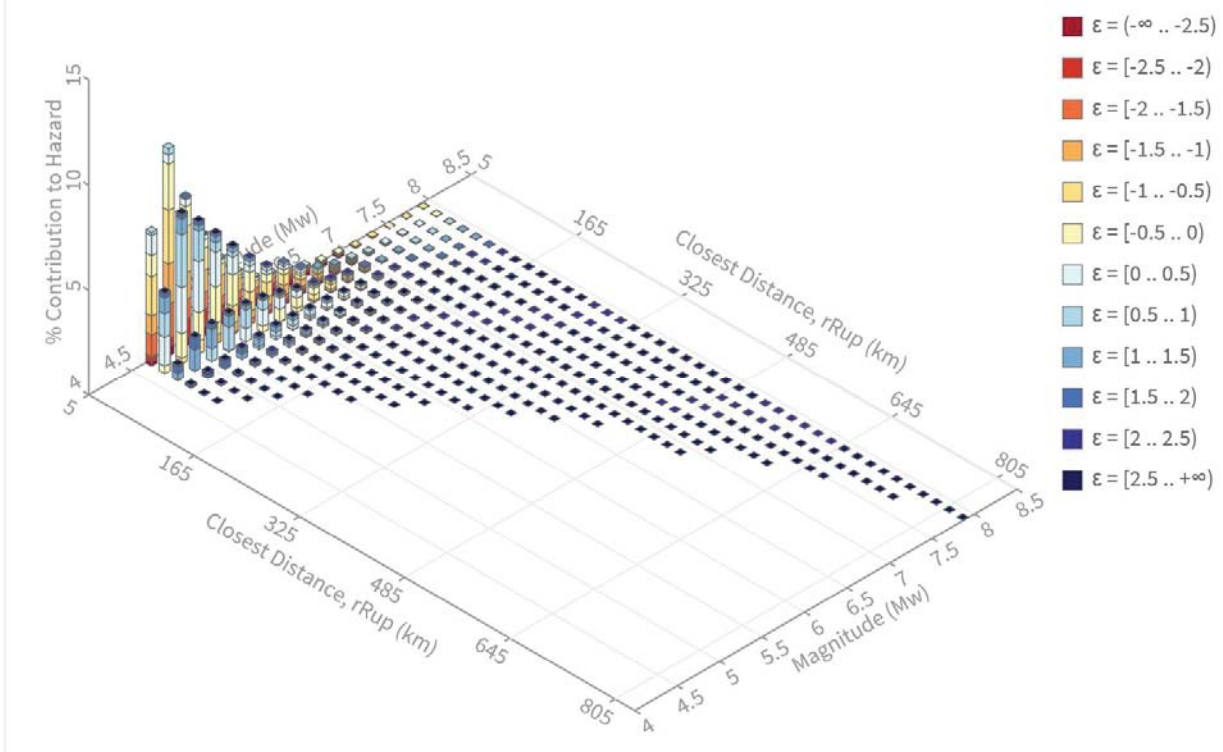
Site Class

760 m/s (B/C boundary)




Uniform Hazard Response Spectrum
Ground Motion (g)
0.40
0.35
0.30
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
Spectral Period (s): PGA
Ground Motion (g): 0.0951
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
Spectral Period (s)


Component Curves for Peak ground acceleration
Annual Frequency of Exceedence
1e-2
1e-3
1e-4
1e-5
1e-6
1e-7
1e-8
1e-9
1e-10
1e-11
1e-12
Time Horizon 2475 years
Grid
Fault
1e-2
1e-1
1e+0
Ground Motion (g)


% Contribution to Hazard
15
10
5
4
Closest Distance, rRup (km)
165
325
485
645
805
Magnitude (Mw)
4
4.5
5
5.5
6
6.5
7
7.5
8
8.5
ε = (-∞ .. -2.5)
ε = [-2.5 .. -2)
ε = [-2 .. -1.5)
ε = [-1.5 .. -1)
ε = [-1 .. -0.5)
ε = [-0.5 .. 0)
ε = [0 .. 0.5)
ε = [0.5 .. 1)
ε = [1 .. 1.5)
ε = [1.5 .. 2)
ε = [2 .. 2.5)
ε = [2.5 .. +∞)

Attachment H

Construction Quality Assurance Plan

Construction Quality Assurance Plan

South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility
Lea County, New Mexico

October 2019
Project No. 35187378

Prepared for:
NGL Waste Services, LLC
3773 Cherry Creek Dr., Suite 1000
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303-815-1010

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Terracon

Environmental ■ Facilities ■ Geotechnical ■ Materials

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SECTION 1
GENERAL

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to present a Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan (QA/QC Plan) for the South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility an upstream oil and gas exploration and production waste disposal facility. This plan is prepared in general accordance with New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) 19.15.36.14.D as it pertains to Landfill liner construction and NMAC 19.15.36.17.B as it pertains to evaporation pond liner construction to ensure excavations and liners used in the facility operations are designed, constructed, installed, and maintained properly. The QA/QC Plan describes procedures for the installation and maintenance of the soil and geosynthetic components used in the composite liners system as specified by the facility design plans.

CQA of the selection, evaluation, treatment, placement, and compaction of soils for earthwork, low-permeability soil liners, granular drainage systems, and final cover layers is included in the scope of this plan. CQA applicable to manufacturing, fabricating, shipping, handling, and installing of all geosynthetics is also included. This CQA Plan does not address design guidelines, installation specifications, or selection of soils, geomembranes, and other geosynthetics (which include chemical compatibility between geosynthetics and contained material). In particular, this document addresses the requirements for CQA monitoring, testing and documentation of activities related to the production, construction, and installation of landfill lining systems, leachate collection systems, and cover systems. When applicable and deemed appropriate by the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (NMOCD), deviations from this plan must be consistent with changes in applicable State and Federal Regulations, Facility Permit Conditions, and/or accepted practices in the field of Engineering.

The CQA Plan includes references to test procedures and standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), Corps of Engineers (COE), the Federal Test Method Standards (FTMS), the Geosynthetic Research Institute (GRI), and current industry practice.

1. Generic Construction Quality Assurance Plan for the Lining and Cover Systems; Geosyntec Consultants; September 1992;
2. ASTM Standards and Other Specifications and Test Methods on the Quality Assurance of Landfill Liner Systems; ASTM; 1916 Race Street; Philadelphia, PA 19103; 1994;
3. “New Mexico Administrative Code, Title 19 Chapter 15, Part 36, Surface Waste Management Facilities”; Effective February 14, 2007;
4. Waste Containment Facilities-Guidance for Construction, Quality Assurance and Quality Control of Liner and Cover Systems; David E. Daniel and Robert M. Koerner; 1995.
5. Geosynthetic Research Institute Test Methods and Standards; Latest versions as of the date of this CQA Plan.

2.0 DEFINITIONS RELATED TO CQA

This section describes CQA associated with the construction of liner and cover systems and defines terminology used throughout this document. **EXHIBIT A** provides detailed definitions for common quality assurance and landfill terminology used in this document.

2.1 Construction Quality Assurance and Construction Quality Control

This CQA Plan is devoted to Construction Quality Assurance and Construction Quality Control. In the context of this CQA Plan, Construction Quality Assurance and Construction Quality Control are defined as follows:

Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) - A planned and systematic pattern of all means and actions designed to provide adequate confidence that items or services meet contractual and regulatory requirements, and will perform satisfactorily in service.

Construction Quality Control (CQC) - Those actions which provide a means to measure and control the characteristics of an item or service to contractual and regulatory requirements.

2.2 Use of the Terms in This Plan

In the context of this plan:

1. CQA refers to means and actions employed by the CQA Consultant to assure conformity of the lining and cover system component production and installation with this CQA Plan, the Project Plans, and the Project Specifications. CQA is provided by a party independent from production and installation.
2. CQC refers to those actions taken by Manufacturers, Fabricators, Installers, or the CQC Firm to insure that the materials and the workmanship meet the requirements of the Project Plans and Specifications.

3.0 CQA AND CQC PARTIES

This section summarizes the CQA parties that will be involved in any liner/cover system installation corresponding to the proposed Landfill and Evaporation Pond.

3.1 Description of CQA Parties

The following section summarizes the CQA Parties who will be either directly or indirectly involved in the construction/installation associated with the bottom liner or final cover system corresponding to the proposed Landfill and Leachate Evaporation Pond. Where applicable, proposed Landfill Operator and/or Owner will be responsible for insuring that each of the Parties selected have the necessary experience and qualifications associated with bottom liner and final cover system installations. In addition, each party shall be aware of its obligations and responsibilities as defined in this plan. Depending on the size and/or scope of the project, a

person or firm may act as more than one of the parties listed below, as long as third party and conflict of interest matters are addressed.

3.1.1 Owner

The Owner owns and/or is responsible for the facility, including components constructed and governed by the scope of this document. The Owner is responsible for managing all aspects of the project including planning, cost control, design, permitting, regulatory liaison, contract acquisitions, construction oversight, quality control, and certification. Unless otherwise noted, the proposed Landfill and Leachate Evaporation Pond will be the owner of any liner/final cover system constructed in association with the Landfill. The proposed Landfill Operator and/or Owner will be responsible for negotiating contracts between other CQA Parties, and for insuring that qualified agencies, firms, contractors, etc. are selected who will satisfy the requirements of this CQA Plan and who will be responsible for insuring that the project is completed in accordance with applicable Project Plans, Specifications, Regulations, and within established cost constraints.

3.1.2 Project Manager

The Project Manager is the official representative of the Owner. The Project Manager, along with the Design Engineer, will be the central point of contact for the Owner and CQA Consultant. Depending on the size or scope of the Project, the Project Manager may be a 3rd Party Firm or Agency contracted directly with the Owner to oversee the Project. In some situations, the Project Manager may act jointly as the Project Manager and Design Engineer. The Owner and/or Project Manager shall carefully consider the size and scope of the project when determining whether it is necessary to have separate individuals to fill the role of Design Engineer and Project Manager. Although not specifically required in the NMAC, it is highly recommended and is industry best practice that the Design Engineer and/or CQA Manager be represented as a firm/agency independent of the Owner (i.e., 3rd Party). While considering this, the Design Engineer and/or CQA Manager shall have no corporate ties, which could be construed as a conflict of interest.

3.1.3 Design Engineer

The Design Engineer is responsible for the design of the liner and/or cover systems, and for the preparation of the Project Plans and Specifications. The Design Engineer may be an employee of the Owner/Operator or a 3rd Party firm or agency hired by the Owner/Operator.

3.1.4 CQA Consultant

The CQA Consultant is directly responsible for verifying that construction materials, practices, and procedures, are consistent with the requirements of this plan, the project specifications, plans, and applicable regulations. The CQA Consultant will work directly with the CQC Firm and/or labs in order to efficiently manage all aspects of project quality assurance. The CQA Consultant shall be an independent 3rd Party firm or agency with no direct corporate ties to the Owner, which may be construed as a conflict of interest.

3.1.4.1 CQA Certifying Engineer

The CQA Certifying Engineer is a party, independent from the Owner, Manufacturer, Fabricator, and Installer, that is responsible for the overall observation, testing and documentation activities related to the CQA of the earthwork at the site and the production and installation of the geosynthetic components of the lining and cover systems, i.e., the geotextiles and geocomposite on this facility. The CQA Certifying Engineer also is responsible for issuing a certification report, sealed by a Registered Professional Engineer associated with the installation of the liner and collection system. Depending on the size and/or scope of the Project, the CQA Certifying Engineer may also serve as the CQA Consultant, and/or CQA Manager.

3.1.4.2 CQA Manager

The CQA Manager reports to the Certifying Engineer and is responsible for observing, testing and documenting activities related to the CQA of the earthwork at the site and the production and installation of the geosynthetic components of the lining and cover systems, i.e., the geomembranes, geotextiles, and geocomposites on this facility.

3.1.4.3 CQA Monitor

The CQA Monitor reports to the CQA Manager and/or the Certifying Engineer and is responsible for observing, testing and documenting activities related to the CQA of the earthwork at the site and the production and installation of the geosynthetic components of the lining and cover systems, i.e., the geomembranes, geotextiles, and geocomposites on this facility.

3.1.4.4 Soils Testing Laboratory

The Soils CQC Firm is responsible for conducting tests in the field and in the laboratory on samples of soils associated with liner and cover system installations. The Owner or the General Contractor may retain the third party CQA Firm.

3.1.4.5 Geosynthetics Laboratory

The Geosynthetics Laboratory is a party, independent from the Owner, Manufacturer, Fabricator, and Installer, that is responsible for conducting tests on samples of geosynthetics taken from the site. The Geosynthetics Laboratory testing services cannot be provided by any party involved with the manufacture, fabrication, or installation of any of the geosynthetic components. The geosynthetics installer, if deemed acceptable by the CQA consultant, may perform the CQC field-testing. The CQA consultant shall be present during all such testing. In no case shall the geosynthetics installer or subcontractor conduct laboratory testing for conformance or destructive analysis. A firm independent of the geosynthetics installer shall conduct this analysis.

3.1.4.6 CQA Surveyor

The CQA Surveyor is a party that is independent from the Contractor that is responsible for surveying the subgrade and liner during construction.

3.1.5 General Contractor

The General Contractor is responsible for construction of the bottom liner and final cover systems. The General Contractor may perform directly or subcontract out various elements of the

construction, including subgrade preparation, geosynthetics, and soil placement. The General Contractor may also be responsible for other construction at the Facility either directly or indirectly related to the waste disposal area.

3.1.6 Soils Contractor

The Soils Contractor excavates and/or delivers soil material to the General Contractor and/or project site. Depending on the size and/or scope of the Project, the General Contractor may also serve as the Soils Contractor.

3.1.7 Geosynthetics Manufacturer

The Geosynthetics (Geomembrane, Geotextile, Geosynthetic Clay, Geonets or Geocomposites) Manufacturer (Manufacturer) is responsible for the production of geomembranes or geonet rolls from resin. The geosynthetics manufacturer may also produce geosynthetic clay liners from bentonite and/or geotextile rolls from resin fibers.

3.1.8 Geosynthetics Installer

The Geosynthetics Installer (Installer) is responsible for field handling, storing, placing, seaming, loading, and other aspects of the geosynthetics installation. The Installer may also be responsible for transportation of these materials to the site and for construction of the anchor trenches if so defined in the project specifications.

3.1.9 Geosynthetics Transporter

The Transporter transports the geosynthetics, including rolls of geotextiles, geocomposites, and geonets between the Manufacturer and the site; or between the Manufacturer and the Fabricator, and/or between the Fabricator and the site.

3.2 Qualifications of the Parties

The following qualifications shall be required of all parties involved with the design, manufacture, fabrication, installation, transportation, and CQA of all lining and cover system materials to be utilized at the Landfill.

3.2.1 Project Manager

The selection of the Project Manager is the responsibility of the Owner. Qualifications for this position are determined by the Owner independently of the CQA Plan and will be based on the objectives and constraints of the Project as determined by the Owner.

3.2.2 Design Engineer

The Design Engineer shall be a qualified professional engineer with registration in the State of New Mexico. The Design Engineer shall have demonstrated experience associated with previous similar solid waste/hazardous waste projects. In particular, the Design Engineer shall have a history which demonstrates familiarity with geosynthetics and/or soils, as appropriate, including detailed design and construction methods commonly used in the field of Civil and/or Sanitary Engineering.

3.2.3 CQA Consultant

The CQA Consultant shall be a designated firm or agency independent of the Owner with demonstrated knowledge and experience with geosynthetics and soil liner/cover systems. The CQA Consultant is responsible for the CQA Manager, CQA Monitors, Soils Testing Laboratory, Geosynthetics Laboratory, and CQA Surveyor.

The CQA Consultant shall be a well-established engineering firm incorporated (or otherwise registered) in the United States. The CQA Consultant shall be experienced in providing CQA services for soils, including low-permeability and high-permeability soils. The CQA Consultant shall be experienced in the preparation of quality assurance documentation including quality assurance forms, reports, certifications, and manuals.

In addition, the CQA Consultant shall provide the following in writing, if required, to the Owner before entering into contractual agreements with the Owner:

1. Corporate background and information; and
2. Quality assurance capabilities:
   - a summary of the firm's experience with soils;
   - a summary of the firm's experience in quality assurance, including installation quality assurance of soils;
   - a summary of the CQA documentation and methods used by the firm, including sample CQA forms, reports, certifications, and manuals prepared by the firm;
   - a summary of the firm's experience with geosynthetics, including geomembranes, geocomposites, geonets, and geotextiles;
   - a summary of the firm's experience in quality assurance, including installation quality assurance of geomembranes, geocomposites, geonets, and geotextiles; and
   - a summary of CQA documentation and methods used by the firm, including sample CQA forms, reports, certifications, and manuals prepared by the firm.

In addition, the CQA Consultant shall provide the following in writing, if required, to the Owner before beginning work on this project:

1. Resumes of personnel to be involved in the project including the CQA Certifying Engineer, CQA Manager, and CQA Monitors;
2. Proof of Professional Engineering registration in the project state of the engineer to be designated the CQA Certifying Engineer; and
3. Proof of quality assurance experience of the CQA personnel with emphasis on geomembranes, geocomposites, geonets, and geotextiles.

3.2.3.1 CQA Certifying Engineer

The CQA Certifying Engineer shall represent a designated firm or agency, independent of the Owner, with demonstrated knowledge and experience with geosynthetics and soil liner/cover systems. The CQA Certifying Engineer shall be a New Mexico Registered Professional Engineer who will be responsible for preparing and sealing a certification report upon the successful completion of the project.

Third Party CQA Firm – An independent third party shall provide Construction quality assurance (CQA). If the certifying firm or individuals have any relationship with the owner or operator of the facility, which could be interpreted as a conflict (such as belonging to a firm under the same corporate umbrella), these shall be disclosed in advance of the construction.

Required Presence – A qualified member of the CQA firm shall be present at the site continuously during liner or final cover barrier construction. The professional certifying the construction shall at a minimum visit the site at least once prior to construction, once during construction and once after construction is substantially completed unless such visits are not practical. Additional visits by the professional certifying the construction shall be required if additional visits are prescribed in the approved Quality Assurance Plan or if site conditions warrant.

3.2.3.2 Soils Testing Laboratory

The Soils Testing Laboratory shall have experience in soils testing, meet all regulatory requirements, and have demonstrated experience utilizing the standards specified in this Plan. The Soils Testing Laboratory shall be capable of providing test results in accordance with the test methods described in the specifications. **The Soils Testing Laboratory shall be capable of providing a minimum of ten flexible wall permeability test results in six (6) days or less**.

3.2.3.3 Geosynthetics Laboratory

The Geosynthetics Laboratory shall have experience in testing geosynthetics and be familiar with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), and Geosynthetic Research Institute (GRI) test methods and standards. The Geosynthetics CQC Firm shall be capable of providing destructive test results within 24 hours of receipt of samples and shall maintain that standard throughout the installation.

3.2.4 Soils Supplier

Qualifications of the soils supplier are specific to the construction contract. The soils supplier shall have a demonstrated history of providing soils with consistent properties (when applicable).

3.2.5 Earthwork Contractor

Qualifications of the Earthwork Contractor are specific to the construction contract. The Earthwork Contractor shall have a demonstrated history of successful earthwork construction. In particular, the Contractor shall have successfully completed liner or cover systems for solid waste, hazardous waste, or surface water containment. Documentation of this experience shall be submitted with the Contractor's Bid to the Owner or Project Manager.

3.2.6 Geosynthetics Installer

The Geosynthetics Installer shall be trained and qualified to install geosynthetics. Prior to confirmation of any contractual agreements, the Geosynthetic Installer shall provide the Project Manager with the following written information:

1. Corporate background and information;
2. Installation capabilities;
3. Equipment and personnel;
4. Daily anticipated production;
5. Quality control manual for installation;

3.2.7 Transporter

All personnel responsible for the loading, transport and unloading of the geosynthetics must be aware of the consequences of damage to the geosynthetics, and be familiar with the handling and transport constraints required by the Manufacturer and/or Fabricator.

3.3 Duties of the CQA Personnel

In this CQA Plan, the roles of the CQA Certifying Engineer, CQA Manager, Soils CQA Monitor, and Geosynthetics CQA Monitor are described separately. Individuals or consultants may be responsible for each particular aspect of the liner/cover system construction.

1. The CQA Manager, who depending on the size and/or scope of the project may direct CQA activities from the offices of the CQA Consultant's firm and visit the site periodically; The CQA Manager may designate CQA Monitors depending on the size and/or scope of the project to oversee certain aspects of the project. The CQA Monitors will report directly to the CQA Manager.
2. The CQA Monitors will be on site during all aspects of construction pertaining to the liner/cover system installation.

As described in earlier sections, the CQA Manager may also serve as the Soils CQA Monitor and the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor depending on the size and/or scope of the project. It is likely that a CQA Manager will be designated for both the Soils and Geosynthetics components of the liner/cover system installation on large projects.

3.3.1 CQA Certifying Engineer

The CQA Certifying Engineer will be responsible for:

1. Review of all project related designs, plans, and specifications;
2. Reviews all other site-specific documentation, including bid documents, proposed layouts, soils and groundwater investigation reports, and for geosynthetics, the manufacturer's and installer's literature;
3. Attends the resolution meetings;
4. Administers the CQA program (i.e., assigns and manages all CQA personnel, reviews all field reports, and provides engineering review of all CQA related issues);
5. Provides quality control of the CQA personnel, including site visits;
6. Reviews all changes to the design, plans, and specifications; and
7. Prepares/approves the final certification report, including a review of the Record Drawing(s).

3.3.2 CQA Manager

The CQA Manager may also be the CQA Monitor depending on the size and/or scope of the project and will be responsible for:

1. Familiarizes self and/or all CQA Monitors with the site and the project requirements;
2. Manages the daily activities of the CQA Monitors;
3. Attending CQA-related meetings (resolution, pre-construction, daily, weekly, etc.);
4. Prepares or oversees the ongoing preparation of the Record Drawings(s);
5. Assigns locations for testing and sampling;
6. Reviews results of laboratory testing and makes appropriate recommendations;
7. Reviews all CQA Monitors' daily reports and logs;
8. Reports to the Project Manager, and logs in his daily field report any relevant observations reported by the CQA Monitors;
9. Prepares daily report;
10. Prepares weekly summary of CQA activities; and

11. Delegate's responsibilities to a senior CQA Monitor whenever absent from the site while operations are ongoing.

In addition, the CQA Manager shall be responsible for insuring:

1. Periodically checks stockpile or borrow pit sources for variability of the soils, and insures that conformance testing is carried out;
2. Establishes additional test requirements beyond those in the specifications, where necessary to confirm permeability or density requirements;
3. May perform site visit and review of manufacturing plant facilities (as deemed necessary), methods, and quality control;
4. Reviews all Supplier, Manufacturer, and Installer certifications and documentation and makes appropriate recommendations;
5. Reviews the Installer's personnel qualifications for conformance with those pre-approved for work on site; and
6. Notes any on-site activities that could result in damage to the geosynthetics.

3.3.3 CQA Monitors

The duties of the CQA Monitors include, as assigned by the CQA Certifying Engineer and/or CQA Manager: monitoring, logging, and/or documenting all appropriate operations. The duties to be performed, and operations to be monitored by the Soils CQA Monitors include:

1. Soils delivery, dumping, and placement;
2. Soils moisture content, and moisture conditioning, if required;
3. Compaction of soils, and in situ testing of compacted density and moisture content;
4. Collection of samples for laboratory testing for moisture/density relationships, permeability; and other testing as outlined in the specifications;
5. Operations to protect completed areas before the covering materials are placed;
6. Measurement of loose and compacted lift thickness;
7. Verification of bonding between lifts;
8. Observation of equipment type, number of passes and equipment contact pressure;
9. Examination of the soil surface for signs of excessive wetting, desiccation, or other disturbance prior to placement of any cover materials; and
10. Scarification, rewetting, recompaction, or proof rolling required to repair deteriorated areas; and
11. Reports any unresolved deviations from the CQA Plan to the CQA Manager.

The operations to be monitored by the Geosynthetics CQA Monitors, for all geosynthetics include:

1. Material delivery and "spotting";
2. Unloading and on-site transport and storage;
3. Marking samples for conformance testing;
4. Sampling for conformance testing by the Geosynthetics CQC Firm;
5. All placement operations;
6. Condition of panels as placed;
7. All joining and/or seaming operations; and
8. Repair operations.

All CQA Monitors shall take note of on-site activities that could result in damage to the soils or geosynthetics components of the lining system. Any observations so noted shall be reported as soon as possible to the CQA Manager.

4.0 SITE AND PROJECT CONTROL

In order to coordinate various aspects of the construction project and develop time frames for completion of the project, various project coordination meetings will be required associated with all liner/cover system installations. The Owner will be responsible for organizing or selecting a representative to organize the various project coordination meetings. A person shall be designated at the beginning of all meetings to document and transmit the minutes to all parties.

4.1 Resolution Meeting

Following the completion of the design, plans, and specifications for the project, a Resolution Meeting shall be held. This meeting shall include all parties then involved, including the Owner, Project Manager, and Design Engineer. This meeting may be combined with the pre-construction meeting depending on the size and scope of the project.

The purpose of this meeting is to begin planning for coordination of tasks, anticipate any problems, which might cause difficulties and delays in construction, and present the CQA Plan to all the parties involved. It is very important that the rules regarding testing, repair, etc., be known and accepted by all. The first part of the Resolution Meeting may be devoted to a review of the design drawings and specifications for completeness and clarity. This is different from the peer review of the design, including design calculations, which shall have been carried out previously. This meeting shall include all of the following activities:

1. Communicate to all parties any relevant documents;
2. Review critical design details of the project;

3. Review the seam layout drawing provided by the Designer, the Fabricator, or the Installer;
4. Review the project-specific CQA Plan;
5. Make any appropriate modifications to the CQA Plan to insure that it specifies all CQA activities that are necessary (within the context of the regulatory agency approval if necessary);
6. Make any appropriate modifications to the design criteria, plans, and specifications so that the fulfillment of all design specifications or performance standards can be determined through the implementation of the site-specific CQA Plan;
7. Reach a consensus on the CQA Plan and quality control procedures, especially on methods of determining the acceptability of the soils and geosynthetics comprising the lining system;
8. Assign the responsibilities of each party;
9. Decide the number of soil density testing units to be maintained on site;
10. Establish work area security and safety protocol;
11. Select testing equipment and review protocols for testing and placement of soil materials;
12. Confirm the methods for documenting and reporting, and for distributing documents and reports; and
13. Confirm the lines of authority and communication.

4.2 Pre-Construction Meeting

A Pre-Construction Meeting shall be held at the site. At a minimum, the Owner, Project Manager, Design Engineer, CQA Manager, Earthwork Contractor, and Geosynthetics Installer shall attend the meeting. If deemed appropriate by the Project Manager, the Pre-Construction Meeting may be separated into two separate meetings; one for the Earthwork Contractor and one for the Geosynthetics Installer.

Specific topics considered for this meeting include:

1. Make any appropriate modifications to the CQA Plan (within the context of regulatory agency approval as necessary);
2. Review the responsibilities of each party;
3. Review lines of authority and communication;
4. Review methods for documenting and reporting, and for distributing documents and reports;
5. Establish protocols for testing;

6. Establish protocols for handling deficiencies, repairs, and retesting;
7. Review the time schedule for all operations;
8. Conduct a site walk-around to verify that earthwork construction is proceeding on schedule, and to review material storage locations;
9. Establish soil stockpiling locations; and

4.3 Progress Meetings

Periodic progress meetings shall be held between the Soils and Geosynthetics CQA Monitors, the Installer's superintendent, the Project Manager, and any other concerned parties. These meetings shall discuss current progress, planned activities for the next period, and any new business or revisions to the work. The CQA Monitors shall log any problems, decisions, or questions arising at this meeting in their daily reports. Any matter requiring action, which is raised in this meeting, shall be reported to the appropriate parties. The CQA Monitor's logs shall be submitted to the CQA Manager for inclusion in the Certification Report if deemed pertinent and appropriate.

4.4 Problem or Work Deficiency Meetings

A special meeting shall be held when and if a problem or deficiency is present or likely to occur. At a minimum, the affected contractor, the Project Manager, and the appropriate CQA Manager(s) shall attend the meeting. If the problem requires a design modification, the Design Engineer shall also be present. The purpose of the meeting is to define and resolve the problem or work deficiency as follows:

1. Define and discuss the problem or deficiency;
2. Review alternative solutions; and
3. Implement an action plan to resolve the problem or deficiency.

4.5 Project Control Visits

4.5.1 Periodic Visits

Periodically, the CQA Manager, and the Certifying Engineer(s) shall visit the construction site. This visit shall be coordinated with a similar visit by the Design Engineer when appropriate. The professional certifying the construction shall at a minimum visit the site at least once prior to construction, once during construction and once after construction is substantially completed, unless such visits are not practical. Additional visits by the professional certifying the construction shall be required if additional visits are prescribed in the approved Quality Assurance Plan or if site conditions warrant. The Project Manager and/or Owner may also inform state regulatory officials of these designated inspection dates if deemed appropriate.

4.5.2 Manufacturing Plant Visits

A representative of the Owner, Project Manager, Design Engineer, or CQA Manager may carry out a geosynthetic manufacturing plant visit in order to verify manufacturing practices or quality control procedures. These visits be arranged on an “as needed” basis if deemed appropriate by the Project Manager. Project specific plant visits for the manufacture and fabrication of the geosynthetics (geomembranes, geotextiles, geocomposites, and geonets) are optional. These plant visits shall be carried out at the discretion of the Owner, by the Owner, or his designated alternate.

SECTION 2
SURVEYING CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Surveying of lines and reference elevations is conducted on an ongoing basis during the construction of the compacted soil liner materials, synthetic layers, and leachate collection system components. Accurate surveying is essential to insure that the liner/cover and hydraulic transport systems function as designed. The Contractor will be responsible for establishing grade control and the preparation of accurate record drawings (as built). The CQA Consultant will be responsible for reviewing all surveying activity performed by the Contractor to insure that construction adheres to the Project Plans and Specifications.

2.0 SURVEY CONTROL

At least one permanent elevation benchmark and at least two horizontal control benchmarks will be established for the project in a location convenient for reference during construction. The reference control points will be consistent with State Plane Coordinates and the established facility grid/survey coordinate system. The vertical and horizontal control for the benchmarks shall be established within normal land surveying standards. All initial survey controls either are in place as of the date of this writing, or will be established by the Design Engineer prior to execution of the Project.

3.0 LINES AND GRADES

The following surfaces shall be surveyed by the Contractor and verified by the CQA Consultant to document the lines and grades achieved during placement and compaction.

1. For the berms and other earthworks:
   - original grade surface;
   - compacted surface of cut slopes; and
   - finished grade surface.
2. For the compacted soil liners:
   - original contours;
   - prepared subgrade surface; and
   - finished compacted soil liner surface.
3. For the soil cover materials:
   - prepared surface; and
   - finished soil cover surface.

In addition, the lateral and vertical extent of all synthetic components as well as critical leachate collection system components shall be provided on the record drawings for future reference (if necessary).

4.0 FREQUENCY AND SPACING

All surveying shall be carried out immediately upon completion of a given installation to facilitate progress and avoid delaying commencement of the next installation. Any surveying conducted by the CQA team, is to be conducted as a check on the Contractor, but is not intended to alleviate the Contractor from his/her responsibilities for insuring that all construction is within the required grades and lines shown in the project plans and specifications.

The following minimum spacing's and locations shall be provided for survey points:

1. All "flat" surfaces, such as the base of the landfill, with gradients less than 10 percent, shall be surveyed on a square grid not wider spaced than 100 feet;
2. On all slopes greater than 10 percent, a square grid not wider than 100 feet shall be used, but in any case, a line at the crest, midpoint, and toe of the slope shall be taken;
3. A line of survey points no further than 100 feet apart must be taken along any slope break (this will include the inside edge and outside edge of any bench on a slope);
4. A line of survey points no further than 100 feet apart must be taken at the invert of any pipes or other appurtenances to the liner;
5. At the corners and midpoints of the top and bottom of all sumps;
6. At the midpoint of the crest of the outside berms; and
7. At appropriate spacing to define geosynthetics panel layouts.

5.0 DOCUMENTATION

The Surveying CQA Managing Engineer shall retain copies of all field survey notes provided. The findings from the field surveys shall be documented on a set of Survey Record (As Built) Drawings.

The Record Drawings shall include the following information when applicable:

1. Site Layout Drawing showing:
    a. Layout of Prepared Area in Relation to Permitted Boundaries;
    b. Property boundaries and/or corners;
    c. Monitoring wells and piezometers (if scale permits);
    d. Leachate risers, manholes and collection piping related to the specific cell and/or construction;

e. Limits of existing/future oil field waste disposal areas and limits of liner or final cover barrier;

f. Labeling and Miscellaneous Information:
   - Descriptions of what each line style represents;
   - Drawing scale;
   - Legend; and
   - North Arrow.

g. Existing Contours (prior to construction activity corresponding to this project);

h. A key map showing the location of the construction related to the permitted design, along with an identification of areas previously constructed and areas yet to be constructed;

i. If necessary to document leachate head level compliance, the report shall also indicate the lowest point of the liner constructed not including leachate trenches and sumps;

j. In addition, the certifying professional shall make a statement that the cell was constructed in accordance with the permit drawings and narrative. The report shall also include a list of any deviations from the permitted drawings, if they exist, and any reasons for the deviations; and

k. Any other features deemed significant.

2. Subgrade Drawing showing:
   a. Prepared Subgrade Surface (Plan View);
   b. The limits of excavation including all slopes;
   c. The location of slope breaks, leachate sump and trenches, berms; and
   d. Any other features deemed significant.

3. Top of Liner System showing:
   a. The top and bottom of liner or final cover elevations referenced to the site grid coordinate system at 100’ intervals;
   b. The location and elevation of slope breaks, leachate piping, leachate sump and trenches, berms; and any other features which are material to the disposal area construction; and
   c. Any other features deemed significant.

4. Top of Drainage Layers or Liner Protection Layers showing:
   a. If a granular blanket is utilized in the design, top of blanket elevation shall be identified at 100’ intervals;
   b. The location of slope breaks, leachate sump and trenches, berms; and any other features which are material to the disposal area construction; and
   c. Any other features deemed significant.

5. Top of Waste
   a. Verify top of waste elevations are at or below permitted elevations prior to placing final cover. The elevations shall be referenced to the site grid coordinate system at 100' intervals.
6. Top of Final Cover Layers showing:
   a. The top and bottom of the vegetative support/topsoil layers referenced to the site grid coordinate system at 100' intervals;
   b. The location of slope breaks, trenches, berms; and trenches, berms; and any other features which are material to the disposal area construction; and
   c. Any other features deemed significant.
   d. NOTE: Depth verification may be required due to possible settlement of waste during construction of the final cover system.

The Contractor will be responsible for submitting these record drawings (as-builts) if applicable to the CQA Consultant for review. The applicable record drawings are to be included in the Certification Report along with the CQA Consultant's Certifying Engineer's seal. The report shall then be submitted to the Design Engineer and Owner for review prior to being submitted to the NMOCD.

SECTION 3
CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE INVOLVING SOILS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This CQA document covers five types of soil that are used in the construction of an industrial landfill liner and/or cover system. The following types of soil layers will be used in some form in the construction of liner and cover systems corresponding to the proposed landfill and leachate evaporation pond.

1. Subgrade Surface;
2. Drainage layers or media (free-draining, high-permeability soils, usually clean sand or gravel);
3. Liner Protective Cover Layers; and
4. Topsoil (soil demonstrating the ability to support plant growth).

2.0 SOIL MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS

Except when otherwise noted in the Project Specifications or Plans, soil materials to be utilized in each component of the liner system shall conform to the following minimum materials specifications.

2.1 Subgrade Surface

The subgrade soils require treatment in the form of compaction or recompaction, prior to the placement of any of the lining system materials. This supporting layer is comprised of natural in-place materials, so this document will only address the compaction criteria. If the subgrade is disturbed, through undercutting of unsuitable material etc.; the subgrade is to be replaced, moisture conditioned, and compacted to the standards established in the Project Specifications. When possible, the subgrade surface shall be relatively smooth and free of non angular rocks, sticks, or other debris in excess of ½-inch in maximum dimension which could compromise the liner system. The subgrade will not require any subgrade compaction testing as the contractor shall excavate down to subgrade. If material is over excavated, testing shall be determined by CQA Firm.

The upper portion of the subgrade can be damaged by excess moisture (causing softening) and insufficient moisture (causing desiccation and shrinkage), or by freezing. These conditions are normally not discovered until after the design phase of the project. At a minimum, the Soils CQA Monitor shall determine the suitability of the subgrade for fill placement by one or more of the following methods:

1. Continuous visual inspection during proof-rolling;
2. Pocket penetrometer or Torvane shear tests in suspect soil areas; and
3. Other tests identified in **TABLE 3**.

The main requirement for the subgrade is it must have sufficient compaction and strength to enable the placement of liner. The subgrade also must be stable to prevent large differential settlements that would be conducive to damage of the liner system or the pooling of leachate.

2.2 Drainage Layers

Materials to be utilized in the construction of lateral drainage layers, particularly in leachate collection systems shall be comprised of clean washed river sand or gravel with a minimum hydraulic conductivity as specified and as determined utilizing the Hydrologic Evaluation of Landfill Performance (HELP, Version 3.0) Model. The hydraulic conductivity value shall be determined by the Design Engineer and made a part of the Project Specifications. These drainage materials shall consist of clean sands and/or gravel or other permeable material classified as SW, SP, GW, or GP that contains less than 10% (by dry weight) passing the US. No. 200 sieve with 100% (by dry weight) passing the 3" sieve. Gravel placed in sumps and around perforated pipes shall be classified as GW, GP, or GW-GM with no more than 10% passing the No.200 sieve. The frequencies and criteria for preconstruction and construction testing of the appropriate drainage materials are shown on **TABLE 3**. Testing shall be performed on off-site borrow sources or on-site stockpiles. Drainage geocomposites may be utilized in place of a soil drainage layer as long as the material and installation requirements of Section 5 are adhered to.

The installer shall insure that all soil materials such as sand and gravel are placed in such a manner as to insure that no damage occurs to the geomembrane liner and that no excess tensile stresses occur in the geomembrane. The following details will be followed during construction of the drainage media system.

1. A geotextile or other cushion approved by the designer will be installed between the drainage media and the geomembrane if any of the following conditions are met:
   - The drainage layer material contains angular aggregate; and/or
   - The drainage layer contains aggregate over 1 inch in nominal size as determined by a gradation test (ASTM D422);
2. A minimum of 12 inches of drainage media will be maintained between the dozer and the geomembrane at all times and thicker layers are required for heavier dozers (Larger than a D6). Typical minimum thicknesses used for the ground pressure exerted by the equipment is described in **TABLE 1**.
3. In areas of heavy traffic such as access ramps, the thickness shall be at least 2 to 3 feet. This material can be common protective cover or the material used for the drainage media.

2.3 Protective Cover Layers

The protective cover materials above the lining system and primary leachate collection system components are to be as follows: The protective cover materials used to protect the leachate collection system, shall consist of fine grained sandy soils, gravels or geosynthetic cushion materials as per the Project Specifications. Protective cover in the cover system (frost protection layer) shall consist of native soils with no particles over 1 inch in nominal size and shall be placed in accordance with standard construction practices.

2.4 Vegetative Soil Layer

Vegetative soil cover material shall be of quality to support vegetative growth and shall be placed in accordance with standard construction practices. No lab or field testing specifications are required for the installation of the vegetative soil layer beyond permeability testing discussed in **Section 2.5**. This layer will be installed at a minimum 6-inch thick layer as the uppermost layer of the final cover system

2.5 Intermediate and Final Cover Materials

Soil materials from borrow areas or stockpiles to be utilized for final cover system, (intermediate cover, infiltration barrier, and erosion/vegetation layers) must be tested for permeability prior to construction. Soils with a permeability of $5x10^{-5}$ cm/s or less shall be constructed as defined in the Closure and Post Closure Care Plan (**Appendix H** of the Permit Narrative). Soils with high permeabilities must be re-evaluated using the HELP model to determine required thickness to achieve 0.0 inches of percolation through the lower most layer.

2.5 Soils Testing

2.5.1 Test Methods

All testing used to evaluate the suitability or conformance of soils materials shall be carried out in accordance with the current versions of the corresponding American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) test procedures. The test methods indicated in **TABLES 2** and **3** are to be utilized for evaluating soil materials (when applicable) for adherence to the project specifications and the materials standards specified in this CQA Plan. All pre-construction and construction testing shall be performed at the frequency given in the **TABLES 2** and **3**.

2.5.2 Soils Testing Requirements

All soils testing shall be conducted under the direct supervision of the Soils CQA Consultant and/or qualified Soils CQC Firm. Nuclear densometer methods shall be used for field density testing in all cases. The drive cylinder (ASTM D2937) test or other approved method shall be used in cases of uncertainty, or as a check of the machine calibration. The Soils CQA Consultant and/or CQA Manager shall resolve any conflict over the results.

The test frequencies presented in **TABLES 2** and **3** are specified as minimum test frequencies. The CQA Manager or Soils CQA Consultant can increase the actual frequency of testing required

as necessary in order to insure adequate quality control associated with all soil liner/cover systems. For example, the actual test frequencies may be increased in order to consider local soil variability (if applicable).

3.0 GEOSYNTHETIC CLAY LINERS

3.1 Manufacturing

The Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL), shall consist of a layer of natural sodium bentonite clay encapsulated between two geotextiles and shall comply with all of the criteria listed in this Section. Reinforced GCL must be used as designated by the Engineer.

Acceptable reinforced GCL products are Bentomat® ST, as manufactured by CETCO, 1350 West Shure Drive, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004 USA (847-392-5800), or an engineer-approved equal.

The reinforced GCL and its components shall be tested for the properties shown in **TABLE 4**.

The reinforced GCL shall have 10,000 hour test data for large-scale constant-load (creep) shear testing under hydrated conditions. The constant shear load shall be 0.56 kN and the normal load shall be 1.1 kN.

The minimum acceptable dimensions of full-size GCL panels shall be 150 feet (45.7 m) in length. Short rolls [(those manufactured to a length greater than 70 feet (21 m) but less than a full-length roll)] may be supplied at a rate no greater than 3 per truckload or 3 rolls every 36,000 square feet (3,500 square meters) of GCL, whichever is less.

A 6-inch (150 mm) overlap guideline shall be imprinted on both edges of the upper geotextile component of the GCL as a means for providing quality assurance of the overlap dimension. Lines shall be printed in easily visible, non-toxic ink.

The GCL manufacturer shall provide the Project Manager or other designated party with manufacturing QA/QC certifications for each shipment of GCL. The certifications shall be signed by a responsible party employed by the GCL manufacturer and shall include:

A. Certificates of analysis for the bentonite clay used in GCL production stating the parameters swell index and fluid loss.
B. Manufacturer's test data for finished GCL product(s) of bentonite mass/area, GCL tensile strength and GCL peel strength (reinforced only).
C. GCL lot and roll numbers supplied for the project (with corresponding shipping information).

These conformance tests shall be performed in accordance with the test methods specified on **TABLE 4**. Other conformance tests may be required by the project specifications.

Manufacturer's Quality control tests must be performed in accordance with the test methods and frequency's specified in **TABLE 4**.

The CQA Consultant shall examine all manufacturer's certifications to insure that the property values listed on the certifications meet or exceed those specified by the project specifications and the measurements of properties by the manufacturer are properly documented, test methods acceptable and the certificates have been provided at the specified frequency properly identifying the rolls related to testing. Any deviations shall be reported to the Project Manager.

3.2 Roll Label Requirements

The GCL manufacturer shall identify all rolls with the following:

A. Manufacturer's name
B. Product identification
C. Lot number
D. Roll number
E Roll Dimensions (length, width, and weight)

The CQA Monitor shall examine rolls upon delivery and any deviation from the above requirements shall be reported to the Project Manager.

3.3 Shipping, Handling, and Storage

The GCL rolls shall be wrapped in polyethylene sheets or otherwise protected against dust and dirt during shipping and storage. The wrapping shall be removed just prior to the deployment of the rolls.

The manufacturer shall be responsible for initial loading the GCL. Shipping will be the responsibility of the party paying the freight. Unloading, on-site handling and storage of the GCL are the responsibility of the Contractor, Installer or other designated party.

A visual inspection of each roll shall be made during unloading to identify if any packaging has been damaged. Rolls with damaged packaging shall be marked and set aside for further inspection. The packaging shall be repaired prior to being placed in storage.

The party responsible for unloading the GCL shall contact the Manufacturer prior to shipment to ascertain the appropriateness of the proposed unloading methods and equipment.

Storage of the GCL rolls shall be the responsibility of the installer. A dedicated storage area shall be selected at the job site that is away from high traffic areas and is level, dry and well drained. Rolls shall be stored in a manner that prevents sliding or rolling from the stacks and may be

accomplished by the use of chock blocks. Rolls shall be stacked at a height no higher than that at which the lifting apparatus can be safely handled (typically no higher than four). All stored GCL materials and the accessory bentonite must be covered with a plastic sheet or tarpaulin until their installation.

3.4 Conformance Testing

3.4.1 Testing Requirements

Upon delivery of the rolls of GCL, the CQA Consultant shall take conformance samples of the GCL, to ensure conformance to both the design specifications and the list of Manufacturer guaranteed properties. **TABLE 4** presents the conformance testing requirements.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

Samples shall be taken across the entire width of the roll and shall not include the first linear meter (three feet). The geosynthetic testing laboratory shall be contacted to determine the sampling size necessary for laboratory testing of the GCL.

3.4.3 Test Results

The CQA Monitor shall examine all results from laboratory conformance testing and shall report any non-conformance to the Project Manager. Any lots not meeting conformance testing specifications will result in the rejection of the lot.

3.5 Installation of the GCL

3.5.1 Earthwork

The Installer shall take whatever steps are necessary to insure that any underling layers are not damaged during the placement of the GCL or that the GCL is damaged in any way, which shall include but is not limited to the following conditions.

Any earthen surface upon which the GCL is installed shall be prepared and compacted in accordance with the project specifications and drawings. The surface shall be smooth, firm, and unyielding, and free of:

A. Vegetation.
B. Construction Debris.
C. Sticks.
D. Sharp rocks (1/2 inch maximum dimension, non-angular)
E. Void spaces.

F. Ice.
G. Abrupt elevation changes.
H. Standing water.
I. Cracks larger than one-quarter inch (6 mm) in width.
J. Any other foreign matter that could contact the GCL.

Subgrade surfaces consisting of granular soils or gravel shall be inspected due to their large void fraction and puncture potential. Immediately prior to GCL deployment, the subgrade shall be final-graded to fill in all voids or cracks and then smooth-rolled to provide the best practicable surface for the GCL. At completion of this activity, no wheel ruts, footprints or other irregularities shall exist in the subgrade. Furthermore, all protrusions extending more than one-half inch (12 mm) from the surface shall either be removed, crushed or pushed into the surface with a smooth-drum compactor. Prior to the placement of all GCL panels, the Installer shall certify in writing that the soil subgrade is acceptable and meets the manufacturer approved installation conditions.

It shall be the Installer's responsibility thereafter to indicate to the Design Engineer changes in the condition of the subgrade that could cause the subgrade to be out of compliance with any of the requirements listed in this Section.

At the top of sloped areas of the job site, an anchor trench for the GCL shall be excavated or an equivalent runout shall be utilized in accordance with the project plans and specifications and as approved by the CQA Inspector. When utilizing an anchor trench design, the trench shall be excavated and approved by the CQA Inspector prior to GCL placement. No loose soil shall be allowed at the bottom of the trench and no sharp corners or protrusions shall exist anywhere within the trench.

The CQA Monitor will note any deficiencies or non-compliance and report it to the Project Manager.

3.5.2 GCL Placement

GCL rolls shall be delivered to the working area of the site in their original packaging. Immediately prior to deployment, the packaging shall be carefully removed without damaging the GCL. The orientation of the GCL (i.e., which side faces up) shall be in accordance with the Design Engineer's recommendations.

Equipment, which could damage the GCL, shall not be allowed to travel directly on it. If the installation equipment causes rutting of the subgrade, the subgrade must be restored to its originally accepted condition before placement continues.

Care must be taken to minimize the extent to which the GCL is dragged across the subgrade in order to avoid damage to the bottom surface of the GCL. A temporary geosynthetic subgrade

covering commonly known as a slip sheet or rub sheet may be used to reduce friction damage during placement.

The GCL panels shall be placed parallel to the direction of the slope.

All GCL panels shall lie flat on the underlying surface, with no wrinkles or folds, especially at the exposed edges of the panels.

Only as much GCL shall be deployed as can be covered at the end of the working day with soil, a geomembrane, or a temporary waterproof tarpaulin. The GCL shall not be left uncovered overnight. If the GCL is hydrated when no confining stress is present, it may be necessary to remove and replace the hydrated material. The Design Engineer, CQA inspector, and GCL supplier shall be consulted for specific guidance if premature hydration occurs.

3.5.3 Anchorage

As directed by the project drawings and specifications, the ends of the GCL rolls shall be placed in an anchor trench at the top of the slope or an equivalent run out design shall be utilized. When utilizing an anchor trench design, the front edge of the trench shall be rounded so as to eliminate any sharp corners. Loose soil shall be removed from the floor of the trench. The GCL shall cover the entire trench floor but not extend up the rear trench wall.

3.5.4 Seaming

The GCL seams are constructed by overlapping their adjacent edges. Care shall be taken to ensure that the overlap zone is not contaminated with loose soil or other debris. Supplemental bentonite is required for reinforced GCL. All GCL shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

The minimum dimension of the longitudinal overlap shall be 6 inches (150 mm). End-of-roll overlapped seams shall be similarly constructed, but the minimum overlap shall measure 24 inches (600 mm).

Seams at the ends of the panels shall be constructed such that they are shingled downhill in the direction of the grade to prevent the potential for runoff flow to enter the overlap zone.

Bentonite-enhanced seams are constructed between the overlapping adjacent panels described above. The underlying edge of the longitudinal overlap is exposed and then a continuous bead of granular sodium bentonite is applied along a zone defined by the edge of the underlying panel and the 6-inch (150-mm) line. A similar bead of granular sodium bentonite is applied at the end-of-roll overlap. The granular bentonite shall be applied at a minimum application rate of one quarter pound per lineal foot (0.4 kg/m).

3.5.5 Detail Work

The GCL shall be sealed around penetrations and embedded structures embedded in accordance with the design drawings and the GCL Manufacturer.

Cutting the GCL shall be performed using a sharp utility knife. Frequent blade changes are recommended to avoid damage to the geotextile components of the GCL during the cutting process.

3.5.6 Damage Repair

If the GCL is damaged (torn, punctured, perforated, etc.) during installation, it may be possible to repair it by cutting a patch to fit over the damaged area. The patch shall be obtained from a new GCL roll and shall be cut to size such that a minimum overlap of 12 inches (300 mm) is achieved around all of the damaged area. Granular bentonite or bentonite mastic shall be applied around the damaged area prior to placement of the patch. It may be desirable to use an adhesive to affix the patch in place so that it is not displaced during cover placement.

3.5.7 Cover Placement

If soil cover is to be placed in direct contact, cover soils shall be free of angular stones or other foreign matter that could damage the GCL. Cover soils shall be approved the Design Engineer with respect to particle size, uniformity and chemical compatibility. Cover soils with high concentrations of calcium (e.g., limestone, dolomite) are not acceptable.

Soil cover shall be placed over the GCL using construction equipment that minimizes stresses on the GCL. A minimum thickness of 1 foot (300 mm) of cover shall be maintained between the equipment tires/tracks and the GCL at all times during the covering process. This thickness recommendation does not apply to frequently trafficked areas or roadways, for which a minimum thickness of 2 feet (600 mm) is required (see **TABLE 1**).

Soil cover shall be placed in a manner that prevents the soil from entering the GCL overlap zones. Cover soil shall be pushed up slopes, not down slopes, to minimize tensile forces on the GCL.

Although direct vehicular contact with the GCL is to be avoided, lightweight, low ground pressure vehicles (such as 4-wheel all-terrain vehicles) may be used to facilitate the installation of any geosynthetic material placed over the GCL. The GCL supplier or CQA engineer shall be contacted with specific recommendations on the appropriate procedures in this situation.

When a textured geomembrane is installed over the GCL, a temporary smooth geosynthetic covering known as a slip sheet or rub sheet shall be used to minimize friction during placement and to allow the textured geomembrane to be more easily moved into its final position.

4.0 DOCUMENTATION

The CQA Manager shall document that quality assurance requirements have been addressed and satisfied. The CQA Manager shall provide the Project Manager with signed descriptive remarks, data sheets, and logs to verify that all monitoring activities have been carried out. The CQA Manager shall also maintain at the job site a complete file of plans and specifications, a CQA plan, checklists, test procedures, daily logs, and other pertinent documents.

4.1 Daily Recordkeeping

Standard reporting procedures shall include preparation of a daily report, which at a minimum, will consist of: (a) field notes, including memoranda of meetings and/or discussions with the Contractor; (b) observation logs and testing data sheets; and (c) construction problems and solution data sheets. This information will be regularly submitted to and reviewed by the Project Manager.

4.1.1 Memorandum of Discussion with Earthwork Contractor or Subcontractors

A memorandum will be prepared each day, if required, summarizing discussions between the Soils CQA Monitor and Contractor. At a minimum, the memorandum will include the following information:

1. Date, project name, location, and other identification;
2. Name of parties to discussion;
3. Relevant subject matter or issues;
4. Activities planned;
5. Constraints or suggestions;
6. Schedule; and
7. Signature of the CQA Monitor and/or CQA Manager.

4.1.2 Observation Logs and Testing Data Sheets

Observation and testing data sheets shall be prepared daily with a Site Plan diagram prepared at the end of each week. At a minimum, these data sheets shall include the following information:

1. An identifying sheet number for cross referencing and document control;
2. Date, project name, location, and other identification;
3. Data on weather conditions;
4. A scaled Site Plan (weekly) showing all active and proposed work areas and test locations;
5. Descriptions and locations of ongoing construction;

6. Equipment and personnel in each work area, including subcontractors;
7. Descriptions and specific locations of areas of work being tested and/or observed and documented (identified by lift and location);
8. Locations where tests and samples were taken;
9. A summary of test results;
10. Calibration or recalibrations or test equipment, and actions taken as result of recalibration;
11. Off-site materials received, including quality verification documentation;
12. Decisions made regarding acceptance of units of work, and/or corrective actions to be taken in instances of substandard quality; and
13. The CQA Monitor signature.

In any case, all logs must be completely filled out with no items left blank.

4.2 Construction Problems and Solution Data Sheets

Sheets describing special construction situations shall be cross-referenced with specific observation logs and testing data sheets, and must include the following information, where available:

1. An identifying sheet number for cross-referencing and document control;
2. A detailed description of the situation or deficiency;
3. The location and probable cause of the situation or deficiency;
4. How and when the situation or deficiency was found or located;
5. Documentation of the response to the situation or deficiency;
6. Final results of any responses;
7. Any measures taken to prevent a similar situation from occurring in the future; and
8. The signature of the CQA Monitor and signature indicating concurrence from the Project Manager.

The Project Manager shall be made aware of any significant recurring non-conformance with specifications. The Project Manager shall then determine the cause of the non-conformance and recommend appropriate changes in procedures or specifications. When this type of evaluation is made, the results must be documented, and the Owner and the Design Engineer shall approve any revision to procedures or specifications.

A summary of all supporting data sheets, along with final testing results and the CQA Manager's approval of the work, shall be required upon completion of construction.

4.3 Photographic Reporting Data Sheets

Photographic reporting data sheets, where used, shall be cross-referenced with observation and testing data sheet(s), and/or construction problems and solution data sheet(s). These photographs will serve as a pictorial record of work progress, problems, and mitigation activities. The basic file will contain digital color prints; the digital photos will also be stored on appropriate media. These records shall be presented to the Project Manager upon completion of the project and all CQA documentation will be stored in the POR.

4.4 Design and/or Specification Changes

Design and/or specification changes may be required during construction. In such cases, the CQA Manager shall notify the Project Manager and the Design Engineer. Design and/or specification changes shall be made only with written agreement from the Project Manager and the Design Engineer, and shall take the form of an addendum to the specifications.

4.5 Progress Reports

The CQA Manager shall prepare a summary progress report each week, or at time intervals established at the pre-construction meeting. As a minimum, this report shall include the following information:

1. A unique identifying sheet number for cross-referencing and document control;
2. The date, project name, location, and other information;
3. A summary of work activities during progress reporting period;
4. A summary of construction situations, deficiencies, and/or defects occurring during progress reporting period;
5. A summary of test results, failures and retests; and
6. The signature of the CQA Manager.

4.6 Signatures and Final Report

At the completion of the work, the CQA Engineer shall submit to the Project Manager and/or Design Engineer a signed final Report. This report shall certify that the work has been performed in compliance with the plans and specifications except as properly authorized and implemented, and that the summary document provides the necessary supporting information.

At a minimum, this report shall include: (a) summaries of all construction activities; (b) observation logs and testing data sheets including sample location plans; (c) construction problems and solutions data sheets; (d) changes from design and material specifications; (e) Record Drawings; and (f) a summary statement sealed and signed by a registered Professional

Engineer. The Record Drawings shall include scaled drawings depicting the location of the construction details pertaining to the extent of construction (depths, plan dimensions, elevations, soil component thickness, etc.). This document shall be prepared by the CQA Consultant and included as part of the CQA documentation. CQA documentation will be submitted to the NMOCD and retained in the Facility POR.

SECTION 4
GEOSYNTHETICS CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.0 GEOMEMBRANE MANUFACTURING, SHIPPING, & CONFORMANCE TESTING

1.1 Manufacturing

1.1.1 Raw Material

The raw material to be utilized in the manufacturing of the geomembrane shall be first quality polyethylene resin. The resin shall be virgin material with no more than 10% rework. If rework is used, it must be a similar HDPE as the parent material. The base polyethylene resin shall be mixed with carbon black and a proprietary additive package of heat stabilizers and anti-oxidants. The percent distribution of these components including recycled polymer shall be as per the project specifications.

The raw material shall be first quality polyethylene resin and shall be tested by the Manufacturer for the specifications in **TABLES 5A** and **5B**.

Raw materials (resin, carbon black, and additive package) may be mixed during the production stage using a “masterbatch” carrier resin containing the carbon black and other additives or during a compounding process prior to production.

Conformance testing shall be carried out by the Manufacturer to demonstrate that the product meets this specification. At the Owner's discretion, additional testing may be carried out for purposes of conformance by the Geosynthetics CQC Firm, and paid for by the Owner. If the results of the Manufacturer's and the Geosynthetics CQC Firm's testing differ, the testing shall be repeated by the Geosynthetics CQC Firm, and the Manufacturer shall be allowed to monitor this testing. The results of this latter series of tests will prevail, if the applicable test methods have been followed.

Prior to the installation of any geomembrane material, the Manufacturer shall provide the Project Manager and the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor with the following information:

1. The origin (Resin Supplier's name and resin production plant), identification (brand name, number) and production date of the resin;
2. A copy of the quality control certificates issued by the Resin Supplier to include specific gravity (ASTM D1505) and melt index (ASTM D1238 Condition , 190ºC/2.16 kg); and
3. A statement that no reclaimed polymer is added to the resin (however, the use of polymer recycled during the manufacturing process may be permitted if done with appropriate cleanliness and if recycled polymer does not exceed 2% by weight).

The CQA Monitor shall review these documents and shall report any discrepancies to the Project Manager.

1.1.2 Geomembrane Manufacturing

The Project Manager shall provide to the CQA Monitor the plans, specifications and drawings for the lining system prepared by the Design Engineer. **TABLES 5A** and **5B** provide the frequency of testing for the geomembrane. The CQA Monitor shall verify that the specifications include at least all properties listed in **TABLES 5A** and **5B**, measured with the same methods or equivalent.

If the specifications do not fulfill the above conditions, the Design Engineer shall complete the required alterations of the specifications. The Geomembrane Manufacturer shall provide the Project Manager and the CQA Monitor with the following:

1. A properties sheet including, at a minimum, all specified properties, measured using test methods indicated in the specifications, or equivalent;
2. A list of quantities and descriptions of materials other than the base polymer which comprise the geomembrane;
3. The sampling procedures and results of testing; and
4. A certification that property values given in the properties sheet are guaranteed by the Geomembrane Manufacturer.

The CQA Monitor shall verify that:

1. the property values certified by the Geomembrane Manufacturer meet all of the specifications; and
2. the measurements of properties by the Geomembrane Manufacturer are properly documented and that the test methods used are acceptable.

In addition, the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor may, at the request of the owner, undertake a manufacturing plant visit, preferably during the production of the particular geomembrane for this project, in order to evaluate the Manufacturer's quality control procedures.

1.1.3 Rolls

Prior to shipment, the Geomembrane Manufacturer shall provide the Project Manager and the CQA Consultant with a quality control certificate for every roll of geomembrane to be provided for the particular project. A responsible party employed by the Geomembrane Manufacturer, such as the production manager, shall sign the quality control certificate. The quality control certificate shall include:

1. Roll numbers and identification; and
2. Sampling procedures and results of quality control tests - as a minimum, results shall be given for thickness, tensile strength, and tear resistance, evaluated in accordance

with the methods indicated in the specifications or equivalent methods approved by the Designer.

The CQA Monitor shall:

1. Verify that the quality control certificates have been provided at the specified frequency, and that each certificate identifies the rolls related to it; and
2. Review the quality control certificates and verify that the certified roll properties meet the specifications.

1.2 Roll Label Requirements

All rolls delivered to the site must be labeled containing the following information:

1. Roll Number;
2. Material Type;
3. Nominal Thickness; and
4. Batch Number.

The geomembrane rolls are to be packaged with a label placed on the outside of the roll and one within the roll core. If both of these labels are missing or ineligible, the roll will be rejected.

1.3 Shipping, Handling, and Storage Requirements

1.3.1 Shipping

Shipping of the geomembrane is the responsibility of the Geomembrane Manufacturer, Fabricator, Installer, or other party as agreed upon. All handling on site is the responsibility of the Installer.

Upon delivery at the site, the Installer and the Geosynthetics CQA Consultant shall conduct a surface observation of all rolls or factory panels for defects and for damage. This inspection shall be conducted without unrolling rolls or unfolding factory panels unless defects or damages are found or suspected. The Geosynthetics CQA Consultant shall indicate to the Project Manager:

1. Rolls, factory panels, or portions thereof, which shall be rejected and removed from the site because they have severe flaws; and
2. Rolls or factory panels that include minor repairable flaws.

1.3.2 Handling

The geomembrane temporary tagging area on site shall be coordinated with the on-site CQA Manager and the Installer to insure ease of transportation and placement in an area were the geomembrane will not be damaged or in the way of daily operations of the landfill. Two high strength carrying straps must be placed around the outside of the roll to assist in transportation and handling of the material on the construction site.

1.3.3 Storage Requirements

The Installer shall be responsible for the storage of the geomembrane on site. The Project Manager shall provide storage space in a location (or several locations) such that on-site transportation and handling are optimized if possible. Storage space shall be protected from theft, vandalism, passage of vehicles, etc. If the geomembrane is to be exposed to the weather for an extended period of time, it shall be covered until installed. The designated storage area shall be a firm, smooth surface free of large and/or sharp stones or any other sharp objects that could damage the liner. If the area is sloped or the rolls are stacked, precautions shall be taken to insure that the rolls will not shift or move causing possible damage to the rolls are injuring workers.

1.4 Conformance Testing of Geomembrane

1.4.1 Tests and Procedures

Upon or prior to delivery of the rolls of geomembrane, the CQA Monitor shall insure that samples are removed at the specified frequency and forwarded to the Geosynthetics CQC Firm for testing to insure conformance to both the design specifications and the list of guaranteed properties. The test procedures shall be as indicated in **TABLES 5A** and **5B** based on material type or as specified in the project plans. Additionally, the Geomembrane shall meet or exceed the following specifications:

1. Conformance testing (1 test set every lot or every 100,000 ft^2 whichever is greater). Material lots found not in conformance will be rejected.
   a. Density (ASTM D1505);
   b. Carbon Black Content (ASTM D1603);
   c. Carbon Black Dispersion (ASTM D5596);
   d. Thickness (ASTM D5994);
   e. Tensile Properties (ASTM D6693/Type IV); and
   f. Tear Resistance (ASTM D1004, Die C).
2. Seam Testing:
   a. Trial seams tested in field tensiometer or at testing laboratory at the beginning of everyday and every five working hours; and
   b. Air pressure and vacuum testing of all field seam lengths (ASTM D4437).

1.4.2 Sampling Procedures

Samples shall be taken across the entire width of the roll and shall not include the first three linear feet. Unless otherwise specified, samples shall be 3 feet long by the roll width. The CQA Monitor shall mark the machine direction on the samples with an arrow. The required minimum sampling frequencies are provided in **TABLES 5A** and **5B** .

1.4.3 Test Results

The CQA Monitor shall examine all results from laboratory conformance testing and shall report any non-conformance to the Project Manager.

2.0 INSTALLATION OF GEOMEMBRANE

2.1 Earthwork

2.1.1 Subgrade Preparation

The CQA Monitor shall verify that:

1. A qualified land surveyor has verified all lines and grades;
2. A qualified geotechnical engineer, normally the Soils CQA Consultant, has verified that the supporting soil meets the density specification;
3. The surface to be lined has been rolled and compacted to be free of irregularities, protrusions, loose soil, and abrupt changes in grade;
4. The surface of the supporting soil does not contain stones larger than ½" in diameter and non-angular which may be damaging to the geomembrane; and
5. There is no area excessively softened by high water content.

The Installer shall certify in writing that the surface on which the geomembrane will be installed is acceptable. The certificate of acceptance shall be given by the Installer to the Project Manager prior to commencement of geomembrane installation in the area under consideration. The CQA Consultant shall be given a copy of this certificate by the Project Manager.

After the supporting soil has been accepted by the Installer, it shall be the Installer's responsibility to indicate to the Project Manager any change in the supporting soil condition that may require repair work. If the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor concurs with the Installer, then the Project Manager shall insure that the supporting soil is repaired.

At any time before and during the geomembrane installation, the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall indicate to the Project Manager locations that may not provide adequate support to the geomembrane.

2.1.2 Anchor Trench System

All anchor trench systems will be excavated in accordance with the lines and widths as shown on the contract drawings, before geosynthetics placements. The CQA Consultant shall verify that the anchor trench has been constructed according to design drawings.

If the anchor trench is excavated in a clay liner susceptible to desiccation, no more than the amount of trench required for the geomembrane to be anchored in one day shall be excavated (unless otherwise specified) to minimize desiccation potential of the anchor trench clay soils. The corners of the anchor trench where geosynthetic enters the trench shall be slightly rounded to avoid sharp bends in the geosynthetics. No loose soil shall be allowed to underlie the geomembrane in the anchor trench. No large rocks or clay lumps will be allowed to underlie the geomembrane in the anchor trench.

Backfilling of the anchor trench shall be conducted utilizing suitable backfill materials as deemed appropriate by the CQA Manager. All anchor trenches shall be backfilled in 12” compacted lifts. If a compaction standard is included in the Project Specifications, the anchor trenches shall be tested at a frequency of one test per 100 feet of trench (each lift).

2.2 Geosynthetic Placement

2.2.1 Installation Schedule

Field panels may be installed using any one of the following schedules:

1. All field panels are placed prior to field seaming (in order to protect the subgrade from erosion by rain);
2. Field panels are placed one at a time and each field panel is seamed immediately after its placement (in order to minimize the number of unseamed field panels exposed to wind), and
3. Any combination of the above.

If a decision is reached to place all field panels prior to field seaming, installation normally shall begin at the low point area and proceed toward the low point with "shingle” overlaps to facilitate drainage in the event of precipitation. It is also usually beneficial to proceed in the direction of prevailing winds. Accordingly, an early decision regarding installation scheduling shall be made if, and only if, weather conditions can be predicated with certainty. Otherwise, scheduling decisions must be made during installation, in accordance with varying conditions. In any event, the Installer is fully responsible for the decision made regarding placement procedures.

The CQA Monitor shall evaluate changes in the schedule proposed by the Installer and advise the Project Manager on the acceptability of that change. The CQA Monitor shall verify that the condition of the supporting soil has not changed detrimentally during installation. The CQA Monitor shall record the identification code, location, and date of installation of each field panel.

2.2.2 Field Panel Location and Identification

Field panels are to be located by the CQA Monitor in a manner consistent with the specifications and in a manner best suited to existing site conditions (i.e., a field panel is a roll or a portion of roll cut in the field).

A field panel is the unit area of geomembrane which is to be seamed in the field. Two cases can be considered:

1. If the geomembrane is fabricated into panels in a factory, a field panel is a factory panel or a portion of factory panel cut in the field.
2. If the geomembrane is not fabricated into factory panels, a field panel is a roll or a portion of roll cut in the field.

It shall be the responsibility of the CQA Monitor to insure that each field panel is given an "identification code" (number or letter-number) consistent with the layout plan. The Project Manager, Installer and CQA Monitor shall agree upon this identification code. This field panel identification code shall be as simple and logical as possible. (Note that roll numbers established in the manufacturing plant must be traceable to the field panel identification code.)

The CQA Consultant shall establish documentation showing correspondence between roll numbers, factory panels, and field panel identification codes. The Field panel identification code shall be used for all quality assurance records. The CQA Consultant shall verify that field panels are installed at the location indicated in the Designer's layout plan, as approved or modified.

2.2.3 Weather Conditions

Geomembrane placement shall not proceed at an ambient temperature below 5°C (40°F) unless otherwise authorized. Geomembrane placement shall not be done during any precipitation, in the presence of excessive moisture (e.g., fog, dew), in an area of ponding water, or in the presence of excessive winds.

The CQA Monitor shall verify that the above conditions are fulfilled. Additionally, the CQA Consultant shall verify that the supporting soil has not been damaged by weather conditions. The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall inform the Project Manager if the above conditions are not fulfilled.

2.2.4 Method of Placement

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall verify the following:

1. Construction equipment used to deploy geomembranes shall not create excessive rutting in the subgrade;
2. If the substratum is a geosynthetic material, deployment may be by hand, by use of small jack lifts on pneumatic tires having low ground contact pressure, or by use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) having low ground contact pressure;
3. Any equipment used does not damage the geomembrane by handling, trafficking, excessive heat, leakage of hydrocarbons or other means;
4. The prepared surface underlying the geomembrane has not deteriorated since previous acceptance, and is still acceptable immediately prior to geomembrane placement;
5. Any geosynthetic elements immediately underlying the geomembrane are clean and free of debris;
6. All personnel working on the geomembrane do not smoke, wear damaging shoes, or engage in other activities which could damage the geomembrane;
7. The method used to unroll the panels does not cause scratches or crimps in the geomembrane and does not damage the supporting soil;
8. The method used to place the panels minimizes wrinkles (especially differential wrinkles between adjacent panels);
9. Adequate temporary loading and/or anchoring (e.g., sand bags, tires), not likely to damage the geomembrane, has been placed to prevent uplift by wind (in case of high winds, continuous loading, e.g., adjacent sand bags, is recommended along edges of panels to minimize risk of wind flow under the panels);
10. Direct contact with the geomembrane is minimized; i.e., the Geomembrane is protected by geotextiles, extra geomembrane, or other suitable materials, in areas where excessive traffic may be expected;
11. No bridging or stressed conditions in the material; and
12. Pipes or other objects that penetrate the liner are connected to the liner material in a way that prevents leakage and unnecessary stresses.

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall inform the Project Manager if the above conditions are not fulfilled.

2.2.5 Damage

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall inspect each panel, after placement and prior to seaming, for damage. The Geosynthetics CQA Manager shall advise the Project Manager which panels, or portions of panels, shall be rejected, repaired, or accepted. Damaged panels or portions of damaged panels which have been rejected shall be marked and their removal from the work area recorded by the Geosynthetics CQA Consultant. Repairs shall be made according to procedures described in Section 2.4.

2.3 Seaming and Joining

2.3.1 Seam Layout

The Installer shall provide the Project Manager and the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor with a seam layout drawing, i.e., a drawing of the facility to be lined showing all expected seams. The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall review the seam layout drawing and verify that it is consistent with accepted industry practice. No panels may be seamed in the field without the Project Manager's approval. In addition, no panels not specifically shown on the seam layout drawing may be used without the Project Manager's prior approval.

Seams will be made by overlapping sheets approximately three inches (3”) for extrusion welding and approximately four inches (4”) for hot wedge welding. In general, seams shall be oriented parallel to the line of maximum slope, i.e., oriented along, not across, the slope, In corners and odd shaped geometric locations, the number of seams shall be minimized. No horizontal seam shall be less than 5 feet from the toe of the slope, or areas of potential stress concentrations, unless otherwise authorized.

A seam numbering system compatible with the panel numbering system shall be agreed upon at the Resolution and/or Pre-Construction Meeting.

2.3.2 Requirements of Personnel

All personnel performing seaming operations shall be qualified by experience or by successfully passing seaming tests. At least one seamer shall have experience seaming a minimum of 5,000,000 ft^2 of polyethylene geomembrane using the same type of seaming apparatus to be used to fabricate the site-specific geomembrane. The most experienced seamer, the "master seamer", shall provide direct supervision over less experienced seamers.

The Installer shall provide the Project Manager and the Geosynthetics CQA Consultant with a list of proposed seaming personnel and their experience records. The Project Manager and the Geosynthetic CQA Monitor shall review this document.

2.3.3 Seaming Equipment and Products

The approved processes for field seaming are extrusion welding and hot wedge (fusion) welding. Proposed alternate processes will be documented and submitted to the owner or his representative for approval. The hot wedge welding system is generally the primary system for geomembrane installation and the extrusion welding system is utilized for repairs and detail work. Only apparatus, which have been specifically approved by make and model, shall be used. The Project Manager and the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall approve all seaming processes and apparatus.

The Installer will verify the following general conditions during the seaming of the liner:

1. Equipment used for seaming is not likely to damage the geomembrane;
2. The electric generator is placed on a smooth base such that no damage occurs to the geomembrane;
3. A smooth insulating plate or fabric is placed beneath the hot welding apparatus after usage; and
4. The geomembrane is protected from damage in heavily trafficked areas.

2.3.3.1 Hot Wedge Welding/Fusion System

The hot wedge welding apparatus (typically called a fusion welder) is self-propelled and produces a double seam with an enclosed air channel for testing. The fusion welding consists of placing two heated wedge mounted self-propelled unit, between two overlapped sheets of polyethylene liner. The heated plate heats and fuses the two sheets together. The fusion welder must meet the following requirements:

1. A temperature readout device that continuously monitors the temperature of the wedge;
2. For cross seams, the edge of the cross seam is ground to a smooth incline (top and bottom) prior to welding;
3. A smooth insulating plate or fabric is placed beneath the hot welding apparatus after usage; and
4. The geomembrane is protected from damage in heavily trafficked areas.

2.3.3.2 Extrusion (Fillet) Welding System

The extrusion-welding apparatus shall be equipped with gauges giving the extrudate temperature in the apparatus and at the nozzle. The Installer shall provide documentation regarding the extrudate to the Project Manager and the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor, and shall certify that the extrudate is compatible with the specifications, and in any event is comprised of the same resin as the geomembrane sheeting.

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor and the Installer shall log apparatus temperatures, extrudate temperatures, ambient temperatures, and geomembrane surface temperatures at appropriate intervals. The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall verify that the extruder is purged prior to beginning a seam until all heat-degraded extrudate has been removed from the barrel. The welder also must be equipped with gauges giving the temperature in the apparatus and the preheat temperature at the nozzle.

2.3.4 Seam Preparation

The Installer shall insure that:

1. Before seaming, the seam area is clean and free of moisture, dust, dirt, debris of any kind, and foreign material;
2. If seam overlap grinding is required, the process is completed according to the Geomembrane Manufacturer's instructions, within one hour of the seaming operation and in a way that does not damage the geomembrane; and
3. Seams are aligned with the fewest possible number of wrinkles and "fish mouths".

2.3.5 Seaming in Various Weather Conditions

The high temperature limit for welding is based on two factors:

1. The well-being of the crew. Black lining material will get very hot when exposed to sunlight. It is possible that the elevated sheet temperature in conjunction with immoderate ambient conditions could place the well-being of the crew at risk. (It is the responsibility of the Installer to determine if their crew can work in the weather conditions at the site).
2. Material capability.

The highest temperature at which the material can be welded is dependent upon ambient temperature, wind, subgrade conditions exposure to light, material type, and material thickness.

Thinner materials and low density products are the most difficult to seam at high liner temperatures. The problem typically is characterized by frequent burnouts (places in the liner weld where the rollers lose traction and the machine stops moving causing the wedge to burn through the liner). The number of burnouts can often be reduced by adjusting the speed or the temperature at which the welder is operating. If the Installer determines the sheet temperature has reached a temperature in which to large a number of burnouts occurs they can stop welding until favorable conditions return.

The lowest allowable temperature at which welding may be permitted is dependent on ambient temperature, wind, subgrade conditions exposure to light, material type, and material thickness.

Typically during cold weather it is necessary to reduce the welders speed and increase the temperature. Pre-heating the liner in advance of the welding apparatus may also be done by using a hot air blower.

At low temperatures, special attention must be made to the pre-weld destructive samples (trial welds). In cold conditions trial welds shall be performed under the same conditions that will be seen during actual seaming conditions. The lowest temperature at which welding may occur is at the temperature which consistent passing trial seams can be performed under actual seaming conditions. In order to obtain passing results, it may be necessary to preheat the sheet in advance and/or shield the sheets from the wind. This is allowable as long as it is done during the actual welding of the liner.

The normally required weather conditions for seaming are as follows:

1. Unless authorized in writing by the Project Manager, no seaming shall be attempted at an ambient temperature below 5°C (40°F) or above 40°C (104°F);
2. In all cases, the geomembrane shall be dry and protected from wind.

If the Installer wishes to use methods which may allow seaming at ambient temperature below 5 °C (40°F) or above 40°C (104°F), the Installer shall demonstrate and certify that such methods produce seams which are entirely equivalent to seams produced at ambient temperatures above 5°C (40°F), and that the overall quality of the geomembrane is not adversely affected. In addition, an addendum to the contract between the Owner and the Installer is required which specifically states that the seaming procedure does not cause any physical or chemical modification to the geomembrane that will generate any short or long term damage to the geomembrane. Then, the temperatures in the above quality assurance procedure shall be modified accordingly.

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall verify that these weather conditions are fulfilled and will advise the Project Manager if they are not. The Project Manager shall then decide if the installation shall be stopped or postponed.

2.3.6 Trial Seams

Trial seams shall be made on fragment pieces of geomembrane liner to verify that seaming conditions are adequate. Such trial seams shall be made at the beginning of each seaming period, and at least once each five hours, for each seaming apparatus used that day. In addition, each seamer shall make at least one trial seam each day. Trial seams shall be made under the same conditions as actual seams.

An extrusion welded trial seam sample shall be at least 3 feet long by 1 foot wide (after seaming) with the seam centered lengthwise. Fusion welded trial seam samples shall be at least 15 feet long by 1 foot wide (after seaming) with the seam centered lengthwise.

Ten adjoining specimens, each 1 inch wide, shall be cut from the trial seam sample by the Installer. Three specimens shall be tested for shear strength and three shall be tested for peel using a gauged tensiometer. If a specimen fails to meet the seam requirement set forth in the Project Specifications, the entire operation shall be repeated. If the additional specimen fails, the seaming apparatus and seamer shall not be accepted and shall not be used for seaming until the deficiencies are corrected and two consecutive successful full trial seams achieved.

The CQA Monitor shall observe all trial seam procedures. The remainder of the successful trial seam sample shall be assigned a number and marked accordingly by the CQA Monitor, who shall also log the date, hour, ambient temperature, number of seaming unit, name of seamer, and pass or fail description. At the discretion of the CQA Consultant, samples of trial seams may be submitted to the Geosynthetics Laboratory for analysis.

After completion of the above described tests, the remaining portion of the trial seam sample can be discarded. Alternatively, if agreed upon between the parties involved and documented by the CQA Monitor in his daily report, the remaining portion of the trial seam sample can be subjected to destructive testing. If a trial seam sample fails a test conducted by the Geosynthetics Installer, then a destructive test seam sample shall be taken from each of the seams completed by the seamer during the shift related to the considered trial seam. These samples shall be forwarded to the Geosynthetics Laboratory and, if they fail the tests, the procedure indicated in Section 2.3.9.5 shall apply. The conditions of this paragraph shall be considered fulfilled for a given seam if a destructive seam test sample has previously been taken.

2.3.7 Seaming Procedures

Unless otherwise specified, the general seaming procedure used by the Installer shall be as follows:

1. For fusion welding, a movable protective layer of plastic may be required to be placed directly below each overlap of geomembrane that is to be seamed. This is to prevent any moisture build-up between the sheets to be welded;
2. The rolls of the membrane will be overlapped wide enough to weld and test properly; this is usually 3” for extrusion welding and 4” for fusion welding;
3. Fish mouths or wrinkles at the seam overlaps shall be cut along the ridge of the wrinkle in order to achieve a flat overlap. The cut fish mouths or wrinkles shall be seamed and any position where the overlap is inadequate shall then be patched with an oval or round patch of the same geomembrane extending a minimum of 6 inches beyond the cut in all directions;
4. If seaming operations are carried out at night, adequate illumination shall be provided at the Contractor's expense; and
5. Seaming shall extend to the outside edge of panels to be placed in the anchor trench.

The CQA Monitor shall verify that the above seaming procedures are followed, and shall inform the Project Manager if they are not.

2.3.8 Non-Destructive Testing

The Installer shall non-destructively test all field seams over their full length using a vacuum test unit or air pressure test (for double fusion seams only), or other approved method. The purpose of nondestructive tests is to check the continuity of seams. It does not provide any information on seam strength. Continuity testing shall be carried out as the seaming work progresses, not at the completion of all field seaming.

The CQA Monitor shall:

1. Observe all continuity testing;
2. Record location, date, test unit number, name of tester, and outcome of all testing;
3. Inform the Installer and Project Manager of any required repairs;
4. Observe the repair and re-testing of the repair;
5. Mark on the geomembrane that the repair has been made; and
6. Document the results.

The seam number, date of observation, name of tester, and outcome of the test or observation shall be recorded by the CQA Monitor.

2.3.8.1 Vacuum Testing

The equipment shall be comprised of the following:

1. A vacuum pump that is fuel or electric powered and capable of sustaining the required vacuum for the test;
2. A vacuum gauge capable of registering to 10 psi (70 kPa) in increments of ¾ psi (5 kPa);
3. A foaming solution shall be pre-mixed with water at a ratio to form bubbles. It shall be dispensed by spray, brush, or other means. The solution shall be compatible with the geomembrane;
4. A vacuum chamber shall have an open bottom and a clear viewing panel on top. It shall be an appropriate size and shape, made of rigid materials, and equipped with a vacuum gauge, valve, and soft pliable gasket around the periphery of the open bottom.

The following procedures shall be followed:

1. The area to be tested shall be clean and free of soil or foreign objects to promote a good seal;
2. Energize the vacuum pump;
3. Wet the seam and surrounding area approximately twice the width and length of the vacuum chamber with a foamy solution;
4. Place the vacuum chamber over the test area such that the gasket is in complete contact with the geomembrane;
5. Apply a force to the top of the vacuum chamber to obtain a seal and open the vacuum valve;
6. Ensure a leak tight seal is created. A minimum vacuum of 4 to 8 psi (28 to 55 kPa) registered on the gauge shall be appropriate;
7. With the force applied, observe the geomembrane seam through the viewing port for bubbles through any defects in the seam. The vacuum shall hold for a duration not less than 10 seconds;
8. If bubbles appear on the geomembrane seam, open the valve to release the vacuum and remove the chamber from the seam. The defective area shall be marked for repair;
9. If no bubble appears after 10 seconds, open the valve to release the vacuum and remove the vacuum chamber from the seam.
10. Move the vacuum chamber to the adjoining portion of the seam or test area overlapping the previously tested area by no less than 10% of the chamber length or at least 2”(50mm), whichever is greater and repeat the procedure for the entire seam.
11. All areas where soap bubbles appear shall be marked and repaired in accordance with Section 2.4.

2.3.8.2 Air Pressure Testing (Fusion Welded Seams)

The following procedures are applicable to those processes that produce a double seam with an enclosed space. The equipment shall be comprised of the following:

1. An air pump (manual or motor driven) equipped with pressure gauge capable of generating and sustaining a pressure of 50 psi and mounted on a cushion to protect the geomembrane;
2. A rubber hose with fittings and connections;
3. A sharp hollow needle, or other approved pressure feed device;
4. A knife capable of cutting the liner material; and
5. A pressure gauge capable of indicating air pressure in 1 psi within the test range.

The following procedures shall be followed:

1. Seal both ends of the seam to be tested;
2. Insert needle or other approved pressure feed device into the tunnel created by the fusion weld;
3. insert a protective cushion between the air pump and the geomembrane;
4. Energize the air pump to a pressure of 35 psi plus or minus 1%, close valve, and sustain pressure for at least 5 minutes;
5. Cut opposite end of tested seam after completion of the 5-minute pressure hold period to verify complete testing of the seam. If the pressure gauge does not indicate a release of pressure, locate blockage of the air channel and retest until entire seam is tested; and
6. Remove needle or other approved pressure feed device and seal.

2.3.9 Destructive Testing

Destructive testing provides direct evaluation of seam strength and bonding efficiency which indicates seam strength and durability. Destructive seam tests shall be performed at selected locations. Seam strength testing shall be done as the seaming work progresses, not at the completion of all field seaming.

Destructive testing involves two techniques (1) shear testing and (2) peel testing. Shear testing applies a tensile stress from the top of the sheet through the weld and into the bottom sheet. Peel testing, on the other hand, peels the top sheet back against the overlapped edge of the bottom of the sheet in order to observe how separation occurs. The peel test indicates whether the sheets are continuously and homogeneously connected through the seam.

2.3.9.1 Location and Frequency

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall select locations where seam samples will be cut out for laboratory testing. Those locations shall be established as follows:

- A minimum frequency of one test location per 500 feet of seam length as indicated in **TABLES 5A** and **5B**. This minimum frequency is to be determined as an average taken throughout the entire facility;
- A maximum frequency shall be agreed upon by the Installer, Project Manager and Geosynthetics CQA Monitor at the Resolution and/or Pre-Construction Meeting; and
- Test locations shall be determined during seaming at the Geosynthetics CQA Manager's discretion. Selection of such locations may be prompted by suspicion of excess crystallinity, contamination, offset welds, or any other potential cause of imperfect welding.

The Installer shall not be informed in advance of the locations where the seam samples will be taken.

Note: For either test, sample failure shall be a Film Tear Bond (FTB) as outlined in NSF 54, Appendix A.

2.3.9.2 Sampling Procedure

Samples shall be cut by the Installer as the seaming progresses in order to have laboratory test results before the geomembrane is covered by another material. The CQA Monitor shall:

1. Observe sample cutting;
2. Assign a number to each sample, and mark it accordingly;
3. Record sample location on layout drawing; and
4. Record reason for taking the sample at this location (e.g., statistical routine, suspicious feature of the geomembrane).

All holes in the geomembrane resulting from destructive seam sampling shall be immediately repaired in accordance with repair procedures described in Section 2.4. The continuity of the new seams in the repaired area shall be tested according to Section 2.3.8.1. At a given sampling location, two types of samples shall be taken by the Installer.

First, two samples for field testing shall be taken. Each of these samples shall be 1 inch wide by 12 inch long, with the seam centered parallel to the width. The distance between these two samples shall be 42 inches. If both samples pass the field test described in Section 2.3.9.3, a sample for laboratory testing shall be taken. The sample for laboratory testing shall be located

between the two samples for field testing. The sample for laboratory testing shall be 12 inches wide by 42 inches long with the seam centered lengthwise. The sample shall be cut into three parts and distributed as follows:

1. One portion to the Installer for laboratory testing, (12 in. x 12 in.);
2. One portion for Geosynthetics CQC Firm testing, (12 in. x 18 in.); and
3. One portion to the Owner for archive storage, (12 in. x 12 in.).

Final determination of the sample sizes shall be made at the Pre-Construction Meeting.

2.3.9.3 Field Testing

The ten, 1-inch wide strips mentioned in Section 2.3.9.2 shall be tested in the field, by gauged tensiometer, for peel and shear respectively and shall not fail in the seam in addition to meeting the requirements outlined in the specifications. If any field test sample fails to pass, then the procedures outlined in Section 2.3.9.5 shall be followed.

The CQA Monitor shall witness all field tests and mark all samples and portions with their number. The CQA Monitor shall also log the date and time, ambient temperature, number of seaming unit, name of seamer, welding apparatus temperatures and pressures, and pass or fail description.

2.3.9.4 Laboratory Testing

Destructive test samples shall be packaged and shipped, if necessary, under the responsibility of the CQA Monitor in a manner which will not damage the test sample. The Project Manager will verify that packing and shipping conditions are acceptable. The Project Manager will be responsible for storing the archive samples. This procedure shall be fully outlined at the Resolution Meeting. Test samples shall be tested by the Geosynthetics CQC Firm. The Geosynthetics CQA Consultant shall select the Geosynthetics CQC Firm, with the concurrence of the Project Manager.

Testing shall include "Bonded Seam Strength and Peel Adhesion". At least 5 specimens shall be tested for each test method. Specimens shall be selected alternately be test from the samples (i.e., peel, shear, peel, shear...). A passing test shall meet the minimum required values in at least 4 out of 5 specimens.

The Geosynthetics CQC Firm shall provide test results no more than 24 hours after they receive the samples. The Geosynthetics CQA Manager shall review laboratory test results as soon as they become available, and make appropriate recommendations to the Project Manager.

The Installer's laboratory test results shall be presented to the Project Manager and the CQA Monitor for comments.

2.3.9.5 Procedures for Destructive Test Failure

The following procedure shall apply whenever a sample fails a destructive test, whether the Geosynthetics CQC Firm, the Installer's laboratory, or the gauged tensiometer conducted that test.

1. The Installer shall trace the welding path to an intermediate location at 10 feet minimum from the point of the failed test in each direction and take a small sample for an additional field test at each location. If these additional samples pass the test, then full laboratory samples are taken. If these laboratory samples pass the tests, then the seam is reconstructed between these locations. If either sample fails, then the process is repeated to establish the zone in which the seam shall be reconstructed.

All acceptable seams must be bonded by two locations from which samples passing laboratory destructive tests have been taken. In cases exceeding 150 feet of reconstructed seam, a sample taken from the zone in which the seam has been reconstructed must pass destructive testing. Repairs shall be made in accordance with Section 2.4. The CQA Monitor shall document all actions taken in conjunction with destructive test failures.

2.4 Defects and Repairs

2.4.1 Identification

All seams and non-seam areas of the geomembrane shall be examined by the CQA Monitor for identification of defects, holes, blisters, undispersed raw materials and any sign of contamination or foreign matter. Because light reflected by the geomembrane helps to detect defects, the surface of the geomembrane shall be clean at the time of examination. The geomembrane surface shall be broomed or washed by the Installer if the amount of dust or mud inhibits examination.

2.4.2 Evaluation

Each suspect location both in seam and non-seam areas shall be non-destructively tested using the methods described in Section 2.3.8.1 as appropriate. Each location that fails the non-destructive testing shall be marked by the CQA Monitor and repaired by the Installer. Work shall not proceed with any materials which will cover locations which have been repaired until laboratory test results with passing values are available.

2.4.3 Repair Procedures

Any portion of the geomembrane exhibiting a flaw, or failing a destructive or nondestructive test, shall be repaired. Several procedures exist for the repair of these areas. The final decision as to the appropriate repair procedure shall be agreed upon between the Project Manager, Installer, and CQA Monitor. The procedures available include:

1. Patching - used to repair large holes, tears, undispersed raw materials, and contamination by foreign matter;
2. Buffing and re-welding - used to repair small sections of extruded seams;

3. Spot welding or seaming - used to repair small tears, pinholes, or other minor, localized flaws;
4. Capping, used to repair large lengths of failed seams;
5. Removing bad seam and replacing with a strip of new material welded into place (used with large lengths of fusion seams); and
6. Welding of the flap, used to make a new extrusion weld adjacent to an unsatisfactory fusion weld (this procedure may be used only if the flap created by the overlap of the top and bottom panels beyond the fusion weld has not been cut back to the outer edge of the fusion weld).

In addition, the following provisions shall be satisfied:

1. Surfaces of the geomembrane which are to be repaired shall be abraded no more than one hour prior to the repair;
2. All surfaces must be clean and dry at the time of the repair;
3. All seaming equipment used in repairing procedures must be approved;
4. The repair procedures, materials, and techniques shall be approved in advance of the specific repair by the Project Manager, Geosynthetics Construction Quality Assurance Manager, and Installer; and
5. Patches or caps shall extend at least 6 inches beyond the edge of the defect, and all corners of patches shall be rounded with a radius of at least 3 inches.

2.4.4 Repairs - Non-destructive Testing

Each repair shall be non-destructively tested using the methods described in Section 2.3.8.1 as appropriate. Repairs, which pass the non-destructive test, shall be taken as an indication of an adequate repair. Failed test indicate that the repair must be redone and retested until a passing result is obtained.

2.5 Backfilling of Anchor Trench

The anchor trench, if any, shall be adequately drained, to prevent ponding or otherwise softening of the adjacent soils while the trench is open. The anchor trench shall be backfilled and compacted by the Earthwork Contractor of the Installer, as outlined in the specifications and/or bid documents. Care shall be taken when backfilling the trenches to prevent any damage to the geosynthetics. The Geosynthetics and/or Soils CQA Monitor shall observe the backfilling operation and advise the Project Manager of any problems.

Since backfilling the anchor trench can affect material bridging at the toe of the slope, consideration shall be given to backfilling the liner at its most contracted state, preferably during the cool of the morning or extended period of overcast skies.

2.6 Lining System Acceptance

The Installer and the Manufacturers shall retain all ownership and responsibility for the geosynthetics in the lining system until acceptance by the Owner. The geosynthetic lining system shall be accepted by the Owner when:

- The installation of all materials are deployed an welded;
- Verification of the adequacy of all seams and repairs, including associated testing, is complete;
- All documentation of installation is completed including the Geosynthetics CQA Consultant's final report; and
- The Project Manager has received certification, including “as built” drawing, sealed by a registered professional engineer.

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall certify that installation has proceeded in accordance with the Geosynthetics CQA Plan for the project except as noted to the Project Manager.

2.7 Materials in Contact with the Geomembrane

The quality assurance procedures indicated in this section are only intended to assure that the installation of these materials does not damage the geomembrane. Additional quality assurance procedures would be necessary to assure that systems built with these materials would be constructed in such a way to enable proper performance.

2.7.1 Soils

The Project Manager shall give a copy of the specifications, prepared by the Designer for placement of soils, to the Geosynthetics CQA Consultant. The Geosynthetics CQA Consultant shall verify that these specifications are consistent with current industry practices.

2.7.2 Concrete

The Project Manager shall give a copy of the specifications, prepared by the Design Engineer for placement of concrete, to the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor. The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall verify that these specifications are consistent with the state of the art, including the use of geosynthetic layers between concrete and geomembrane. The Geosynthetics CQA Consultant shall verify the geosynthetic layers are placed between the concrete and the geomembrane according to design specifications. He will also verify that construction methods used are not likely to damage the geomembrane.

2.7.3 Sumps and Appurtenances

The Project Manager shall give a copy of the specifications, prepared by the Design Engineer for sumps and appurtenances, to the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor. The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall review these specifications and verify the use of geosynthetic layers between concrete and geomembranes.

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall verify that:

1. Installation of the geomembrane in sump and appurtenance areas, and connection of geomembrane to sumps and appurtenances have been made according to specifications;
2. Care is taken while welding around appurtenances, since neither non-destructive nor destructive testing may be feasible in these areas;
3. The geomembrane has not been damaged while making connections to sumps and appurtenances; and
4. All sumps are tested for primary and secondary geomembrane integrity by filling them with water and making appropriate observations.

3.0 DOCUMENTATION

3.1 Daily Reports

Each of the Geosynthetics CQA Monitors shall complete a daily report and/or logs on prescribed forms, outlining all of his or her monitoring activities for that day. The areas, panel numbers, seams completed and approved, and measures taken to protect unfinished areas overnight shall be identified. Failed seams or other panel areas requiring remedial action shall be identified with regard to nature of action, required repair, and precise location. Repairs completed shall also be identified. Any problems or concerns with regard to operations on site shall be noted. This report must be completed at the end of each monitor's shift, and submitted to the Geosynthetics CQA Manager daily, if possible, but at least by the end of each week.

The Geosynthetics CQA Manager shall review the daily reports submitted by the Geosynthetics CQA Monitors and incorporate a summary of their reports into his own daily report. Any matters requiring action by the Project Manager shall be highlighted. This report shall be completed daily, summarizing the previous day's activities, and a copy submitted to the Project Manager daily, if possible, but at least within his weekly summary each week.

3.2 Destructive Test Reports

The Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall collate the destructive test reports from all sources. This includes field tests, Installer's laboratory tests, and Geosynthetics CQC Firm tests. A summary

list of test samples pass/fail results shall be prepared by the Geosynthetics CQA Manager on an ongoing basis, and submitted with the periodic progress reports.

3.3 Progress Reports

Progress Reports shall be prepared by the Geosynthetics CQA Manager and submitted to the Owner. This report shall include: an overview of progress to date; an outline of any changes made to the plans, drawing, or specifications; any problems or deficiencies in operations at the site, and an outline of any action taken to remedy the situation(s); a summary of weather conditions; and a brief description of activities anticipated for the next reporting period. All Destructive Test Reports for the period shall be appended to each Progress Report.

3.4 Construction Problem and Solution Data Sheets

Sheets describing special construction situations shall be cross-referenced with specific observation logs and testing data sheets, and must include the following information, where available:

1. An identifying sheet number for cross-referencing and document control;
2. A detailed description of the situation or deficiency;
3. The location and probable cause of the situation or deficiency;
4. How and when the situation or deficiency was found or located;
5. Documentation of the response to the situation or deficiency;
6. Final results of any responses;
7. Any measures taken to prevent a similar situation from occurring in the future; and
8. The signature of the CQA Manager/Monitor and signature indicating concurrence from the Project Manager.

The Project Manager shall be made aware of significant recurring non-conformance with specifications. The Project Manager shall then determine the cause and recommend appropriate changes in procedures or specifications. When this type of evaluation is made, the results shall be documented, and the Owner and Design Engineer shall approve any revision to procedures or specifications.

A Summary of all supporting data sheets, along with final testing results and the CQA Engineer's approval of the work, shall be required upon completion of construction.

3.5 Design and/or Specification Changes

Design and/or specifications changes may be required during construction. In such cases, the CQA Engineer shall notify the Project Manager and Design Engineer. Design and/or

specifications changes shall be made only with written agreement of the Project Manager and the Design Engineer, and shall take the form of an addendum to the specifications.

3.6 Record Drawings

Record drawings shall be prepared by the Contractor and approved by the CQA Consultant. A third party independent surveyor shall perform the survey. Record drawings shall include, as a minimum, the following information for geomembranes:

1. The limits of the liner or final cover barrier construction;
2. The top and bottom liner or final cover barrier elevation at 50' intervals referenced to the site grid coordination system;
3. If a granular drainage blanket is utilized in the design, top of blanket elevation shall be identified at 50' intervals;
4. The location and elevation of slope breaks, leachate piping, leachate sumps and trenches, berms, and any other features which are material to the disposal area construction;
5. A key map showing the location of the construction in relation to the permitted design, along with an identification of areas previously constructed and areas yet to be constructed;
6. Dimensions of all geomembrane field panels;
7. Location, as closely as possible, of each panel relative to the surveyors plan (furnished by the Owner);
8. Identification of all seams and panels with appropriate number or "identification codes" (see Section 2.2.1);
9. Location of all patched and repairs; and
10. Location of all destructive testing samples.

The Record drawing shall address each layer of geomembrane, and if necessary, another drawing shall identify problems or unusual conditions of the geotextile or geonet layers. In addition, applicable cross-sections shall show layouts of geonets, geotextiles or Geogrids which are unusual or differ from the design drawings.

3.7 Photographic Reporting Data Sheets

Photographic reporting data sheets, where used, shall be cross-referenced with observation and testing data sheet(s) and/or construction problem and solution data sheets(s).

These photographs shall serve as a pictorial record of work progress, problems, and mitigation activities. The basic file will contain digital color prints; the digital photos will also be stored on

appropriate media. These records shall be presented to the Project Manager upon completion of the project and all CQA documentation will be stored in the POR.

3.8 Final Report

A Final Report shall be submitted upon completion of the work. This report shall include all reports prepared by the CQA Consultant personnel, summarize the activities of the project, and document all aspects of the quality assurance program performed. The Final Report shall include as a minimum the following information:

- Personnel involved with the project;
- Scope of work;
- Outline of project;
- Construction quality assurance methods;
- Test results (destructive and non-destructive, including laboratory tests);
- Sealed and signed by a registered professional engineer; and
- Record drawings, sealed and signed by a registered professional engineer.

3.9 Storage of Records

During construction, the Geosynthetics CQA Monitor shall be responsible for submitting the facility Record drawings. The owner/operator, in a manner that will allow for easy access, shall store the document originals. CQA documentation will be submitted to the NMOCD as required and a copy shall be retained in the Facility POR.

SECTION 5
OTHER

1.0 GEOTEXTILES

1.1 Manufacturing

The geotextile manufacturer shall provide the Project Manager with a list of guaranteed "minimum average roll value" (MARV) properties for the type of geotextile to be delivered. The geotextile manufacturer shall also provide the Project Manager with a written quality control certification signed by a responsible party employed by the manufacturer that the materials actually delivered have property "minimum average roll values" which meet or exceed all property values guaranteed for that type of geotextile. The quality control certificates shall include:

1. Roll identification numbers;
2. Sampling procedures; and
3. Results of quality control testing.

The geotextile manufacturer shall provide, as a minimum, test results for the following in accordance with **TABLE 6**:

1. Mass per unit area;
2. Grab strength;
3. Trapezoidal Tear strength;
4. Puncture strength;
5. Apparent opening size (AOS);
6. Thickness; and
7. Permittivity and apparent opening size.

The geotextile manufacturer shall provide a written certification that the nonwoven, needle-punched geotextiles are continuously inspected and found to be needle-free. Quality assurance tests shall be performed in accordance with the test methods specified in **TABLE 6** for every 100,000 ft^2 of geotextile produced for the project.

The CQA Consultant shall examine all manufacturer certifications to insure the following: property values listed on the certifications meet or exceed those specified for the particular type of geotextile; the measurements of properties by the Manufacturer are properly documented; test methods are acceptable; and the certificates have been provided at the specified frequency properly identifying the rolls related to testing. Any deviations shall be reported to the Project Manager.

1.2 Roll Label Requirements

The geotextile manufacturer shall identify all rolls of geotextile with the following:

1. Manufacturer's name
2. Product identification;
3. Lot number;
4. Roll number; and
5. Roll dimensions.

Additionally, if any special handling of the geotextile is required, it shall be so marked on the top surface of the geotextile, e.g., "This Side Up" or "This Side Against Geonet". The CQA Monitor shall examine rolls upon delivery and any deviation from the above requirements shall be reported to the Project Manager.

1.3 Shipping, Handling & Storage

During shipment and storage, the geotextile shall be protected from ultraviolet light exposure, precipitation or other inundation, mud, dirt, dust, puncture, cutting or any other damaging or deleterious conditions. To that effect, geotextile rolls shall be shipped and stored in relatively opaque and watertight wrappings.

Geotextiles shall not be exposed to precipitation prior to being installed. Wrappings protecting geotextile rolls shall be removed less than one hour prior to unrolling the geotextile. After the wrapping has been removed, a geotextile shall not be exposed to sunlight for more than 15 days, unless otherwise specified and guaranteed by the geotextile manufacturer.

The CQA Consultant shall observe rolls upon delivery at the site and any deviation from the above requirements shall be reported to the Project Manager. Any damaged rolls shall be rejected and replaced at no cost to the Owner.

1.4 Conformance Testing

Upon delivery of the rolls of geotextiles, the CQA Monitor shall insure that samples are removed and forwarded to the Geosynthetics Laboratory for testing to ensure conformance to both the design specifications and the list of guaranteed properties. The material may also be sampled at the manufacturing facility by a third party and forwarded to the Geosynthetic Laboratory. As a minimum, the following tests shall be performed on geotextiles:

1. Mass per unit area;
2. Grab strength;
3. Grab elongation;
4. Puncture strength; and

5. Apparent opening size.

These conformance tests shall be performed in accordance with the test methods specified in the project specifications. Other conformance tests may be required by the specifications. Testing frequency for the geotextiles is presented in **TABLE 6**.

1.4.1 Sampling Procedures

Samples shall be taken across the entire width of the roll and shall not include the first three linear feet. Unless otherwise specified, samples shall be 3 feet long by the roll width. The CQA Monitor shall mark the machine direction on the samples with an arrow. Unless otherwise specified, samples shall be taken at a rate of one per lot or one per 100,000 ft^2, whichever is least, as indicated in **TABLE 6** for geotextiles.

1.4.2 Test Results

The CQA Consultant shall examine all results from laboratory conformance testing and shall report any non-conformance to the Project Manager.

1.5 Handling and Placement

The Installer shall handle all geotextiles and geocomposites in such a manner to ensure they are not damaged in any way. The following shall be complied with:

1. On slopes, the geotextile and geocomposites shall be securely anchored in the anchor trench and then rolled down the slope in such a manner as to continually keep the geotextile or the geocomposite sheet in tension;
2. In the presence of wind, all geotextiles and geocomposites shall be weighted with sandbags or the equivalent. Such sandbags shall be installed during placement and shall remain until replaced with earth cover material;
3. Geotextiles/Geocomposites shall be cut using an approved geotextile cutter only. If in place, special care must be taken to protect other materials from damage which could be caused by the cutting of the geotextiles/geocomposites; and
4. The Installer shall take any necessary precautions to prevent damage to underlying layers during placement of the geotextile or the geocomposite.

In addition, the following applies to geotextiles only:

1. During placement of geotextiles, care shall be taken not to entrap in the geotextile: stones, excessive dust, or moisture that could generate clogging of drains or filters, or hamper subsequent seaming; and

2. A visual examination of the geotextile shall be carried out over the entire surface, after installation, to ensure that no potentially harmful foreign objects, such as needles, are present.

1.6 Seams and Overlaps

On slopes steeper than 10 horizontal/1 vertical, all geotextiles shall be continuously sewn (i.e., spot sewing is not allowed). Geotextiles shall be overlapped 0.15m (6 in.) prior to seaming. No horizontal seams shall be allowed on side slopes (i.e., seams shall be along, not across, the slope), except as part of a patch. The Design Engineer must approve other seaming options.

On bottom and slopes flatter than 10/1 (horizontal/vertical), geotextiles can be either seamed as indicated above, or thermally bonded. The Installer and CQA Monitor shall pay particular attention at seams to insure that no earth cover material could be inadvertently inserted beneath the geotextile. Any sewing shall be done using polymeric thread with chemical and ultraviolet resistance properties equal to or exceeding those of the geotextile.

1.7 Defects and Repairs

Any holes or tears in the geotextile shall be repaired as follows:

1. On slopes: A patch made from the same geotextile shall be double seamed into place [with each seam 5 mm to 20 mm (1/4 in. to 3/4 in.) apart and no closer than 25 mm (1 in.) from any edge]. Shall any tear exceed 10% of the width of the roll, that roll shall be removed from the slope and replaced.
2. Non-slopes: A patch made from the same geotextile shall be spot-seamed in place with a minimum of 0.60m (24 in.) overlap in all directions.

Care shall be taken to remove any soil or other material which may have penetrated the torn geotextile. The CQA Consultant shall observe any repair, note any non-compliance with the above requirements and report them to the Project Manager.

1.8 Placement of Soil Materials

The Installer shall place all soil materials located on top of a geotextile or geocomposite, in such a manner as to insure:

1. No damage of the geotextile or geocomposite;
2. Minimal slippage of the geotextile or geocomposite on underlying layers; and
3. No excess tensile stresses in the geotextile.

Unless otherwise specified by the Designer, all lifts of soil material shall be in conformance with the guidelines in **TABLE 1**.

Any non-compliance shall be noted by the CQA Consultant and reported to the Project Manager. If portions of the geotextile or the geocomposite are exposed, the CQA Consultant shall periodically place two (or more, at his discretion) marks on the geotextile or the geocomposite 3 m (10 ft.) apart along the slope and measure the elongation of the geotextile or the geocomposite during the placement of soil. The Designer shall relate this elongation to the tensile stress in the geotextile or the geocomposite.

2.0 GEONETS AND GEOCOMPOSITES

2.1 Manufacturing

The geonet, unless otherwise specified, shall be made from the same type of resins used to manufacture HDPE geomembranes. The raw material will consist of polyethylene resin, heat stabilizers, and anti-oxidant additives.

The geonet and geocomposite manufacturer shall provide the Project Manager with a list of guaranteed "minimum average roll value" properties for the type of geonet and/or geocomposite to be delivered. The manufacturer shall also provide the Project Manager with a written quality control certification signed by a responsible party employed by the manufacturer that the materials actually delivered have property "minimum average roll values" which meet or exceed all property values guaranteed for that type of geonet. The quality control certificates shall include:

1. Roll identification numbers;
2. Resin batch numbers;
3. Nominal thickness;
4. Sampling procedures; and
5. Results of quality control testing:
   - Polymer specific gravity;
   - Mass per unit area; and
   - Thickness.

These conformance tests shall be performed in accordance with the test methods specified in the project specifications. Other conformance tests may be required by the project specifications.

The manufacturer shall provide the origin, identification, and production date of the resin and quality control certificates for the resin used in the manufacture of the geonets and/or geocomposite. Quality assurance tests shall be performed in accordance with the test methods specified in **TABLE 6** for every 100,000 ft^2 of geonet and/or geocomposite produced for the project.

The CQA Consultant shall examine all manufacturer's certifications to insure the following: property values listed on the certifications meet or exceed those specified; the measurements of properties by the manufacturer are properly documented; test methods are acceptable; and the certificates have been provided at the specified frequency properly identifying the rolls related to testing. Any deviations shall be reported to the Project Manager.

2.2 Roll Label Requirements

The manufacturer shall identify all rolls of geonets and/or geocomposite with the following:

1. Manufacturer's name;
2. Product identification;
3. Lot number;
4. Roll number; and
5. Roll dimensions.

The CQA Monitor shall examine rolls upon delivery and any deviation from the above requirements shall be reported to the Project Manager.

2.3 Shipping, Handling, and Storage

Protecting the geonet and/or geocomposite for cleanliness is important to ensure proper drainage characteristics are maintained. The CQA Consultant shall verify that geocomposite and/or geonet rolls are wrapped in polyethylene sheets or otherwise protected against dust and dirt during shipping and storage. The wrapping shall be removed just prior to the deployment of the rolls. The CQA Consultant shall verify that geonets and/or geocomposite are free of dirt and dust just before installation. The CQA Consultant shall report the outcome of this verification to the Project Manager. If the geonets and/or geocomposite are judged dirty, they shall be cleaned by the Installer prior to installation.

2.4 Conformance Testing

2.4.1 Testing Requirements

Upon delivery of the rolls of geonets, the CQA Consultant shall take conformance samples of the geonet and/or geocomposite, to ensure conformance to both the design specifications and the list of guaranteed properties. The material may also be sampled at the manufacturing facility by a third party and forwarded to the Geosynthetic Laboratory. The tests presented in **TABLE 6** shall be performed on the geonet and/or geocomposite.

2.4.2 Sampling Procedures

Samples shall be taken across the entire width of the roll and shall not include the first three linear feet. Unless otherwise specified, samples shall be 3 ft wide by the roll width.

2.4.3 Test Results

The CQA Monitor shall examine all results from laboratory conformance testing and shall report any non-conformance to the Project Manager. Any lots not meeting conformance testing specifications will result in the rejection of the lot.

2.5 Installation of the Geonet

2.5.1 Handling and Placement

The Installer shall take steps necessary to insure that any underlying layers are not damaged during the placement of the geonet and/or geocomposite. These steps shall include but are not limited to the following conditions:

1. During placement of geonets and/or geocomposite, care shall be taken not to entrap in the geonet, dirt or excessive dust that could cause clogging of the drainage system. If dirt or excessive dust is entrapped in the geonet, it shall be hosed clean prior the placement of the next material on top of it. In this regard, care shall be taken with the handling of sandbags, to prevent rupture or damage of the sandbag;
2. Geonets and/or geocomposite shall only be cut using scissors or curved blade (hook blade) utility knife that will not damage underlying geosynthetics;
3. On slopes, the geonets and/or geocomposite shall be secured in the anchor trench and then rolled down the slope in such a manner as to continually keep the geonet sheet in tension. If necessary, the geonet and/or geocomposite shall be positioned by hand after being unrolled to minimize wrinkles. Geonets and geocomposites can be placed in the horizontal direction (i.e., across the slope) in some special locations (e.g., at the toe of a slope, if an extra layer is required, this extra layer can be placed in the horizontal direction). The Designer shall identify such locations in the design drawings. Designers shall note that placement of layers at 90 degree angles to each other will result in a partial loss of effective thickness and transmissivity; and
4. In the presence of wind, all geonets and/or geocomposite shall be weighted with sandbags or the equivalent. Such sandbags shall be installed during placement and shall remain until replaced with cover material.

The CQA Monitor will note any deficiencies or non-compliance and report it to the Project Manager.

2.5.2 Stacking Geonets/Geocomposites

When several layers of geonets and/or geocomposite are stacked, care shall be taken to prevent strands from one layer from penetrating the channels of the next layer, thereby significantly reducing the transmissivity. This cannot happen if stacked in the same direction. A stacked geonet shall never be laid in perpendicular directions to the underlying geonet (unless otherwise specified by the Designer). In the corners of side slopes of rectangular landfills, adjacent overlapping geonets are usually perpendicular and special precautions shall be taken as discussed below. The CQA Monitor shall note any non-compliance and report it to the Project Manager.

2.5.3 Joining and Splicing

Adjacent geonets and/or geocomposite shall be joined according to construction drawings and specifications. As a minimum, the following requirements shall be met:

1. Geonets may be butt-joined or lapped if specified;
2. Nylon/plastic cable ties will be applied to the net edge at five feet intervals along the edge; and
3. End splices will be made as follows:
   - On slopes, the ends will overlap two feet with the uphill panel on top with two rows of cable ties applied; and
   - In flat areas, the end will be overlapped a minimum of two inches and one row of cable ties applied.

The CQA Monitor shall note any non-compliance and report it to the Project Manager.

2.5.4 Defects and Repairs

If the geonet and/or geocomposite are damaged, it can be repaired by the following methods at the discretion of the CQA Monitor. Holes and tears in the geonet shall be repaired by placing a patch extending 2 feet beyond edges of the hole or tear. The patch shall be secured to the original geonet by spot welding or tying every 6 inches. Tying devices shall be as indicated in Section 2.5.3. If the hole or tear width across the roll is more the 50% the width of the roll, the damaged area shall be cut out and the two portions of the geonet shall be joined as indicated in Section 2.5.3.

The CQA Monitor shall observe any repair, note any non-compliance with the above requirements and report them to the Project Manager.

3.0 OTHER PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

The CQA Consultant shall be responsible for reviewing, verifying and testing all aspects of the Construction Project. The Scope of the CQA Consultant's responsibilities shall include the review and quality control testing of all road installations, concrete structure installations, and other construction addressed in the Contractor's Project Specifications, but not discussed in this CQA Plan. Performance Criteria, and Quality Control Testing frequencies for construction not associated with the landfill footprint is addressed in applicable sections of the Project Specifications.

Quality Assurance for incidental Items – Quality assurance procedures for other materials deployed in the construction, such as geotextiles, geonets, granular drainage blankets, etc., shall also be included in the QA plans. There above requirements are only intended to act as minimum values and will not relieve the facility of the burden to prepare a project specific quality assurance plan.

TABLES

Table 1
Minimum Protective Soil Thickness

Equipment Ground Pressure (psi)	Minimum Lift Thickness (in.)
<= 5	12
5 - 8	18
8 - 16	24
>16	36

Table 1 is based off of EPA technical guidance document from "Quality Assurance and Quality Control for Waste Containment Facilities", EPA/600/R-93/182, dated September 1993, page 167, Table 3.7. Although this Facility is also incorporating a geocomposite to protect the geomembrane, this guidance should be followed during construction and operation.

TABLE 2
Pre-construction & Construction Intermediate and Final Cover Materials

Pre-Construction Testing			
Test	**Method(1)**	**Testing Frequency**	**Min. Requirements**
Cover Material			
Standard Proctor	ASTM D698	1 test per source	Not Applicable
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D4318	1 test per source	P.I. >10
Moisture	ASTM D2216	1 test per source	0 to 10% above optimum moisture
Permeability	ASTM D5084	1 test per 6,500 CY of material to be placed	Not Applicable
Construction Testing			
Cover Material			
In-Place Field Density/Moisture	ASTM D6938	3 test per acre per cover placed	95% and 0% to 10% of OMC(2)
Standard Proctor	ASTM D698	1 test per 5,000 yd^3 or change of material or borrow area.	Not Applicable
Moisture	ASTM D2216	1 test per 1,000 yd^3 or change of material or borrow area.	0 to 10% above optimum moisture
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D4318	1 test per 1,000 yd^3 or change of material or borrow area.	P.I. >10
Permeability	ASTM D5084	1 test per lift per acre	To maintain average permeability determined duing preconstruction testing.

1. Test to be performed according to the latest test method as approved by the certifying engineer.
2. Optimum Moisture Content as determined by ASTM D 698 in Pre-Construction testing

TABLE 3
Pre-constrution and Construction Testing of Subgrade, Protective Cover Material, & Gravel

Pre-Construction Testing			
Test	**Method(1)**	**Testing Frequency**	**Min. Requirements**
Subgrade Material			
USCS Classification	ASTM D 2487	Once Per Source	Report
Atterberg Limits	ASTM D 4318	Once per 20,000 yd^3 or Source Change	Report
Gradation (3" thru # 200 sieve)	ASTM D 422	Same as above	Report
Standard Proctor	ASTM D 698	Same as above	Not Applicable
Protective Cover Material			
Gradation	ASTM D 422	Once per Source	Report
Permeability (3)	ASTM D 2434	Once Per Source	1.0×10^{-2} cm/sec or greater
USCS Classification	ASTM D 2487	Once Per Source	GW, GP, SW, SP, SM
Calcium Carbonate	ASTM D 4373	Once Per Source	15% (max)
Collection System Gravel			
Gradation	ASTM D 422	Once per Source	Minimum 90% larger than pipe perforations (typically 3/4 inch sieve)
Calcium Carbonate	ASTM D 4373	Once Per Source	15% (max)
USCS Classification	ASTM D 2487	Once Per Source	GW or GP
Permeability (3)	ASTM D 2434	Once Per Source	1.0×10^{-2} cm/sec or greater
Construction Testing			
Subgrade and Clay Berm Material			
Recompacted (5)	ASTM D 6938/3017	12 tests per acre per lift	90% compaction (2)
Protective Cover Material			
Gradation (4)	ASTM D 422	1 test per 3,000 yd^3	Report
Permeability (3)	ASTM D 2434	Once Per Source	1.0×10^{-2} cm/sec or greater
USCS Classification	ASTM D 2487	1 test per 3,000 yd^3	GW, GP, SW, SP, SM
Collection System Gravel			
Gradation	ASTM D 422	1 test per 1,500 yd^3	Minimum 90% larger than pipe perforations (typically 3/4 inch sieve)
Calcium Carbonate	ASTM D 4373	Once Per Source	15% (max)
USCS Classification	ASTM D 2487	1 test per 1,500 yd^3	GW, GP
Permeability (3)	ASTM D 2434	Once Per Source	1.0×10^{-2} cm/sec or greater

1. Test to be performed according to the latest test method as approved by the certifying engineer.
2. Optimum Moisture Content as determined by ASTM D 698 in Pre-Construction testing
3. Permeability testing not required on final cover protective soil.
4. Minimum 90% larger than the pipe perforations (Normally 3/4 inch).
5. No subgrade testing required unless material is over-excavated.

TABLE 4
Geosynthetic Clay Liner Specifications

Manufacturer's Quality Control				
Test	**Method(1)**	**Testing Frequency**	**Units**	**Min. Requirements**
Reinforced				
Bentonite Swell Index[2]	ASTM D 5890	1 per 100,000 lbs	mL/g	≥ 24 / 2 (min)
Bentonite Fluid Loss[2]	ASTM D 5891	1 per 100,000 lbs	mL	≤ 18 (max)
Bentonite Mass per Area[3]	ASTM D 5993	40,000 ft^2	lb/ft^2	≥ 0.75 (min)
GCL Grab Strength[4]	ASTM D 4632 ASTM D 6768	200,000 ft^2	lbs/in	≥ 30 MARV
GCL Peel Strength[4]	ASTM D 6496	40,000 ft^2	lbs/in	≥ 3.5 MARV
GCL Index Flux[5]	ASTM D 5887	30,000 $yd.^2$	$m^3/m^2/s$	≤ 1×10^{-8} (max)
GCL Permeability[5]	ASTM D 5887	30,000 yd.2	cm/sec	≤ 5×10^{-9} (max)
GCL Hydrated Internal Shear Strength[6]	ASTM D 5321 ASTM D 6243	Periodic (6)	psf	≥ 500 typical @ 200 psf (min)
Conformance Testing by CQA Engineer				
Bentonite Mass per Area[3]	ASTM D 5993	100,000 ft^2	lb/ft^2	0.75 (min)
GCL Grab Strength[4]	ASTM D 4632 ASTM D 6768	100,000 ft^2	lbs/in	≥ 30 MARV
GCL Peel Strength[4]	ASTM D 4632/6496	100,000 ft^2	lbs/in	≥ 3.5/NA MARV
GCL Permeability[5]	ASTM D 5887	100,000 ft^2	cm/sec	5×10^{-9} (max)

1. Test to be performed according to the latest test method as approved by the certifying engineer. Test methods that have been superceded by updated or different methods that are then accepted as industry standard will be replaced by the updated standards.

2. These parameters are for the bentonite incorporated into the GCL and do not necessarily reflect the properties of the bentonite in the finished product.

3. Bentonite mass per area is exclusive of the average weight of the geotextiles and is normalized to 0 percent moisture content per ASTM D 5993.

4. All tensile testing is performed in the machine direction, with results as minimum average roll values unless otherwise indicated.

5. Index flux and permeability testing with deaired distilled/deionized water at 80 psi cell pressure, 77 psi headwater pressure and 75 psi tail water pressure. Reported value is equivalent to 925 gal/acre/day. This flux value is equivalent to a permeability of 5 x 10-9 cm/sec for typical GCL thickness. This flux value should not be used for equivalency calculations unless gradient used represent field conditions. A flux test using gradients that represent field conditions must be performed to determine equivalency. The last 20 weekly values prior to end of the production date of the supplied GCL may be provided.

6. ASTM D5321-08 (geosynthetics) or D 6243 (GCLs) internal direct shear performed on GCL sample hydrated under 200 psf normal load and then sheared at 0.2 in./min. max for Procedure A and 0.04 in/min for Procedure B. Use wet conditions as per ASTM D5321. The testing is required prior to construction of the first E&PW Cell.

TABLE 5A
60 mil HDPE Textured MQC Specifications

Resin Manufacturer (1)			
Test	**Method(2)**	**Testing Frequency**	**Min. Requirements (5)**
Density	ASTM D 1505 ASTM 792, Meth B	200,000 lb and per batch	$\geq$ 0.932 g/cm^3
Melt Flow Index	ASTM D 1238 (190°C/2.16 kg)	200,000 lb and per batch	≤ 1.0 g / 10 min.
Manufacturer's Quality Control			
Thickness, nominal	ASTM D 5994	Each Roll	60 mil
Thickness, Min. ave	ASTM D 5994	Each Roll	57 mil
Thickness, lowest indiv. For 8 of 10 spec.	ASTM D 5994	Each Roll	54 mil
Thickness, lowest indiv. For 1 of 10 spec.	ASTM D 5994	Each Roll	51 mil
Asperity Height (Min. ave.) [3]	GRI GM13 ASTM D 7466	Each Roll	16 mil
Density	ASTM D 1505	Per 200,000 lb.	0.94 g/cm^3
Carbon Black Dispersion [4]	ASTM D 5596	Per 45,000 lb	Category 1 or 2
Carbon Black Content [6]	ASTM D 1603 ASTM D 4218	Per 20,000 lb	2 to 3 %
Tensile Properties:			
Break Strength Elongation Yield Strength Elongation	ASTM D 6693 Type IV Dumbbell, 2 ipm G.L. = 2.0 inches	Per 20,000 lb	 90 lb/in 100% 126 lb/in 12%
Tear Resistance	ASTM D 1004	Per 45,000 lb	42 lb
Puncture Resistance	ASTM D 4833	Per 45,000 lb	90 lb
Oxidation Induction Time (OIT)			
Standard OIT	ASTM D 3895	200,000 lb and per batch	100 min
High Pressure OIT	ASTM D 5885		400 min
Oven Aging @ 85^{0}C			
Standard OIT	ASTM D 3895	Per each formulation	55%
High Pressure OIT	ASTM D 5885		80%
UV Resistance			
High Pressure OIT	ASTM D 5885	Per each formulation	50%

1. The resin shall be virgin material with no more than 10% rework. If rework is used, it must be a similar HDPE as the parent material. No post consumer resin (PCR) of any type shall be added to the formulation.

2. Test to be performed according to the latest test method as approved by the certifying engineer. Test methods that have been superceded by updated or different methods that are then accepted as industry standard will be replaced by the updated standards.

3. Textured geomembrane shall generally have uniform texturing appearance. It shall be free from agglomerated texturing material and such defects that would affect the specified properties of the geomembrane.

4. Dispersion only applies to near spherical agglomerates. 9 of 10 views shall be Category 1 or 2. No more than 1 view from Category 3.

5. If 60-mil HDPE smooth is used, it must meet GRI-GM13 standards. Use of smooth geomembrane instead of textured geomembrane must be approved by the certifying engineer.

6. Other methods such as D 4218 (muffle furnace) or microwave methods are acceptable if an appropriate correlation to D 1603 (tube furnace) can be established.

TABLE 5B
60 mil HDPE Textured Conformance & Field Testing Specifications

Test	Method(1)	Testing Frequency	Min. Requirements
Conformance Testing by CQA Engineer			
Thickness, nominal	ASTM D 5994	1 per 100,000 sf	60 mil
Thickness, Min. ave	ASTM D 5994		57 mil
Thickness, lowest indiv. For 8 of 10 spec.	ASTM D 5994		54 mil
Thickness, lowest indiv. For 1 of 10 spec.	ASTM D 5994		51 mil
Asperity Height (Min. ave.)	GRI GM13 ASTM D 7466	1 per 100,000 sf	16 mil
Density	ASTM D 1505	1 per 100,000 sf	0.94 g/cm^3
Carbon Black Dispersion [2]	ASTM D 5596	1 per 100,000 sf	A-1, A-2 or B-1 rating
Carbon Black Content [3]	ASTM D 1603	1 per 100,000 sf	2 to 3 %
Tensile Properties:			
Break Strength Elongation Yield Strength Elongation	ASTM D 6693 Type IV Dumbbell, 2 ipm G.L. = 2.0 inches	1 per 100,000 sf	 90 lb/in 100% 126 lb/in 12%
Tear Resistance	ASTM D 1004	1 per 100,000 sf	42 lb
Trial Seams			
Shear	ASTM D 6392 GRI GM 19	Every 5 (five) hours of seaming.	Shear 120 ppi
Peel Fusion[4]			Peel 91 ppi
Peel Extrusion[4]			Peel 78 ppi
Destructive Seam Testing			
Shear	ASTM D 6392 GRI GM 19	1 per 500 linear feet (LF) of seam	Shear 120 ppi
Peel Fusion[4]			Peel 91 ppi
Peel Extrusion[4]			Peel 78 ppi
Shear Elongation at break	GRI GM19	1 per 500 linear feet (LF) of seam	
Fusion [4]			50%
Extrusion [4]			50%
Peel Separation	GRI GM19	1 per 500 linear feet (LF) of seam	
Fusion			25%
Extrusion			25%
Non-destructive Seam Field Testing			
Air Pressure	GRI GM6	Dual track fusion weld seams	Min 30 psi, held for 5 minutes; losing < 4 psi; puncture opposite end after test to check for continuity
Vacuum	ASTM D 4437	Extrusion Seams	4 to 8 psi held for ≥ 10 sec.

1. Test to be performed according to the latest test method as approved by the certifying engineer. Test methods that have been superceded by updated or different methods that are then accepted as industry standard will be replaced by the updated standards.

2. Dispersion only applies to near spherical agglomerates. 9 of 10 views shall be Category 1 or 2. No more than 1 view from Category 3.

3. Other methods such as D 4218 (muffle furnace) or microwave methods are acceptable if an appropriate correlation to D 1603 (tube furnace) can be established.

4. Four (4) out of five (5) specimens must meet the requirements. The 5th specimen can be as low as 80% of the listed values. For peel adhesion, seam separation shall not extend more than 25 percent in the same interface. Testing shall be discontinued when the sample has visually yielded a sample. Elongation measurements should be omitted for field testing.

TABLE 6
Geonet, Geotextile, & Geocomposite MQC & Conformance Testing Specifications

Manufacturer's Quality Control			
Geonet			
Test	**Method (1)**	**Testing Frequency**	**Min. Requirements**
Thickness	ASTM D5199	1/50,000 sf	200±20 mil
Density	ASTM D1505	1/50,000 sf	0.94 g/cm^3
Tensile Strength (2)	ASTM D5035	1/50,000 sf	45 lb/in
Transmissivity (3)	ASTM D4716	1/540,000 sf	2.0 x 10^{-3} m^2/s
Carbon Black Content	ASTM D1603[3]/4218	1/50,000 sf	2%
Geotextile			
Mass per Unit Area	ASTM D 5261	1/90,000 sf	≥8 oz/sq. yd.
Grab Tensile	ASTM D 4632	1/90,000 sf	220 lbs.
Grab Elongation	ASTM D 4632	1/90,000 sf	50%
Trapezoid Tear Strength	ASTM D 4533	1/90,000 sf	90 lbs.
Puncture Strength	ASTM D 4833/6241	1/90,000 sf	120/575 lbs.
Permittivity, T	ASTM D 4491	1/540,000 sf	1.26 Sec^{-1}
AOS (largest opening size)	ASTM D 4751	1/540,000 sf	80 Sieve Size
Geocomposite			
Ply Adhesion	ASTM D 7005	1/50,000 sf	1.0 lb./in (MARV)
Transmissivity (3)	ASTM D 4716	1/540,000 sf	1.0 x 10^{-4} m^2/s
Conformance Testing by CQA Engineer			
Geonet			
Test	**Method**	**Testing Frequency**	**Min. Requirements**
Thickness	ASTM D5199	1/100,000 sf	200±20 mil
Density	ASTM D1505	1/100,000 sf	0.94 g/cm^3
Tensile Strength (1)	ASTM D5035	1/100,000 sf	45 lb/in
Transmissivity (4)	ASTM D4716	1/100,000 sf	2.0 x 10^{-3} m^2/s
Carbon Black Content	ASTM D1603/4218	1/100,000 sf	2%
Geotextile			
Mass per Unit Area	ASTM D 5261	1/100,000 sf	≥8 oz/sq. yd.
Grab Tensile	ASTM D 4632	1/100,000 sf	220 lbs.
Grab Elongation	ASTM D 4632	1/100,000 sf	50%
Puncture Strength	ASTM D 4833/6241	1/100,000 sf	120/575 lbs.
AOS (largest opening size)	ASTM D 4751	1/100,000 sf	80 Sieve Size
Geocomposite			
Ply Adhesion	ASTM D 7005	1/100,000 sf	1.0 lb./in (MARV)
Transmissivity (4)	ASTM D 4716	1/100,000 sf	1.0 x 10^{-4} m^2/s

1. Test to be performed according to the latest test method as approved by the certifying engineer. Test methods that have been superceded by updated or different methods that are then accepted as industry standard will be replaced by the updated standards.

2. Machine Direction

3. Measured using water @ 20° C with a gradient of one, between two steel plates, after 15 minutes. Confining pressure 10,000 psf.

4. Transmissivity conformance testing only required on the geonet when the geonet and geotextile are installed separately. If a geocomposite is used, then the transmissivity testing will be performed on the geocomposite material.

EXHIBIT A
DEFINITIONS

SOIL RELATED TERMS

Aggregate - any combination of sand, gravel and crushed stone in their natural or processed state.

Atterberg limits - The liquid limit, plastic limit, and shrinkage limit for soil. The water content where the soil behavior changes from liquid to the plastic state is the liquid limit; from plastic to semisolid state is plastic limit; and from the semisolid to the solid state is the shrinkage limit.

Backfill - Soil material placed back into an area that has been excavated, such as against structures, in anchor trenches and in pipe trenches

Borrow - Soil material obtained from an off-site source for the clay liner, leachate collection layer, daily cover, or other construction projects.

Clays - Very small soil particles having a crystalline (layer structure, created as the result of the chemical alteration of primary rock minerals. Since the clay particles are very small, the air voids are very small and the flow of water through the soil material is very slow.

Coarse Aggregate - is generally considered to be a crushed stone or gravel almost all of which is retained on a No. 4 sieve.

Compaction - The process of increasing the density or unit weight of a soil by rolling, tamping, vibrating, or other mechanical means.

Density - The mass per unit volume.

Fine Aggregate - is considered to be any aggregate material that will pass a 3/8 in. sieve and essentially all of which will pass a No. 4 sieve and is predominately retained on a No. 4 sieve.

Liquid Limit - The water content where the soil behavior changes from liquid to the plastic state.

Hydraulic Conductivity - the property that reflects the ability of a material to conduct a fluid or vapor through a porous media such as soil or geotextiles.

In situ - Refers to soil when it is at its natural location in the earth and in its natural condition

Permeability - A generic term for the property that reflects the ability of a material to conduct a fluid or vapor through a porous media such as soil or geotextiles. Properly called *hydraulic conductivity*.

Plastic Limit - The water content where the soil behavior changes from plastic to semisolid state.

Plasticity - Term applied to fine-grained soils (particularly clays) to indicate the soils' (plus included waster's) ability to flow or be remolded without raveling or breaking apart.

Sand - The category of coarse-grained soil whose particles size range between about 0.07 mm and 5 mm in diameter.

Silt - The category of fine-grained soil particles whose mineralogical composition remains similar to the rock they were derived from.

Shrinkage Limit - The water content where the soil behavior changes from the semisolid to the solid state.

Sump - Small excavation or pit provided in the floor of a structure, or in the earth, to serve as a collection basin for surface water and leachate.

Water content - The ratio of the quantity of water in a soil (by weight) to the weight of the soil solid (dry soil), typically expressed as a percentage.

GEOTEXTILE AND GEOTEXTILE-RELATED* TERMS

Actinic degradation - The strength of fibers and fabrics due to exposure to sunlight or an accelerated weathering light source.

Arching - The formation of soil particles upstream of a geotextile where the particles arch (or bridge) over the fabrics' voids.

Basis weight* - A deprecated term for *mass per unit area*.

Blinding - The condition in which soil particles block the voids at the surface of a geotextile, thereby reducing the hydraulic conductivity of the geotextile.

Blocking - A synonym for *blinding.*

Bonding - The process of combining fibers, filaments, or films into sheets, webs, or bats by means of mechanical, thermal, or chemical binding.

Clogging - The movement by mechanical action or hydraulic flow of soil particles into the voids of a fabric and retention therein, thereby reducing the hydraulic conductivity of a geotextile.

Composite - *See* Fabric, composite.

Cross-plane - The direction of a geosynthetic which is perpendicular to the plane of its manufactured direction. Referred to in hydraulic situations.

Deformation - The change in length of a geosynthetic under load from its original manufactured dimensions.

Denier - The weight in grams of 9000 m of yarn.

Density* - The mass per unit volume.

Direction, cross-machine - The direction perpendicular to the long, machine, or manufactured direction (synonyms: *woven geotextiles, weft direction*).

Direction, machine - In textiles, the direction in a machine-made fabric parallel to the direction of movement the fabric followed in the manufacturing process (synonym: *lengthwise,* or *long direction*, and for woven geotextiles, *wrap direction*).

Downstream - The direction of the opposite side of a geotextile from which liquid is moving.

Elongation - The increase in length produced in the gage length of the test specimen by a tensile load.

Elongation at break - The elongation corresponding to the maximum load.

Elongation, percent - For geosynthetics, the increase in length of a specimen expressed as a percentage of the original gage length (i.e., engineering strain).

Fabric - Term used interchangeably with geotextile, particularly after placement in the manner described in this book.

Fabric, composite - A textile structure produced by combining nonwoven, woven, or knit manufacturing methods.

Fabric, knit - A textile structure produced by interlooping one or more ends of yarn or comparable material.

Fabric, nonwoven - For geotextiles, a planar and essentially random textile structure produced by bonding, interlocking of fibers or both, accomplished by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means and combinations thereof.

Fabric, woven - A planar textile structure produced by interlacing two or more sets of elements, such as yarns, fibers, rovings, or filaments, where the elements pass each other, usually at right angles, and one set of elements are parallel to the fabric axis.

Filament yarn - The yarn made from continuous filament fibers.

Fill - A deprecated term for *filling*.

Filing - The yarn running from selvedge to selvedge at right angles to the wrap in a woven fabric.

Filling Direction - *See* Direction, cross-machine. *Note*: For use with woven fabrics only.

Filter cake - The soil structure developed upstream of a geotextile by separating the suspended soil from liquid as the mixture attempts to pass through a soil fabric system.

Filter cloth - A deprecated term for *geotextile*.

Geocell - A three-dimensional structure filled with soil, thereby forming a mattress for increased stability when used with loose or compressible subsoils.

Geocomposite - A manufactured material using geotextiles, geogrids, geonets, and/or geomembranes in laminated or composite form.

Geogrid - A deformed or nondeformed gridlike polymeric material formed by intersecting ribs joined at the junctions used for reinforcement with foundations, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a human-made project structure or system.

Geomembrane - An essentially impermeable membrane used a s liquid or vapor barrier with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a human-made project, structure, or system.

Geonet - A netlike polymeric material formed form intersecting ribs integrally joined at the junctions used for drainage with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical-related material as an integral part of a human-made project, structure, or system.

Geopipe - Any plastic pipe used with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other subsurface related material as an integral part of a human-made project, structure, or system.

Geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) - Factory-manufactured hydraulic barriers consisting of a layer of bentonite clay or other very low permeability material supported by geotextiles and/or geomembranes, and mechanically held together by needling, stitching, or chemical adhesives.

Geosynthetics - The generic term for all synthetic materials used in geotechnical engineering applications; it includes geotextiles, geogrids, geonets, geomembranes, and geocomposites.

Geotechnical engineering* - The engineering application of geotechnics.

Geotechnics* The application of scientific methods and engineering principles to the acquisition, interpretation, and use of knowledge of materials of the earth's crust to the solution of engineering problems, it embraces the filed of soil mechanics, rock mechanics, and many of the engineering aspects of geology, geophysics, hydrology, and related sciences.

Geotextile* - Any permeable textile used with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a human-made project, structure, or system.

Gradient - The degree of slope or a rate of change of a parameter measured over distance.
Heat bonded Thermally bonded by melting the fibers to form weld points.

Hydrophilic - A material's attraction to water.

Hydrophobic - A material's repulsion of water.

In-plane - The direction of a geosynthetic that is parallel to its long, manufactured, or machine direction. Referred to in hydraulic situations.

Knit - *See* Fabric, knit.

Mass per unit area - The proper term to represent and compare to the amount of material per unit area (units are oz./yd^2 or g/m^2). Often incorrectly called "weight" or "basis weight."

Melt bounded - *See* Heat bonded.

Modulus of elasticity - The initial linear portion of the stress-versus-strain test of a geosynthetic during its evaluation in a tensile strength test (units are lb./in.^{2}, kPa, lb./in., or kN/m).

Needle-punched - Mechanically bonded by needling with barbed needles.

Nonwoven - *See* Fabric, nonwoven.

Normal direction* - For geotextiles, the direction perpendicular to the plane of a geotextile.

Permeability - A generic term for the property that reflects the ability of a material to conduct a fluid or vapor through a porous media such as soil or geotextiles. Properly called *hydraulic conductivity*.

Permittivity - For a geotextile, the volumetric flow rate of water per unit cross-section area, per unit head, under laminar flow conditions, in the normal direction through the fabric.

pH - A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a material, liquid, or solid. pH is represented on a scale of 0 to 14; 7 represents a neutral state; 0 represents the most acid, and 14 the most alkaline.

Resin bonded - The joining of fibers at their intersection points by resin in the formation of a nonwoven geotextile or geocomposites.

Siphoning - The transferring of a liquid to a lower level over an intermediate higher elevation than both of the endpoints, which can be achieved by saturated geotextiles in planar flow.

Staple - Short fibers in the range 0.5 to 3.0 in. (1 cm to 8 cm) long.

Staple yarn - Yarn made from staple fibers.

Tenacity - The fiber strength on a grams per denier basis.

Tex - Denier multiplied by 9 and is the weight in grams of 1000 m of yarn.

Transmissivity - For a geotextile, the volumetric flow rate per unit thickness under laminar flow conditions, within the in-plane direction of the fabric.

Transverse direction - A deprecated term for *cross-machine direction*.

Ultraviolet degradation - The breakdown of polymeric structure when exposed to natural light.

Upstream - The direction from which flowing liquid approaches a filter or drain.

Voids - The open spaces in a geosynthetic material through which flow can occur.

Wrap - The yarn running the length of the fabric in the machine direction when manufacturing woven fabrics.

Wrap direction - *See* Direction, machine. *Note*: For use with woven fabrics only.

Water table - (1) The upper limit of the part of the soil or underlying rock material that is wholly saturated with water. (2) The upper surface of the zone of saturation in ground water in which the hydrostatic pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure.

Weft - The cross-machine direction when manufacturing woven geotextiles.

Width - For a geotextile, the cross-direction edge-to-edge measurement of a fabric in a relaxed condition on a flat surface.

Woof - A deprecated term for *cross-machine direction*.

Woven - *See* Fabric, woven.

Woven, monofilament - The woven fabric produced with monofilament yarns.

Woven, multifilament - The woven fabric produced with multifilament yarns.

Woven, slit-film - The woven fabric produced with yarns produced from slit film.

Yarn* - A generic term for continuous strands of textile fibers or filaments in a form suitable for knitting, weaving, or otherwise intertwining to form a textile fabric. *Yarn* may refer to (1) a number of fibers twisted together, (2) a number of filaments laid together without twist (a zero-twist yarn), (3) a number of filaments laid together with more or less twist, or (4) a single filament with or without twist (a monofilament).

** Those items marked by an asterisk (*) are from ASTM's Committee D35 on Geotextiles Tentative Terminology Standard.*

GEOMEMBRANE AND GEOMEMBRANE-RELATED* TERMS

Adhesion - The state in which two surfaces are held together by interfacial forces which may consist of molecular forces or interlocking action or both. Measured in shear and peel modes.

Air lance - A device used to test, in the field, the integrity of field seams in plastic sheeting, It consists of a wand or tube through which compressed air is blown.

Alloys, polymeric - A blend of two or more polymers (e.g., a rubber and plastic) to improve a given property (e.g., impact strength).

Antioxidants - Primary types include phenols and amines that scavenge extraneous free radicals. Secondary types decompose peroxides as a source of free radicals.

Berm - The upper edge of an excavation on which the ends of a geomembrane are buried to hold it in place or to anchor the material.

Blocking - Unintentional adhesion usually occurring during storage or shopping between plastic films or between a film and another surface.

Bodied solvent adhesive - An adhesive consisting of a solution of the geomembrane compound used in the seaming of geomembranes.

Boot - A bellows-type covering to exclude dust, dirt, moisture, etc., from a geomembrane protrusion.

Breaking factor - Tensile strength at break in force per unit of width. Expressed in Newtons per meter or pounds per inch.

Calender - A machine equipped with three or more heavy internally heated or cooled rolls, revolving in opposite directions. Used for preparation of continuous sheeting or plying up of polymer compounds and frictioning or coating of fabric with rubber or plastic compounds.

Catalysts - Used in the polymerization process to make plastics. Generally they do not become part of the polymers. Typical examples are metal oxides (to make polyolefins) and the Ziegler-Natta systems containing aluminum allklys and transition metal salts.

Chlorosulfonated polyethylene (CSPE) - Family of polymers that is produced y polyethylene reacting with chlorine and sulfur dioxide. Present CSPEs contain 25 to 43% chlorine and 1.0 to 1.4% sulfur. They are used in both vulcanized and nonvulcanized forms. Most membranes based on CSPE are nonvulcanized. (ASTM designation for this polymer is CSM.)

Coated fabric - Fabric that has been impregnated and/or coated with a rubbery or plastic material in the form of a solution, dispersion, hot melt, or powder. The term also applies to materials resulting from the application of a performed film to a fabric by means of calendering.

Creep - The slow change in length or thickness of a material under prolonged stress.

Cross-linking - A general term referring to the formation of chemical bonds between polymeric chains to yield an insoluble, three-dimensional polymeric structure. Cross-linking of rubbers is vulcanization. *See also* Vulcanization.

Curing - *See* Vulcanization.

Denier - A unit used in the textile industry to indicate the fineness of continuous filaments. Fineness in deniers equals the mass in grams of 9000-m length of the filament.

Dielectric seaming - *See* Heat seaming.

Elasticity - The property of matter by virtue of which it tends to return to its original size and shape after removal of the stress that caused the deformation.

Elastomer - *See* Rubber.

EPDM - A synthetic elastomer based on ethylene, propylene, and a small amount of a nonconjugated diene to provide sites for vulcanization.

EVA - A family of copolymers of ethylene and vinyl acetate used for adhesives and thermoplastic modifiers. They posses a wide range of melt indexes.

Extruder - A machine with a driver screw for continuous forming of polymeric compounds by forcing through a die; regularly used to manufacture geomembranes.

Fabric reinforcement - A fabric, scrim, and so on, used to add structural strength to a two-ply (or more) polymeric sheet. Such sheeting is referred to as *supported*.

Fill - As used in textile technology refers to the threads or yarns in a fabric running at right angles to the wrap. Also called *filler threads*.

Film - Sheeting having norminal thickness not greater than 10 mils.

Heat seaming - The process of joining two or more thermoplastic geomembranes by heating areas in contact with each other to the temperature at which fusion occurs. The process is usually aided by a controlled pressure (synonym: *heat fusion*).

Hot wedge - Common method of heat seaming of thermoplastic geomembranes by a fusing process wherein heat is delivered by a hot wedge passing between the opposing surfaces to be bonded.

Lapped seam - A seam made by placing one surface to be joined partly over another surface and bonding the overlapping portions.

Leachate - Liquid that has percolated through or drained from solid waste or other human-emplaced materials and contains soluble, partially soluble, or miscible components removed from such waste.

Leno fabric - An open fabric in which two warp yarns wrap around each fill yarn to prevent the warp or fill yarns from sliding over each other.

Liner - A layer of emplaced materials beneath a surface impoundment or landfill which serves to restrict the escape of waste or its constituents from the impoundment or landfill [*Fed. Regist.*].

Membrane - A continuous sheet of material, whether prefabricated as a flexible polymeric sheeting or sprayed or coated in the field, such as a sprayed-on asphalt (synonym: *geomembrane*).

Modulus - The stress on deforming a material to a given strain value (e.g., E_{50} and E_{100}).

Modulus of elasticity - The ratio of stress to strain within the elastic range, also known as Young's modulus [ASTM].

Nylon - Generic name for a family of polyamide polymers characterized by the presence of the amide group, $CONH_2$. Used as a scrim in fabric-reinforced geomembranes.

Plastic - A material that contains as an essential ingredient one or more organic polymeric substances of large molecular weight, is solid in its finished state, and at some stage in its manufacture or processing into finished articles can be shaped by flow.

Plasticizer - A plasticizer is a material, frequently solvent-like, incorporated in a plastic or a rubber to increase its ease of workability, its flexibility, or distensibility. Adding the plasticizer may lower the melt viscosity, the temperature of the second-order transition, or the elastic modules of the polymer. Plasticizer may be monomer liquids (phthalate esters), low-molecular-weight liquid polymers (polyesters), or rubbery high polymers (EVA). The most important use of plasticizers is with PVC geomembranes, where the choice of plasticizer will dictate under what conditions the liner may be used.

Polyester fiber - Generic name for a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of an ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid. Scrims made of polyester fibers are used for fabric reinforcement.

Polyethylene - A polyolefins formed by bulk polymerization (for low density) or solution polymerization (for high density) where the ethylene monomer is placed in a reactor under high pressure and temperature. The oxygen produces free radicals which initiate the chain polymerization. For solution polymerization the monomer is first dissolved in an inert solvent. Catalysts are sometime required to initiate the reaction.

Polymer - A macromolecular material formed by the chemical combination of monomers having either the same or different chemical composition. Plastics, rubbers, and textile fibers are all high-molecular-weight polymers.

Polymeric liner - Plastic or rubber sheeting used to line disposal sites, pits, pounds, lagoons, canals, and so on.

Polyolefin - A family of polymeric materials that includes polypropylene and polyethylene, the former being very common in geotextiles, the latter in geomembranes. Many variations of each exist.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) - A synthetic thermoplastic polymer prepared from vinylchloride, PVC can be compounded into flexible and rigid forms through the use of plasticizers, stabilizers, fillers, and other modifiers; rigid forms used in pipes and well screens; flexible forms used in manufacture of geomembranes.

Puncture resistance - Extent to which a material is able to withstand the action of a sharp object without perforation.

Quality assurance (QA) - A planned system of activities whose purpose it to provide a continuing evaluation of the quality control program, initiating corrective action were necessary. It is applicable to both the manufactured product and its field installation.

Quality control (QC) - Actions that provide a means of controlling and measuring the characteristics of (both) the manufactured and the field installed product.

Roll goods - A general term applied[lied to rubber and plastic sheeting, whether fabric reinforced or not. It is usually furnished in rolls.

Rubber - A polymeric material which, at room temperature, is capable of recovering substantially in shape and size after removal of a deforming force. Refers to both synthetic and natural rubber. Also called an *elastomer*.

Scrim - A woven, open-mesh reinforcing fabric made from continuous-filament yarn, that is, a high-percent--open-area geotextile. Used in the reinforcement of some geomembranes.

Seam strength - Strength of a seam of geomembrane material measured either in shear or peel modes. Strength of the seam is reported either in absolute units (e.g., pounds per inch of width) or as percent of the strength of the sheet.

Sheeting - A form of plastic or rubber in which the thickness is very small in proportion to length and width and in which the polymer compound is present as a continuous phase throughout, with or without fabric (synonym: *geomembrane*).

Slope - Deviation of a surface from the horizontal expressed as a percentage, by a ration, or in degrees, In engineering, usually expressed as a percentage of vertical to horizontal change [EPA].

Spread coating - A manufacturing process whereby a polymeric material is spread in a continuous fashion on a fabric substrate thereby forming a reinforced geomembrane composite.

Strikethrough - A term used in the manufacture of fabric-reinforced polymeric sheeting to indicate that two layers of polymer have made bonding contact through the scrim.

Support sheeting - *See* Fabric reinforcement.

Surface cure - Curing or vulcanization that occurs in a thin layer on the surface of a manufactured polymeric sheet or other items.

Tear strength - The maximum force required to tear a specified specimen, the force acting substantially parallel to the major axis of the test specimen. Measured in both initiated and uninitiated modes. Obtained value is dependent on specimen geometry, rate of extension, and type of fabric reinforcement. Values are reported in force (e.g., pounds) of force per unit of thickness (e.g., pounds per inch).

Tensile strength - The maximum force required to cause tension failure in a given test specimen. The obtained value is dependent on specimen geometry, rate of extrusion and property of material.. Values are reported in maximum stress (e.g., pounds per square inch) or force per unit thickness (e.g., pound per inch width).

Thermoplastic elastomers - New materials that are being developed and that are probably related to elasticized polyolefins. Polymers of this type behave similarly to cross-linked rubber. They have a limited upper-temperature service range which, however, is substantially above the temperature encountered in waste disposal sites (200°F may be too high for some TPEs).

Thread count - The number of threads per inch in each direction with the warp mentioned first and the fill second. A thread count of 20 X 10 means 20 threads per inch in the warp and 10 threads per inch in the fill direction.

Ultimate elongation - The elongation of a stretched specimen at the time of break. Usually reported as percent of the original length. Also called *elongation at break* (synonym: *engineering strain at failure*).

Unsupported sheeting - A polymeric sheeting consisting of one or more plies without a reinforcing-fabric layer or scrim.

Vacuum box - A device used to asses the integrity of field seams in geomembrane installations.

Vulcanize - Used to denote the product of the vulcanization of a rubber compound without reference to shape or form.

Vulcanization - An irreversible process during which a rubber compound, through a change in its chemical structure (cross-linking), becomes less plastic and more resistant to swelling by organic liquids, and during which elastic properties are conferred, improved, or extended over a greater range of temperature.

Warp - In textiles, the lengthwise yarns in a woven fabric.

Water vapor transmission (WVT) - Water vapor flow normal to two parallel surfaces of a material, through a unit area, under the conditions of a specified test such as ASTM E96.

** Many of these terms are from Lining of Waste Impoundment and Disposal Facilities, by Matrecon, Inc., for U.S. EPA Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, Cincinnati, OH, R. Landreth, Project Officer, 1984, EPA/SW870, March 1983, G.P.O. No. 055-000-00231-2.*

Appendix K
Permit Design Drawings

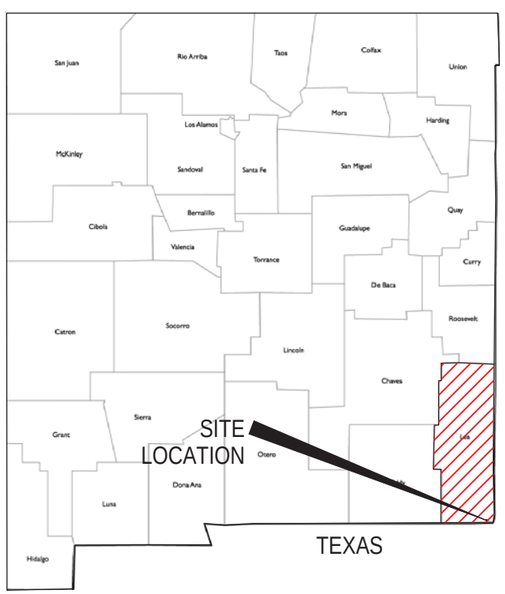
DRAWINGS FOR THE PERMIT APPLICATION

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
LEA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION

"I CERTIFY TO THE BEST OF MY PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT THAT THIS DRAWING SET PROPERLY ADHERE TO ESTABLISHED, SOUND ENGINEERING PRACTICES. THIS CERTIFICATION IS CONTINGENT ON THE FACT THAT ALL INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE SIGNATORY AUTHORITY, UP TO THE DATE OF THIS CERTIFICATION, IS UNQUESTIONABLY ACCURATE AND WAS PROVIDED IN GOOD FAITH."

OCTOBER 2019
PROJECT NO. 35187378



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

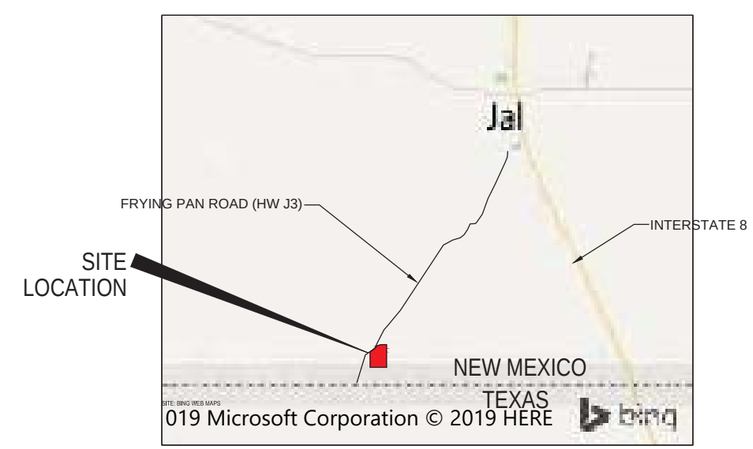
PREPARED FOR:

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
3773 CHERRY CREEK DR N # 1000
DENVER, COLORADO 80209
(303) 815-1010

PREPARED BY:

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists

25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210



SITE LOCATION MAP
SCALE: N.T.S.

INDEX OF DRAWINGS

DRAWING NO.	TITLE
--	COVER SHEET
--	INDEX SHEET
1.	EXISTING CONDITIONS
2.	SITE DEVELOPMENT
3.	EXISTING DRAINAGE
4.	FINAL DRAINAGE PLAN
5.	SITE EXCAVATION (CUT) PLAN
6.	E-1 & E-2 CELL PLAN VIEW
7.	E-1 & E-2 CELL SECTION VIEW
8.	E-3 & E-4 CELL PLAN VIEW
9.	E-3 & E-4 CELL SECTION VIEW
10.	E-5 & E-6 CELL PLAN VIEW
11.	E-5 & E-6 CELL SECTION VIEW
12.	W-1 & W-2 CELL PLAN VIEW
13.	W-1 & W-2 CELL SECTION VIEW
14.	W-3 & W-4 CELL PLAN VIEW
15.	W-3 & W-4 CELL SECTION VIEW
16.	W-5 & W-6 CELL PLAN VIEW
17.	W-5 & W-6 CELL SECTION VIEW
18.	TOP OF PROTECTIVE PLAN
19.	TOP OF WASTE PLAN
20.	TOP OF FINAL GRADE (FILL) COVER PLAN
21.	TOP OF FINAL GRADE (FILL) COVER SECTION
22.	LINER AND FINAL COVER DETAILS
23.	ANCHOR TRENCH DETAILS
24.	FINAL COVER STORMWATER STRUCTURE DETAIL
25.	LINER TIE IN DETAIL
26.	LEACHATE AND LEAK DETECTION SUMP DETAILS
27.	MISCELLANEOUS LINER DETAILS
28.	MISCELLANEOUS INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS
29.	MISCELLANEOUS INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS
30.	DRYING PAD PLAN VIEW
31.	DRYING PAD DETAIL AND CROSS-SECTION
32.	TRUCK WASH PLAN VIEW
33.	TRUCK WASH CROSS-SECTION (1 OF 2)
34.	TRUCK WASH CROSS-SECTION (2 OF 2)
35.	LEACHATE POND CROSS-SECTIONS
36.	LEACHATE POND VENT DETAILS

TYPICAL ABBREVIATIONS

DIA	DIAMETER
ELEV	ELEVATION
FT	FEET
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
HORZ	HORIZONTAL
ID	INSIDE DIAMETER
IN	INCHES
INV	INVERT
MAX	MAXIMUM
MIN	MINIMUM
MSL	MEAN SEA LEVEL
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
PL	PROPERTY LINE
SDR	STANDARD DIMENSION RATIO
TYP	TYPICAL
VERT	VERTICAL

GENERAL NOTES

1. EXISTING FACILITIES AND FEATURES ARE SHOWN LIGHT-LINED AND/OR SCREENED. NEW FACILITIES AND FEATURES ARE SHOWN SOLID AND HEAVY-LINED.
2. SLOPES AND GRADES ARE IN UNITS OF FT(H):FT(V), UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. THESE DRAWINGS WERE PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE NEW MEXICO OIL CONVERSATION DIVISION REGULATIONS AND NEW MEXICO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 19, CHAPTER 15, PART 36.
4. THESE DRAWINGS ARE ONLY PART OF AND SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE PERMIT MODIFICATION APPLICATION.

CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER:
NGL WATER SOLUTIONS PERMIAN, LLC
ATTENTION: DOUG WHITE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT.
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DENVER, COLORADO 80209
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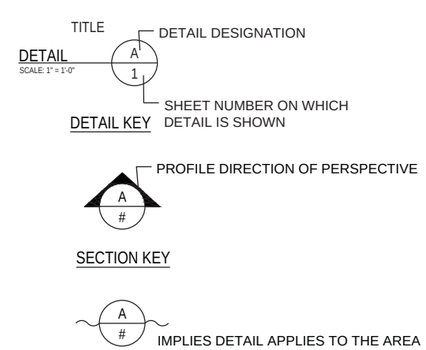
ENGINEER:
TERRACON CONSULTANTS, INC.
ATTENTION: MICHAEL BRADFORD P.E. - SR. PROJECT ENGINEER
25809 I-30 SOUTH
BRYANT, ARKANSAS 72022
PHONE: (501) 943-1011
FAX: (501) 847-9210

REGULATORY AUTHORITY:
NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION
1220 SOUTH ST. FRANCIS DR
SANTA FE, NM 87505
PHONE: (505) 476-3440
FAX: (505) 476-3462

SECTION/DETAIL KEY



FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

INDEX
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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-

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	JUNE 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	- OF 36

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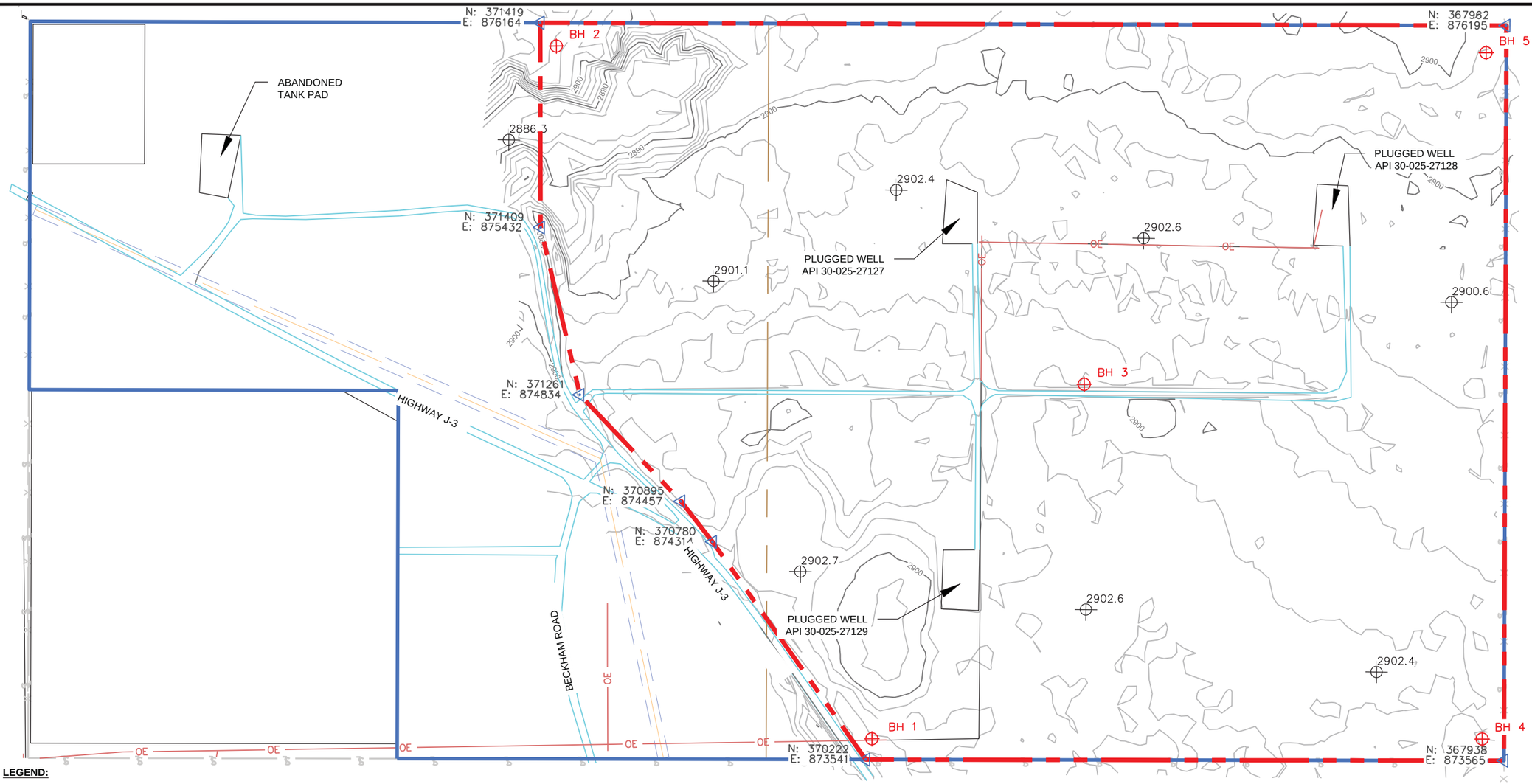

LEGEND:

3300	EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (2' CONTOURS)
	PERMIT BOUNDARY AND SECURITY FENCELINE (SEE DETAILS R AND S ON DRAWING 29)
OE	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
G	EXISTING GAS LINES / GAS EASEMENT
X	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING EDGE OF ROADS
	SITE INVESTIGATION GEOTECHNICAL BOREHOLE LOCATIONS
3000	SPOT ELEVATIONS
N: E:	PERMIT BOUNDARY CORNERS
30-02-30458 (PLUGGED)	EXISTING WELLS
	NGL PROPERTY LINE
	SURVEY SECTION LINE

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.
2. PLUGGED OIL/GAS WELLS AND OVERHEAD ELECTRIC TO BE REMOVED/RELOCATED BY OWNER PRIOR TO CELL CONSTRUCTION.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

N:\GEOARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\1-EXISTING CONDITIONS.DWG

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

EXISTING CONDITIONS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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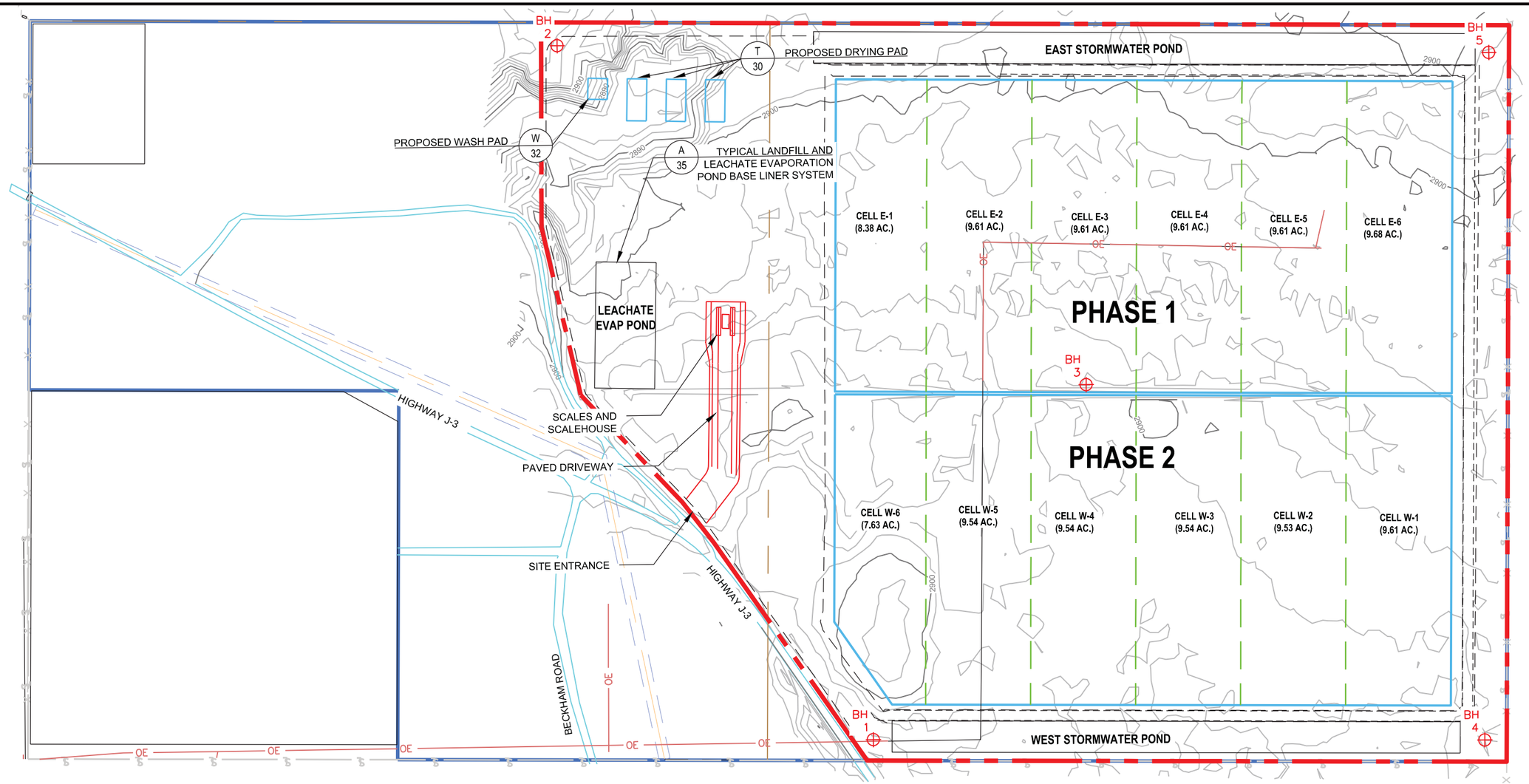
DRAWING 1

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	1 OF 36



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11-30-2018, 2' CONTOURS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY AND SECURITY FENCELINE (SEE DETAIL R AND S ON DRAWING 29)
- OE — EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- NGL PROPERTY LINE
- SURVEY SECTION LINE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- PHASE BOUNDARIES
- SITE ROAD

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.

MICHAEL P. BRADFORD
NEW MEXICO
19240
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
9/20/19

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

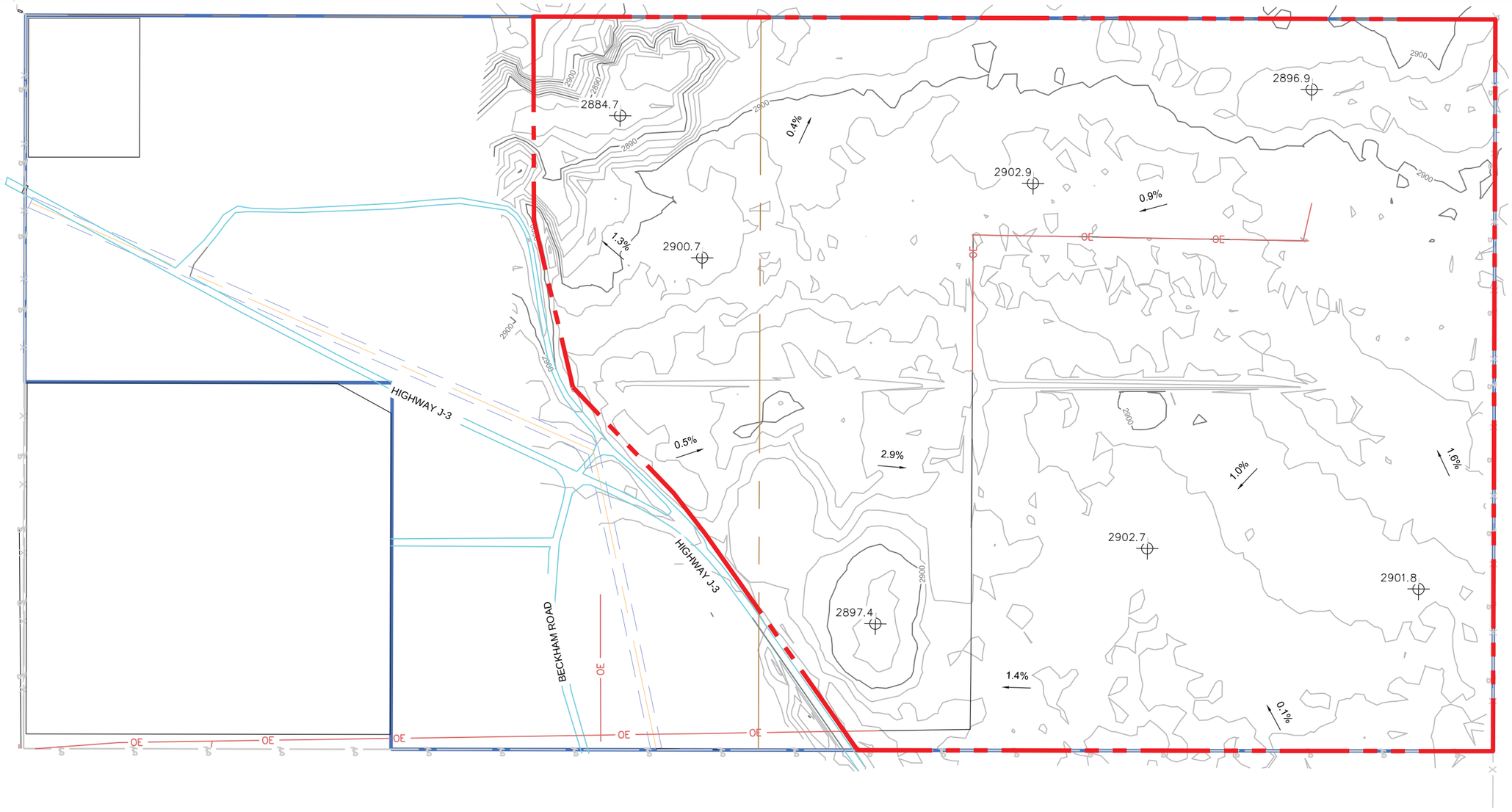
SITE DEVELOPMENT
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX: (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 2

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	2 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLAN\S2-SITE DEV.DWG



LEGEND:

3300	EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (2' CONTOURS)
	PERMIT BOUNDARY AND SECURITY FENCELINE
	NGL PROPERTY LINE
OE	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
G	EXISTING GAS LINES / GAS EASEMENT
X	EXISTING FENCE LINE
	EXISTING EDGE ROAD
3000	SPOT ELEVATIONS
	SURVEY SECTION LINE
1.5%	APPROXIMATE EXISTING SLOPE DRAINAGE DIRECTION

DRAINAGE NOTES:

1. REGIONAL DRAINAGE IS GENERALLY NORTH TO SOUTH. HIGHWAY J-3 ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY SITS AT AN ELEVATION LOWER THAN THE FACILITY WHICH EFFECTIVELY CUTS OFF AND MANAGES ALL REGIONAL SURFACE WATER RUN-ON APPROACHING THE FACILITY FROM THE NORTH AND WEST. LOCALLY THE FACILITY SITS ON A FLAT WITH AN AVERAGE ELEVATION OF 2900-FT, WITH AN INSIGNIFICANT WEST-TO-EAST GRADIENT. LOCAL SURFACE WATER APPROACHING THE FACILITY FROM THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST, IF ANY, WILL BE CUT-OFF VIA A 2-FOOT TALL EARTH BERM CONSTRUCTED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE FACILITY AS SHOWN ON DETAIL R ON DRAWING 29.

SURVEY NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

NGL

EXISTING DRAINAGE

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

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Terracon
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DRAWING 3

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	3 OF 36

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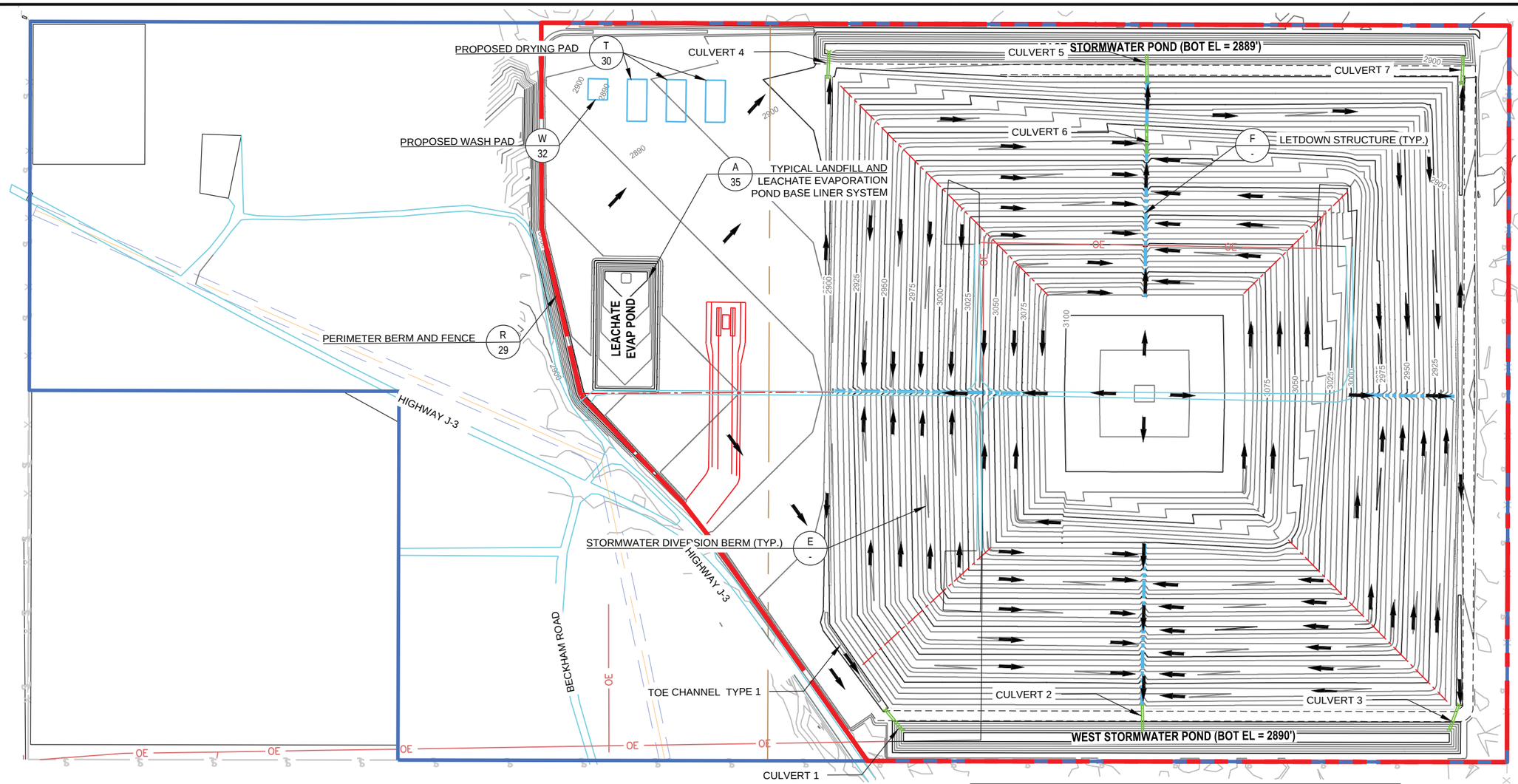

LEGEND:

- 3300 — FINAL COVER CONTOURS (5' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE CONTOURS (5' INTERVALS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY
- NGL PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- OE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- SECTION LINE
- SITE ROAD
- LETDOWN STRUCTURE
- GRADE BREAK
- WASTE LIMIT
- RUNOFF DRAINAGE
- CULVERT

NOTES:

1. ALL PERIMETER CHANNEL FLOWLINE SLOPES ARE 0.5%.
2. ALL SIDE SLOPE CHANNEL FLOWLINE SLOPES ARE 1.0%.
3. LANDFILL TOP DECK SLOPES ARE 4.0%.
4. LANDFILL SIDE SLOPES AND LETDOWN SLOPES ARE 4:1.
5. ALL DRAINAGE FEATURES HAVE BEEN SIZED TO HANDLE AT LEAST THE PEAK FLOW FROM THE 25-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT.

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400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

POND CAPACITY TABLE

POND	DEPTH	25-YR HIGH WATER	FREEBOARD
EAST	10'	5.8	4.2
WEST	10'	4.6	5.4

CULVERT SIZE AND CAPACITY TABLE

CULVERT #	DIAMETER (IN)	# BARRELS	CAPACITY (CFS)	PEAK FLOW 25-YR (CFS)
1	24	2	128	67
2	30	1	178	77
3	24	1	53	44
4	36	1	194	118
5	24	1	141	82
6	18	3	134	82
7	24	1	78	43

CHANNEL GEOMETRY TABLE

CHANNEL TYPE	SHAPE	DEPTH (FT)	BOTTOM WIDTH (FT)	SIDE SLOPE (H:V)
1	TRAPEZOIDAL	2	10	4:1
2	TRAPEZOIDAL	2	10	4:1
SIDE SLOPE BERM	V-DITCH	1.5	-	4:1
ALL LET DOWN CHANNEL	TRAPEZOIDAL	2	10	3:1

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

FINAL DRAINAGE PLAN

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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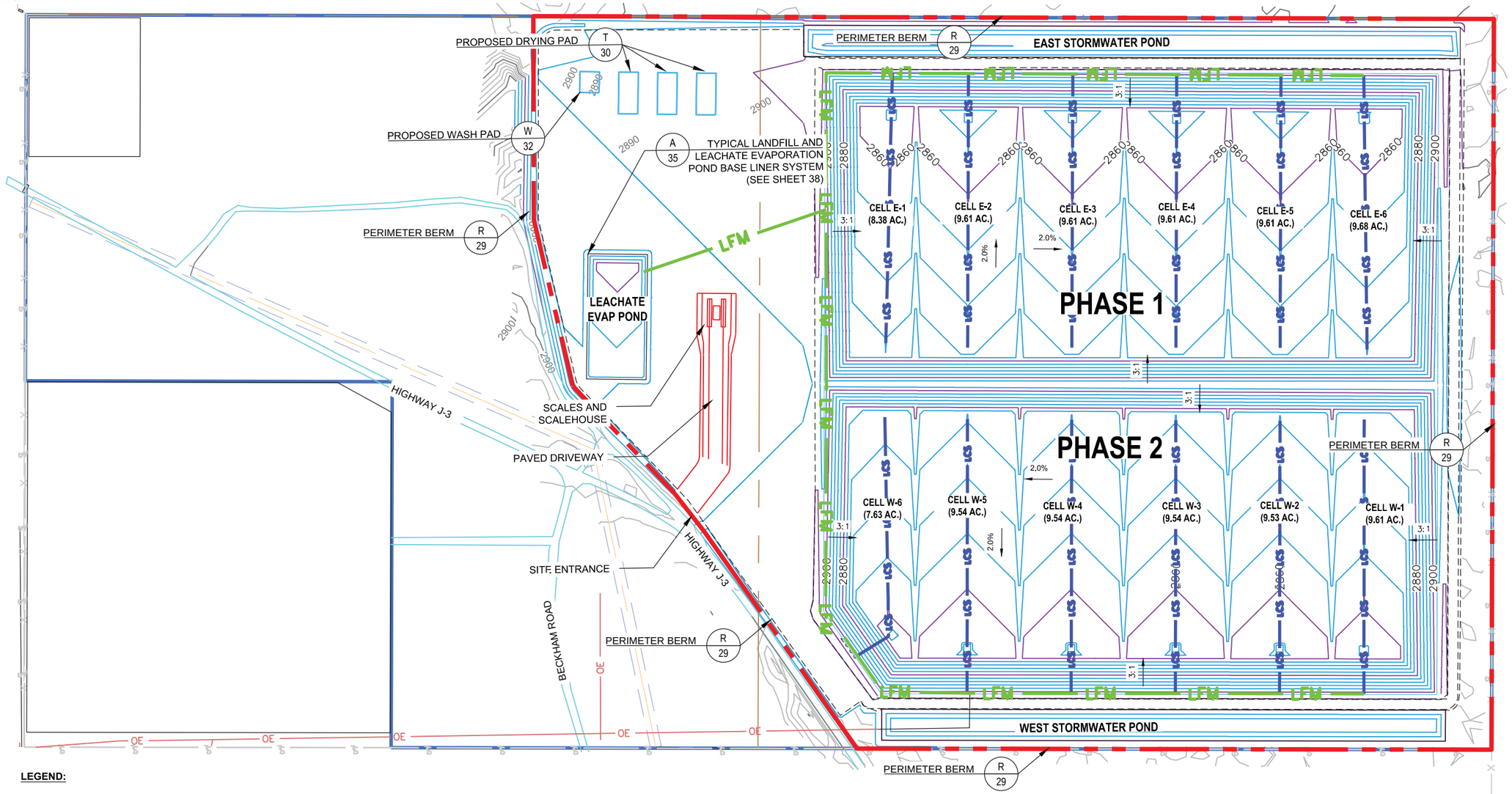
DRAWING 4

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	4 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\4-FINAL DRAINAGE.DWG



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11-30-2018, 2' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SITE BASE GRADE CONTOURS (4' CONTOURS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY AND SECURITY FENCELINE
- OE — EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- NGL PROPERTY LINE
- X — EXISTING WATER LINE
- ℄ — SURVEY SECTION LINE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- PHASE BOUNDARIES
- SITE ROAD
- LFM — LEACHATE FORCE MAIN (4-INCH DUAL CONTAINED HDPE)
- LCS — LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE (6-INCH HDPE)

LEACHATE DRAINAGE NOTES:

1. ALL LANDFILL AND POND SIDE SLOPES ARE 3:1
2. ALL LANDFILL AND POND FLOOR GRADES ARE 2% IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

SITE EXCAVATION (CUT) PLAN

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

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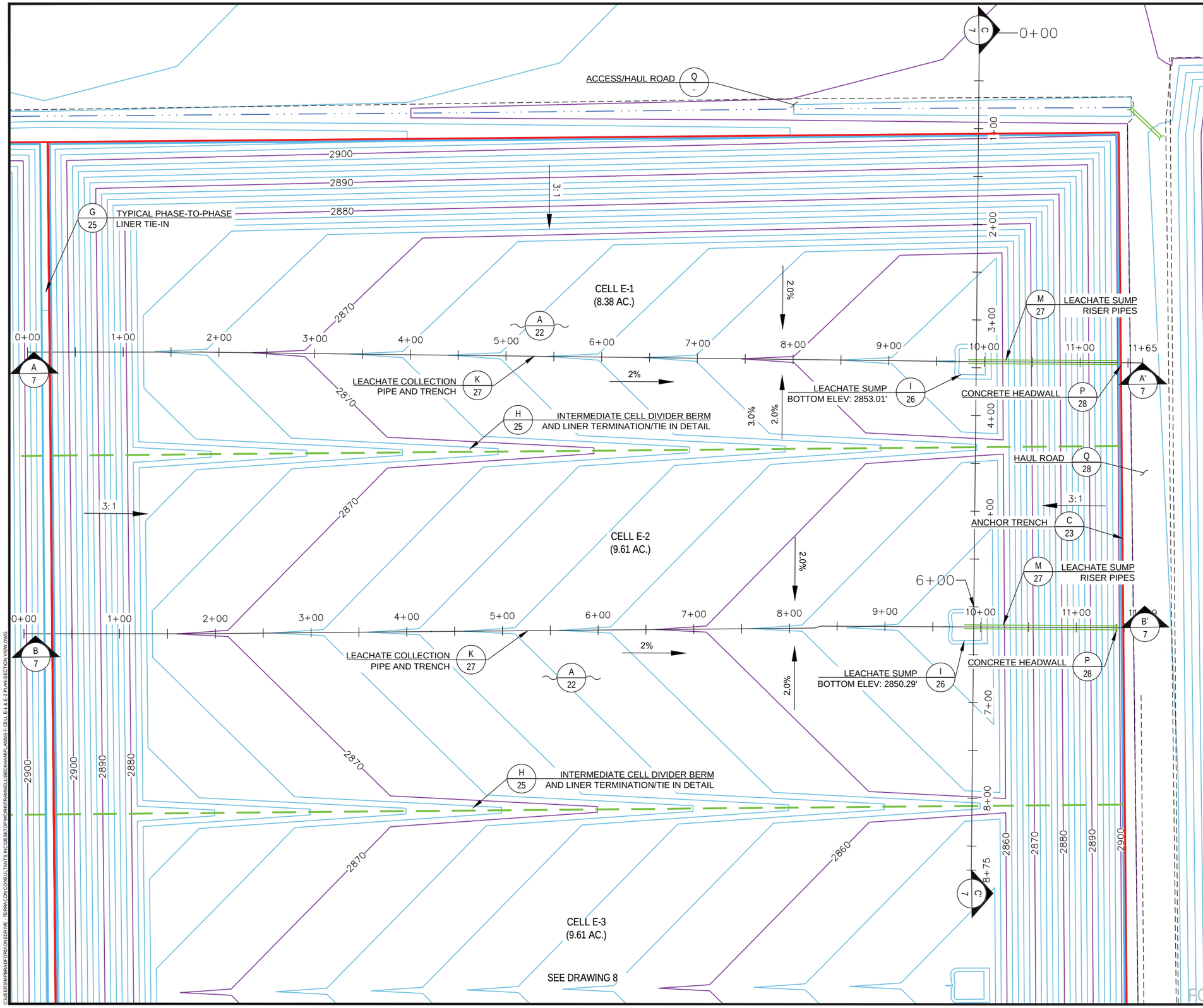
DRAWING 5

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	5 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL B\ECHAMP\PLANS\-SITE EXCAVATION (CUT) PLAN.DWG



N

100 0 50 100

SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- STORMWATER CHANNEL FLOWLINE
- EDGE OF WASTE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- ANCHOR TRENCH
- PERIMETER ROAD
- PROPOSED CULVERT

NOTES:

1. LINES AND GRADES SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF THE LINER SYSTEM EXCLUDING THE 2-FOOT THICK PROTECTIVE COVER.
2. SEE DRAWING 4 FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SIZING AND DESIGN.
3. THE DISTANCE FROM THE PERMIT BOUNDARY TO THE LINER EDGE IS 200-FEET MINIMUM.

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL E-1 AND E-2 PLAN VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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DRAWING 6

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	6 OF 36

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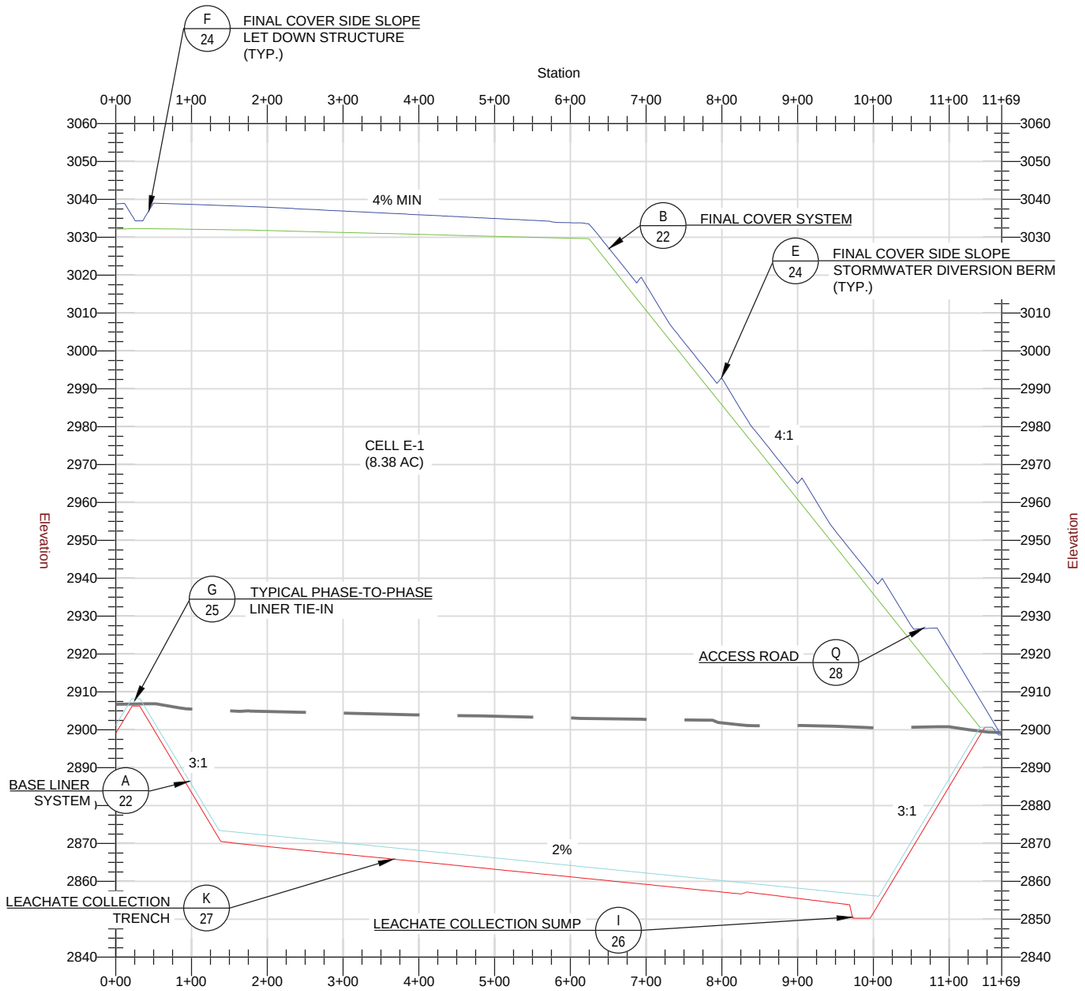
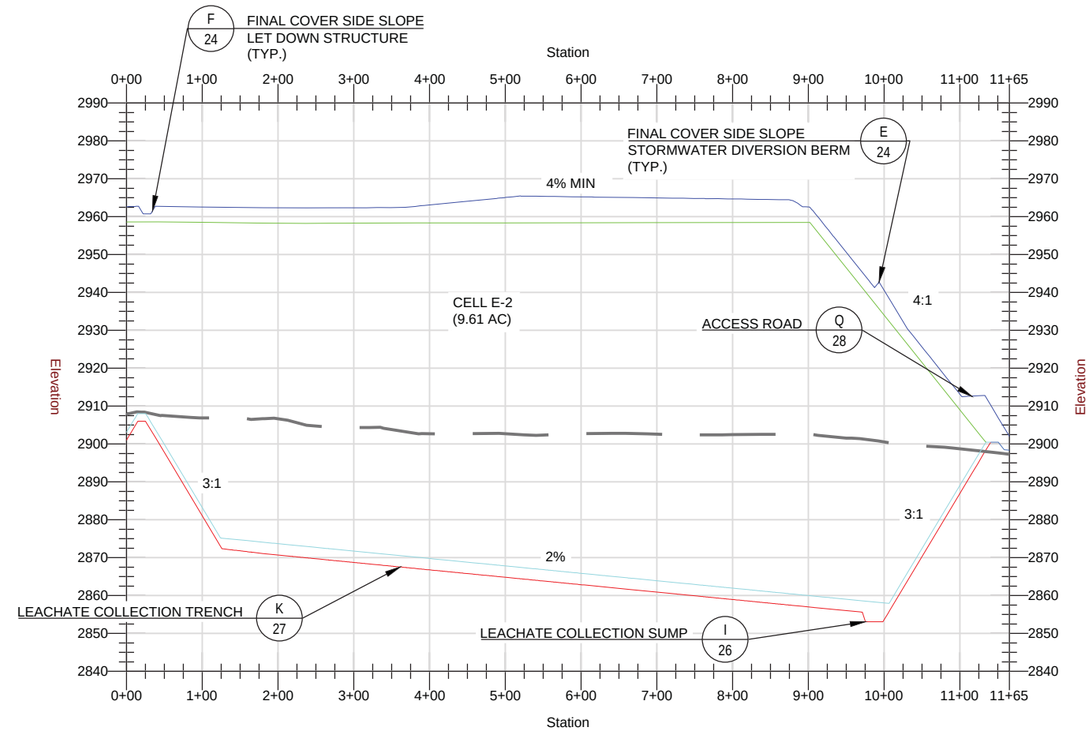


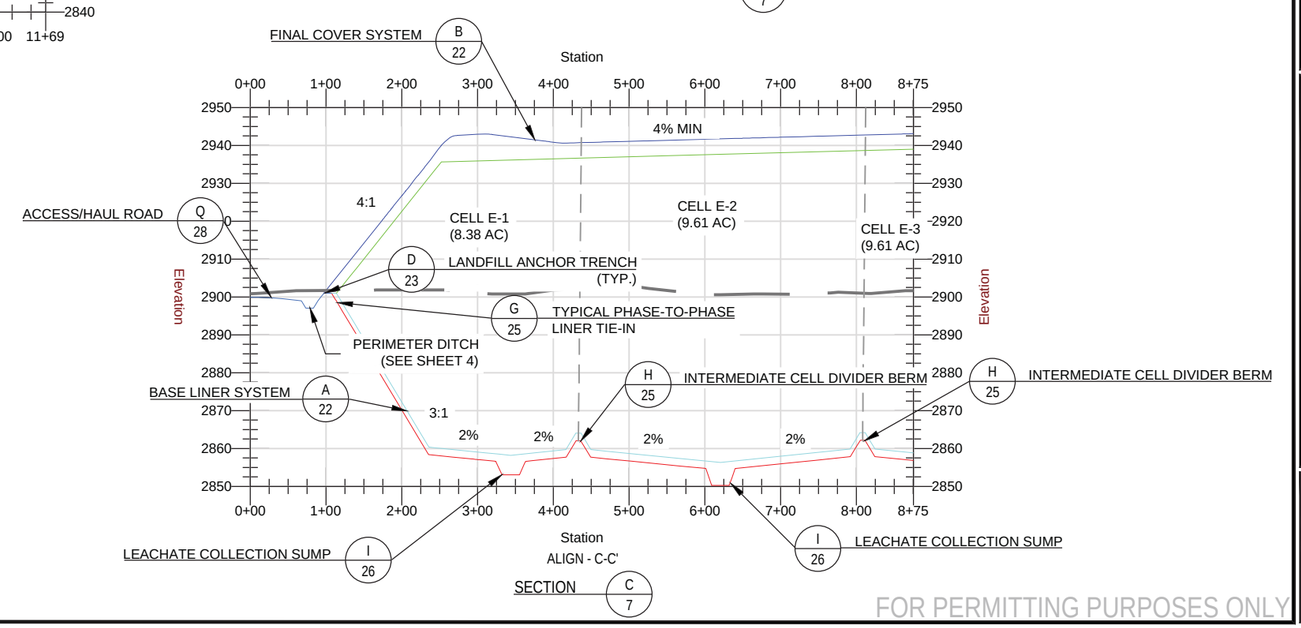
ALIGN - A-A'

SECTION A 7



ALIGN - B-B'

SECTION B 7



ALIGN - C-C'

SECTION C 7

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- EXISTING GRADE (11/30/2018)
- CELL BOUNDARIES

SCALES:
1" = 200' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 40' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

200 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL E-1 AND E-2 SECTION VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
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DRAWING 7

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	7 OF 36

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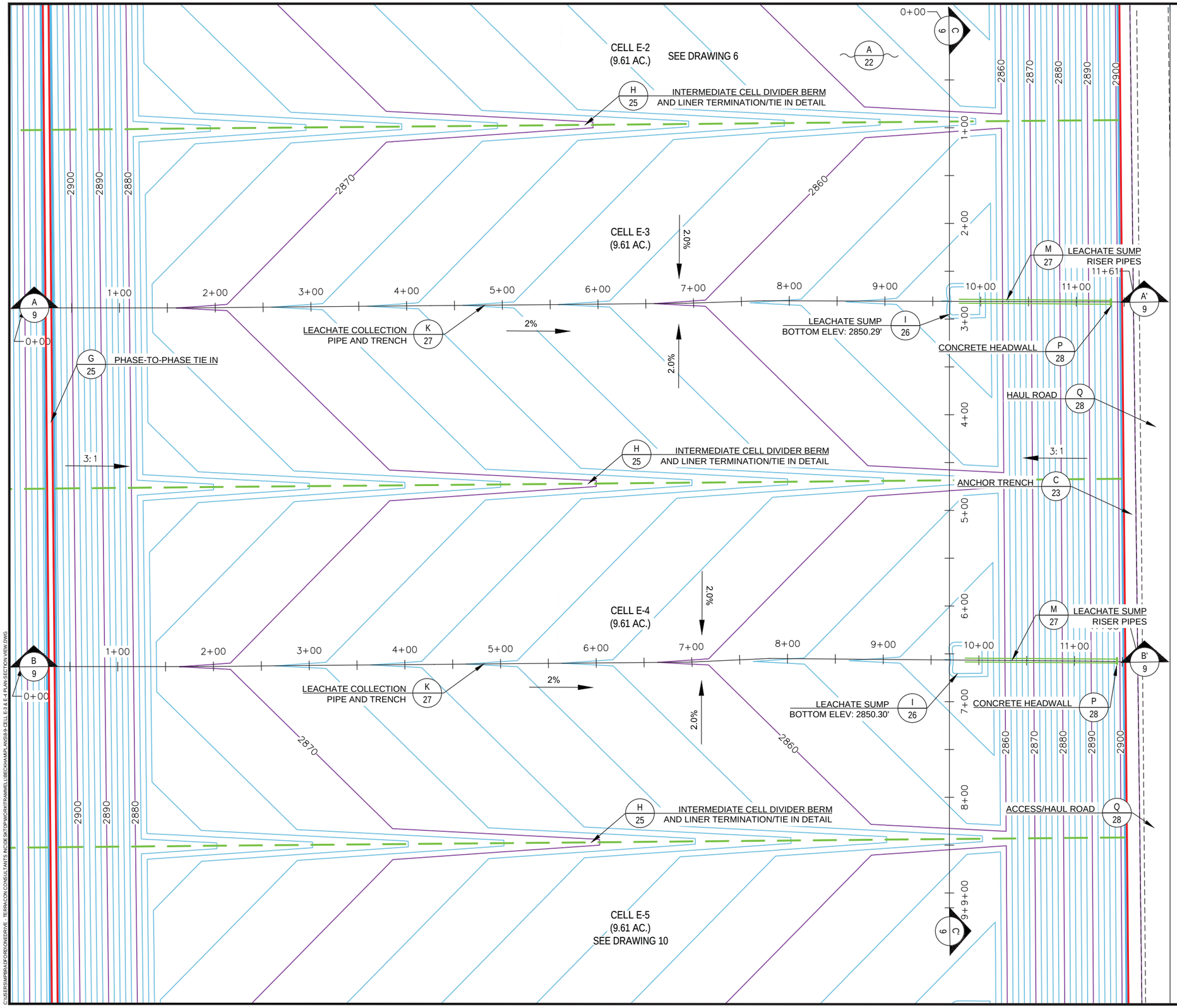

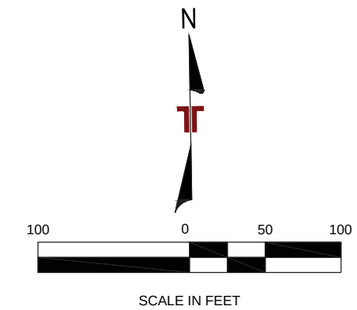

LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY/FENCE
- EDGE OF WASTE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- ANCHOR TRENCH
- PERIMETER ROAD
- PROPOSED CULVERT

NOTES:

1. LINES AND GRADES SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF THE LINER SYSTEM EXCLUDING THE 2-FOOT THICK PROTECTIVE COVER.
2. SEE DRAWING 4 FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SIZING AND DESIGN.
3. THE DISTANCE FROM THE PERMIT BOUNDARY TO THE LINER EDGE IS 200-FEET MINIMUM.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL E-3 AND E-4 PLAN VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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DRAWING 8

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	8 OF 36

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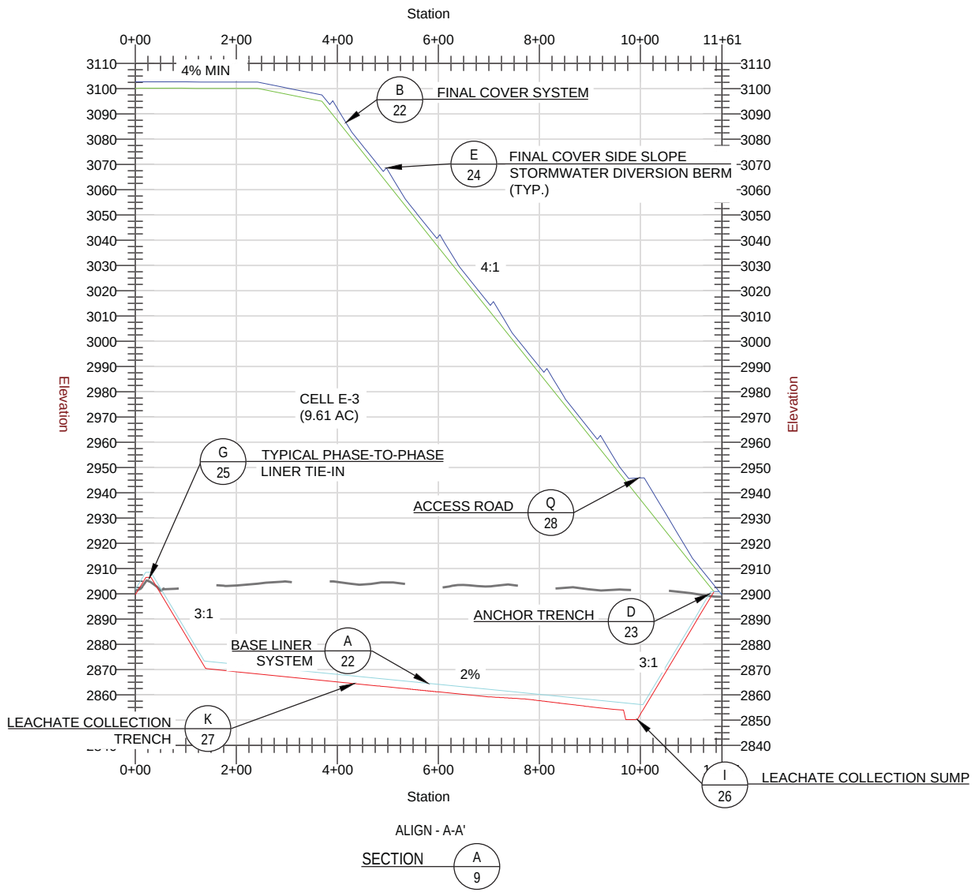
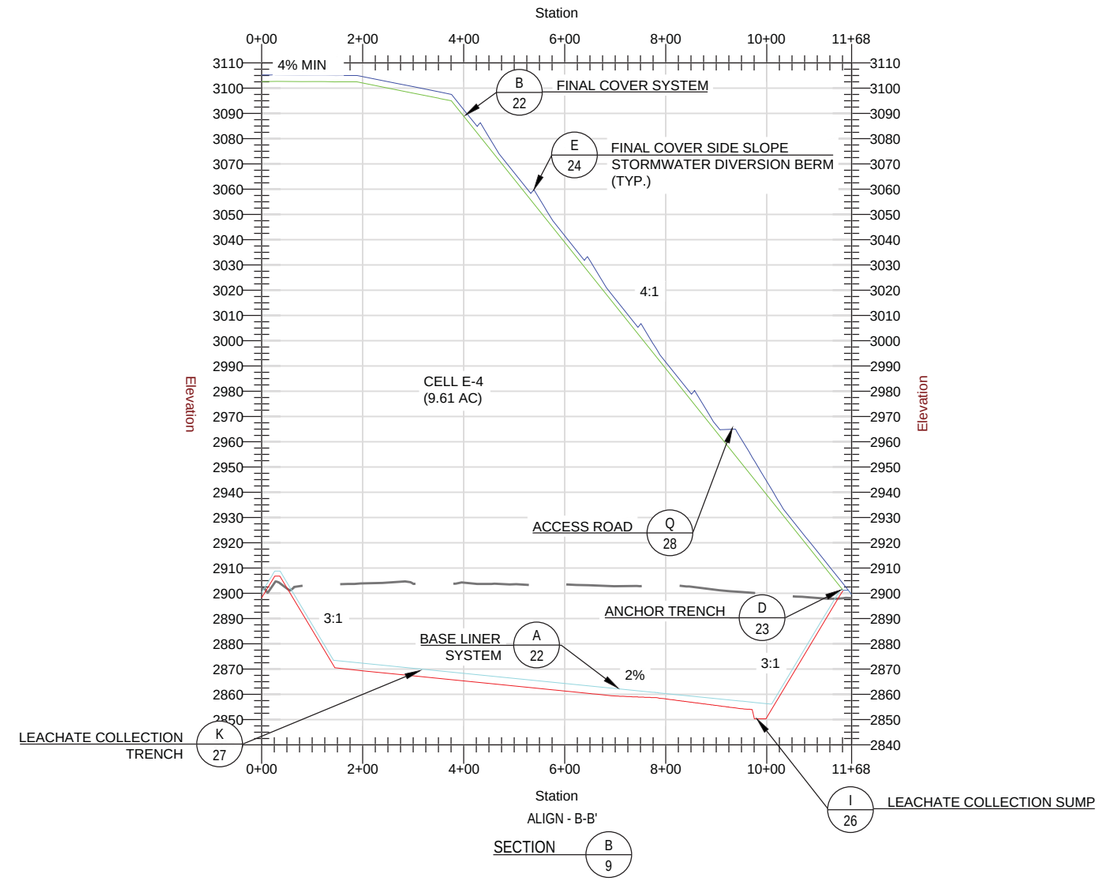


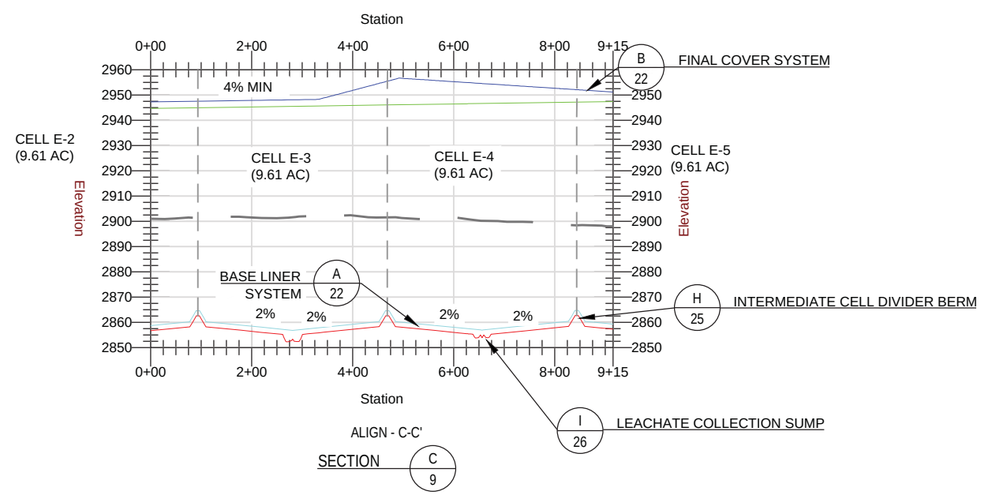
ALIGN - A-A'

SECTION A 9



ALIGN - B-B'

SECTION B 9



ALIGN - C-C'

SECTION C 9

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- EXISTING GRADE (11/30/2018)
- CELL BOUNDARIES

SCALES:
1" = 200' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 40' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

200 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL E-3 AND E-4 SECTION VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
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DRAWING 9

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	9 OF 36

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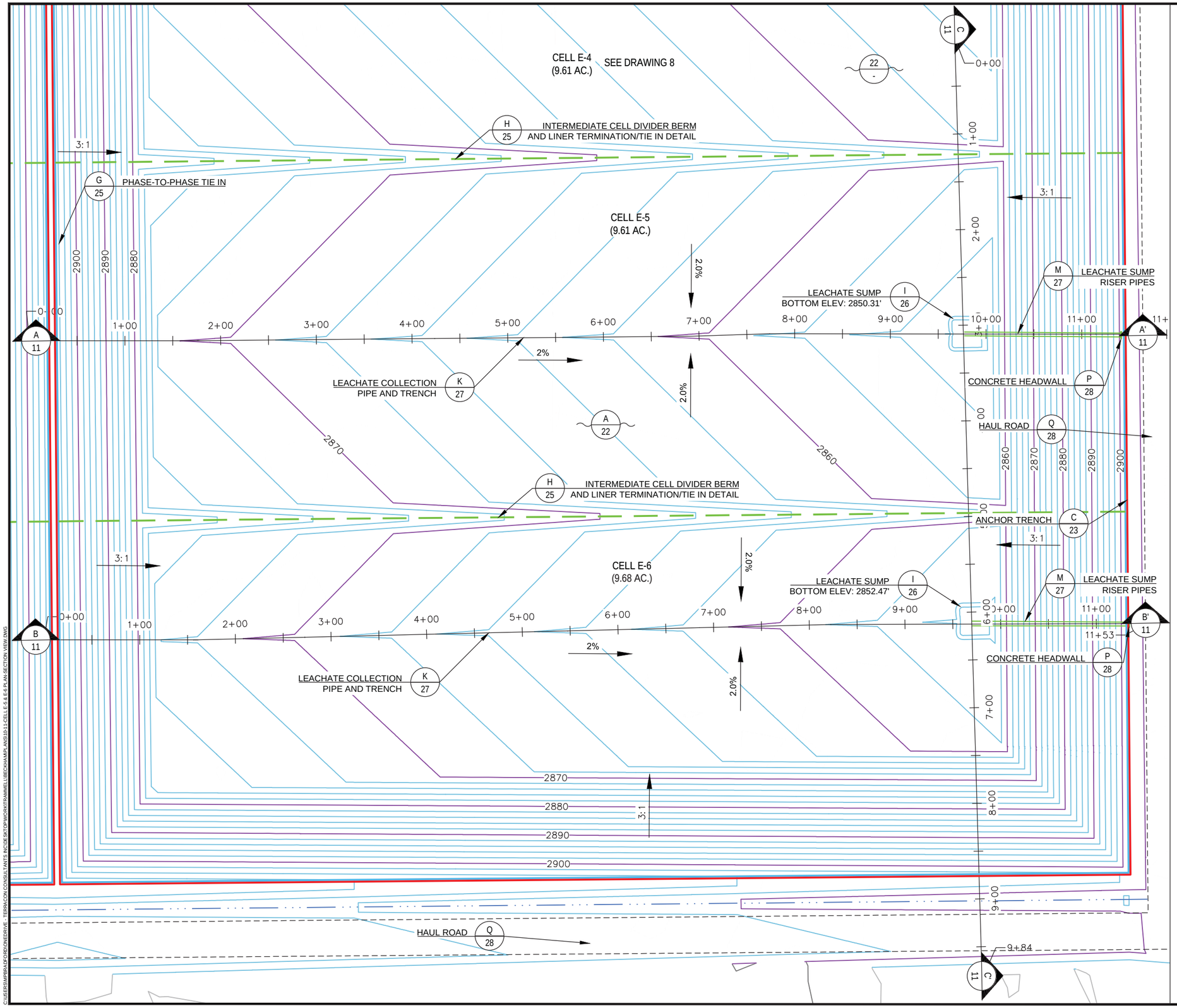

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150 0 75 150

SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- STORMWATER CHANNEL FLOWLINE
- EDGE OF WASTE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- ANCHOR TRENCH
- PERIMETER ROAD
- PROPOSED CULVERT

NOTES:

1. LINES AND GRADES SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF THE LINER SYSTEM EXCLUDING THE 2-FOOT THICK PROTECTIVE COVER.
2. SEE DRAWING 4 FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SIZING AND DESIGN.
3. THE DISTANCE FROM THE PERMIT BOUNDARY TO THE LINER EDGE IS 200-FEET MINIMUM.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL E-5 AND E-6 PLAN VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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DRAWING 10

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	10 OF 36

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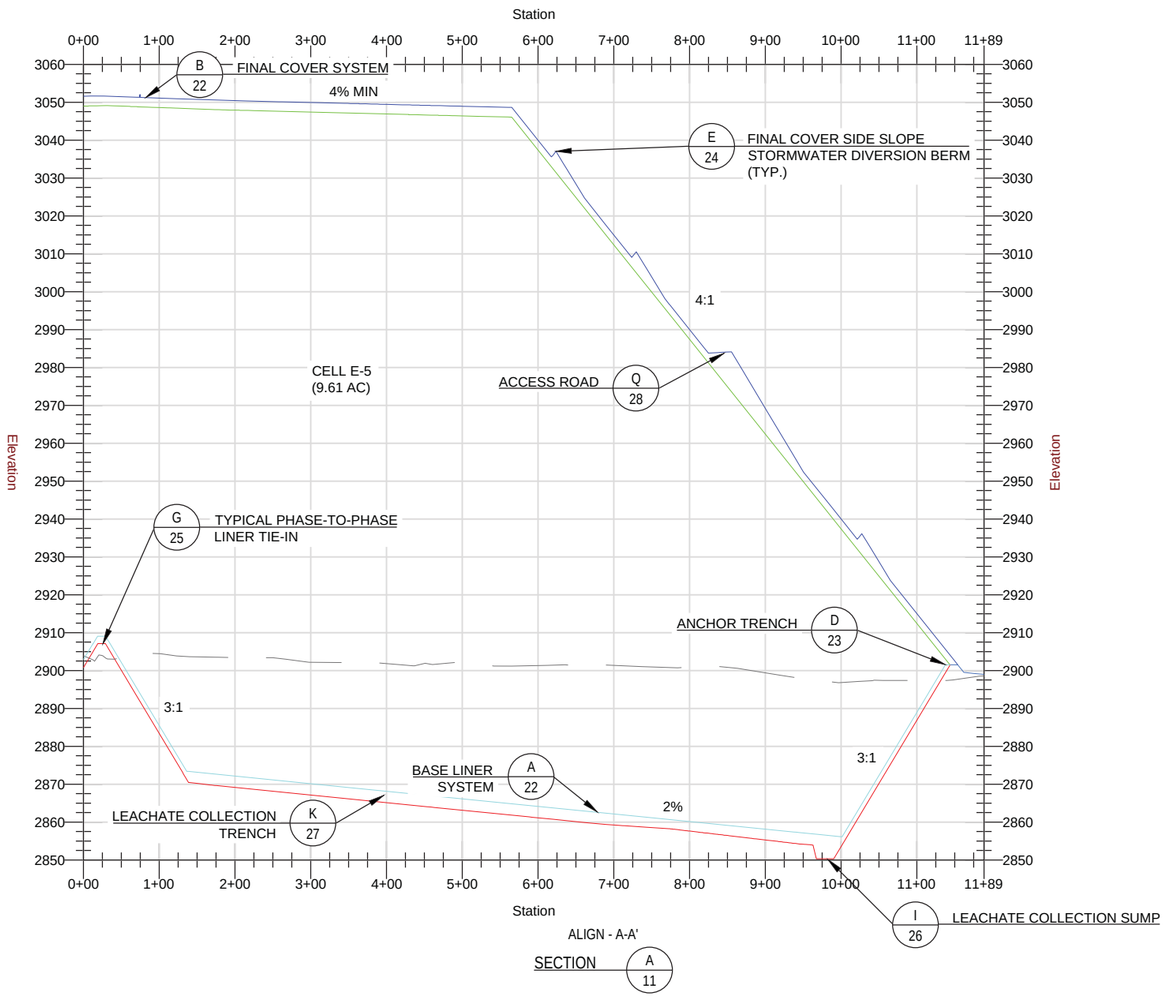

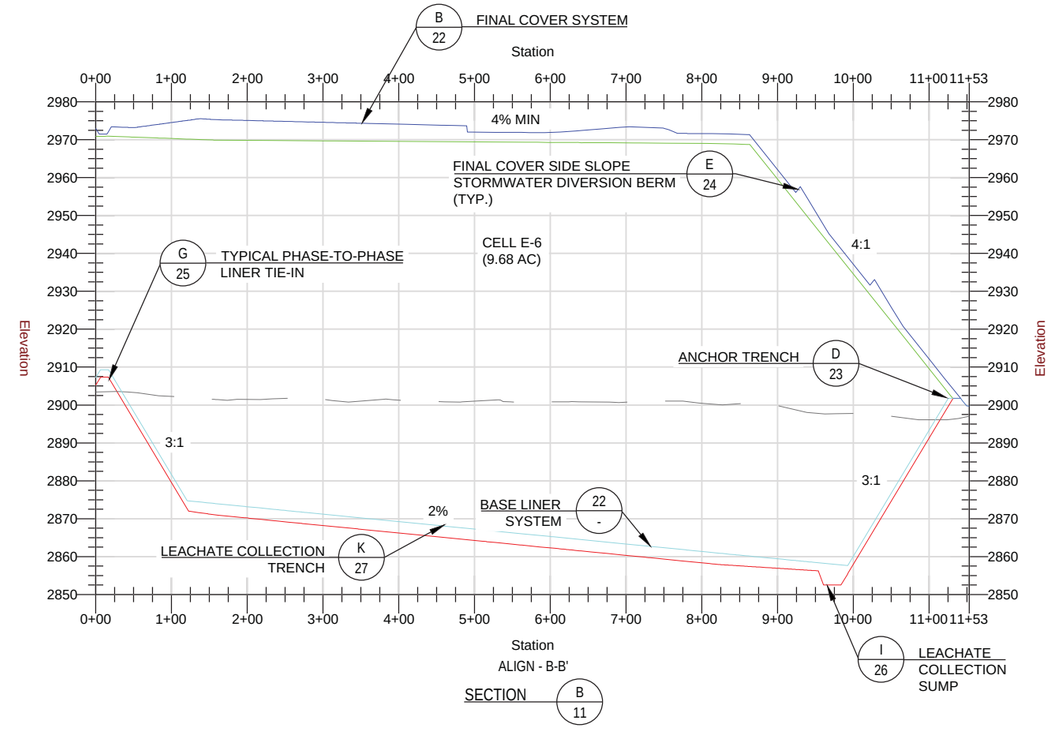

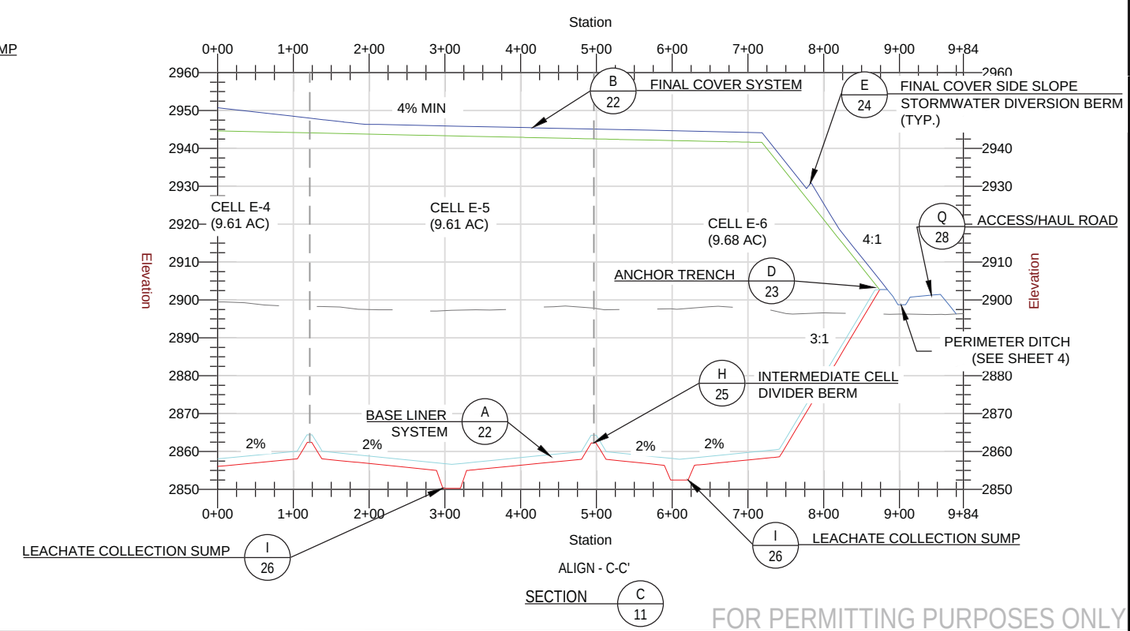

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- EXISTING GRADE (11/30/2018)
- CELL BOUNDARIES

SCALES:
1" = 200' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 40' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

200 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL E-5 AND E-6 SECTION VIEW
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
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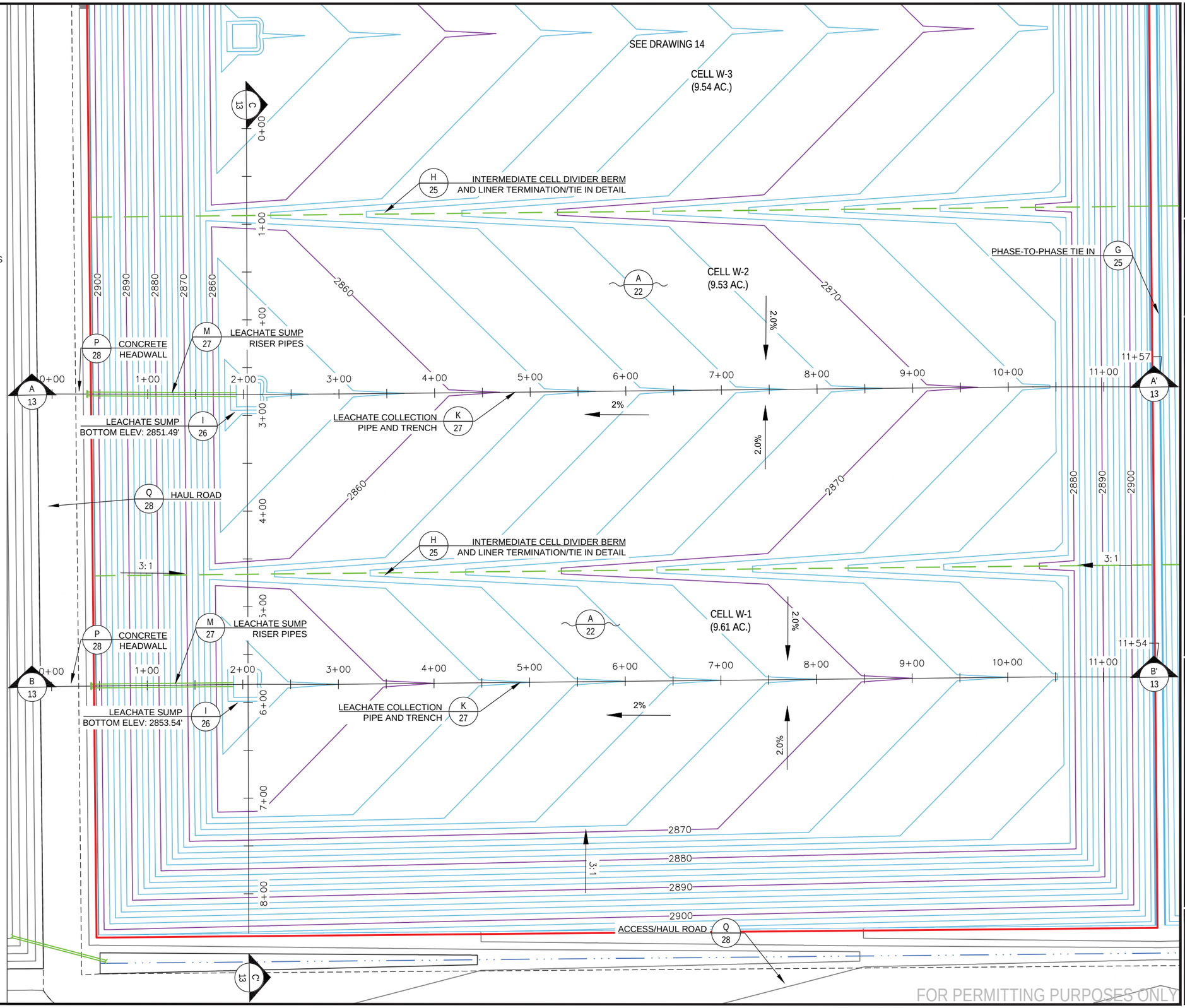
DRAWING 11

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	11 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAMPLANS\10-11-CELL E-5 & E-6 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY/FENCE
- STORMWATER CHANNEL FLOWLINE
- EDGE OF WASTE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- ANCHOR TRENCH
- PERIMETER ROAD
- PROPOSED CULVERT

NOTES:

1. LINES AND GRADES SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF THE LINER SYSTEM EXCLUDING THE 2-FOOT THICK PROTECTIVE COVER.
2. SEE DRAWING 4 FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SIZING AND DESIGN.
3. THE DISTANCE FROM THE PERMIT BOUNDARY TO THE LINER EDGE IS 200-FEET MINIMUM.

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL W-1 AND W-2 SECTION VIEW
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

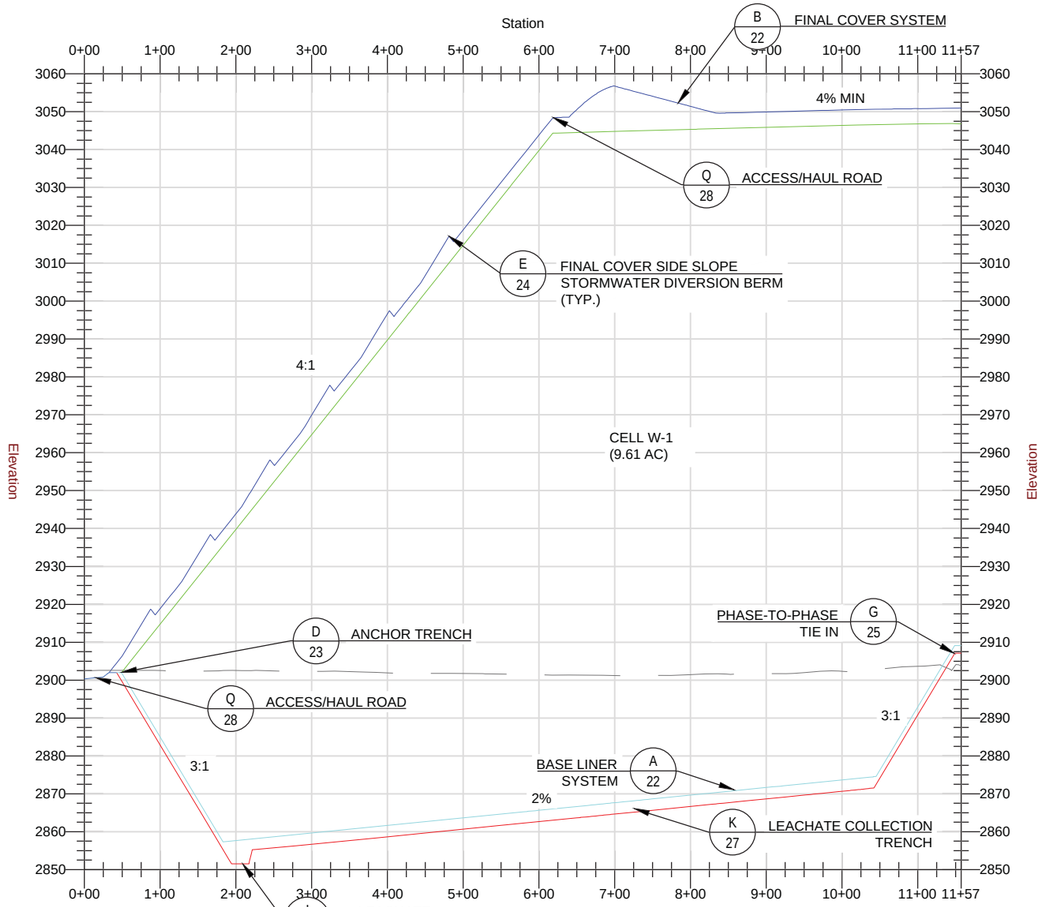
Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 12

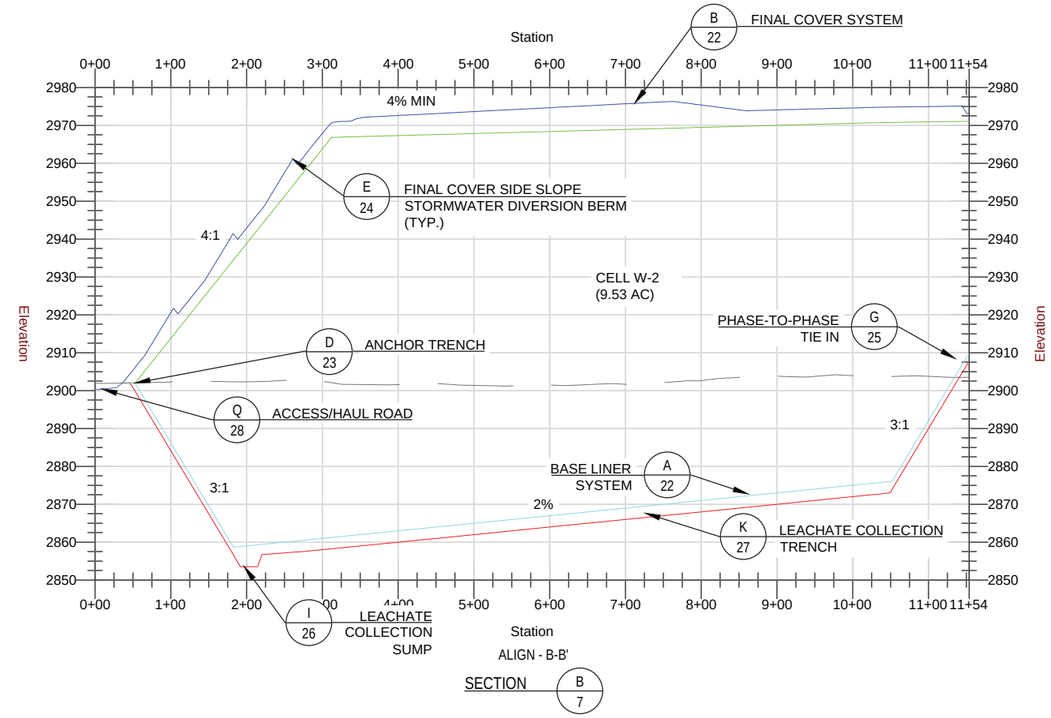
DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	12 OF 36

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

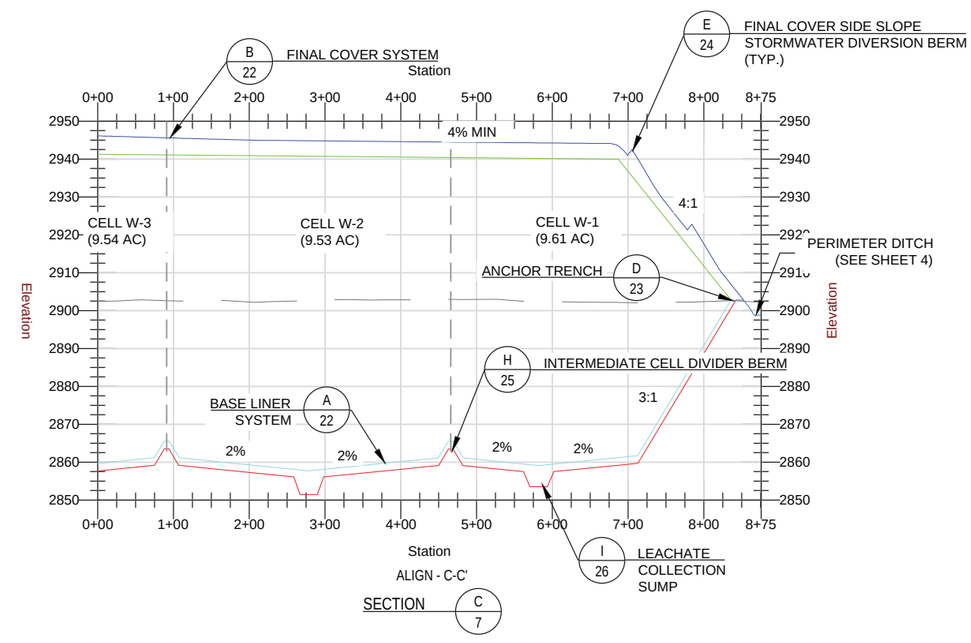
C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMEL LIBECHAMPLANS\12-13-CELL W-1 & W-2 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG



SECTION A 13



SECTION B 7



SECTION C 7

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- EXISTING GRADE (11/30/2018)
- CELL BOUNDARIES

SCALES:
1" = 200' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 40' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

200 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

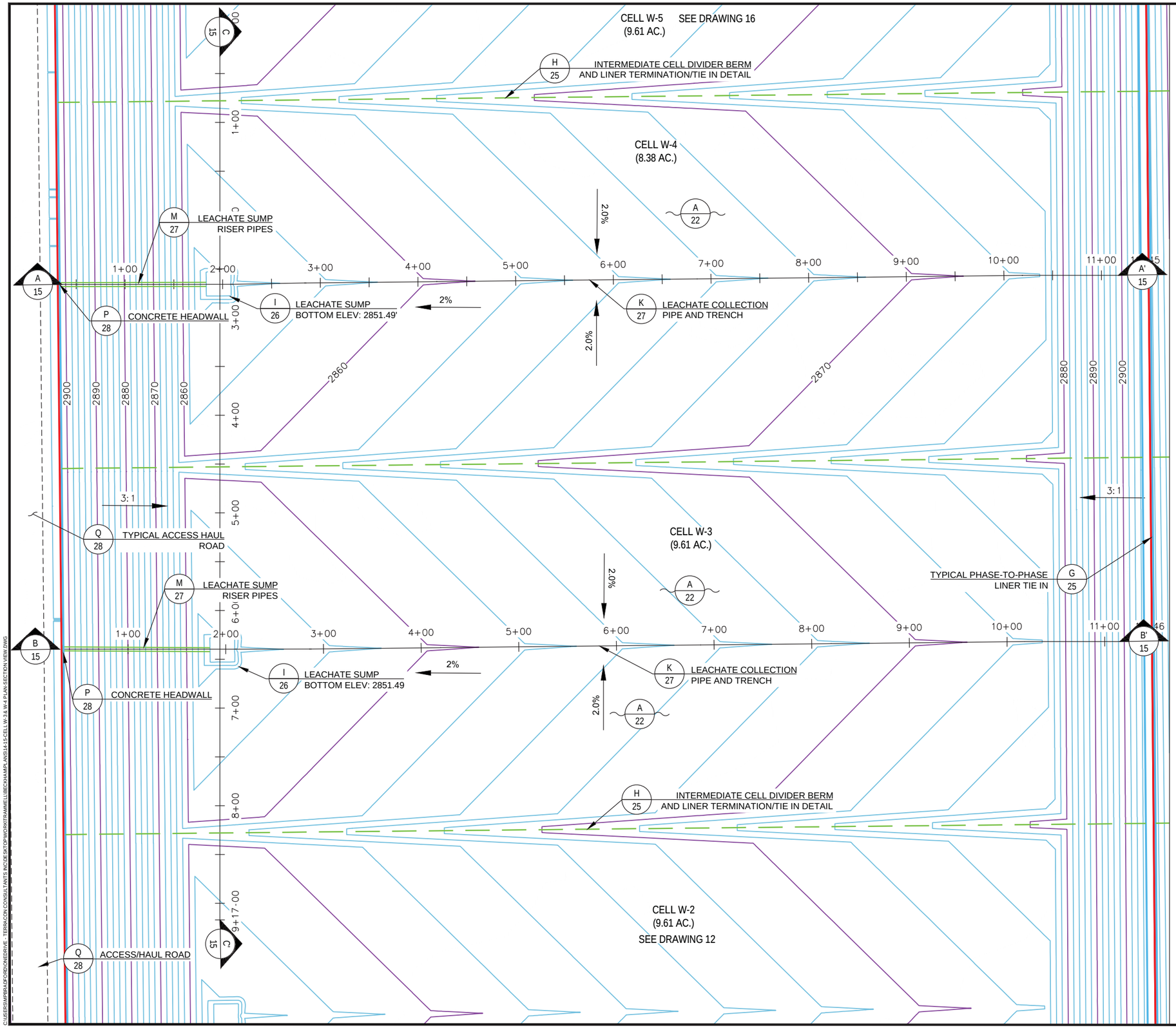
CELL W-1 AND W-2 SECTION VIEW
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 13

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	13 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\12-13-CELL W-1 & W-2 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG



N

SCALE IN FEET

100 0 50 100

LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- STORMWATER CHANNEL FLOWLINE
- EDGE OF WASTE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- ANCHOR TRENCH
- PERIMETER ROAD
- PROPOSED CULVERT

NOTES:

1. LINES AND GRADES SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF THE LINER SYSTEM EXCLUDING THE 2-FOOT THICK PROTECTIVE COVER.
2. SEE DRAWING 4 FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SIZING AND DESIGN.
3. THE DISTANCE FROM THE PERMIT BOUNDARY TO THE LINER EDGE IS 200-FEET MINIMUM.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL W-3 AND W-4 PLAN VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

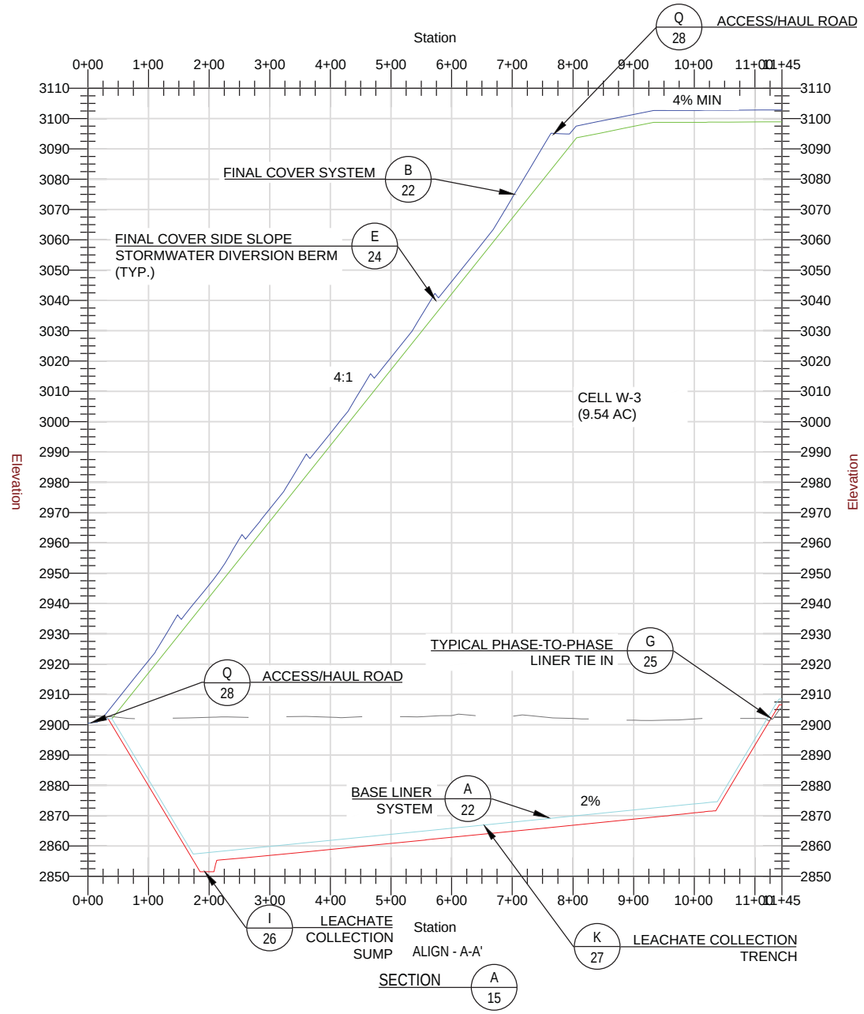
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

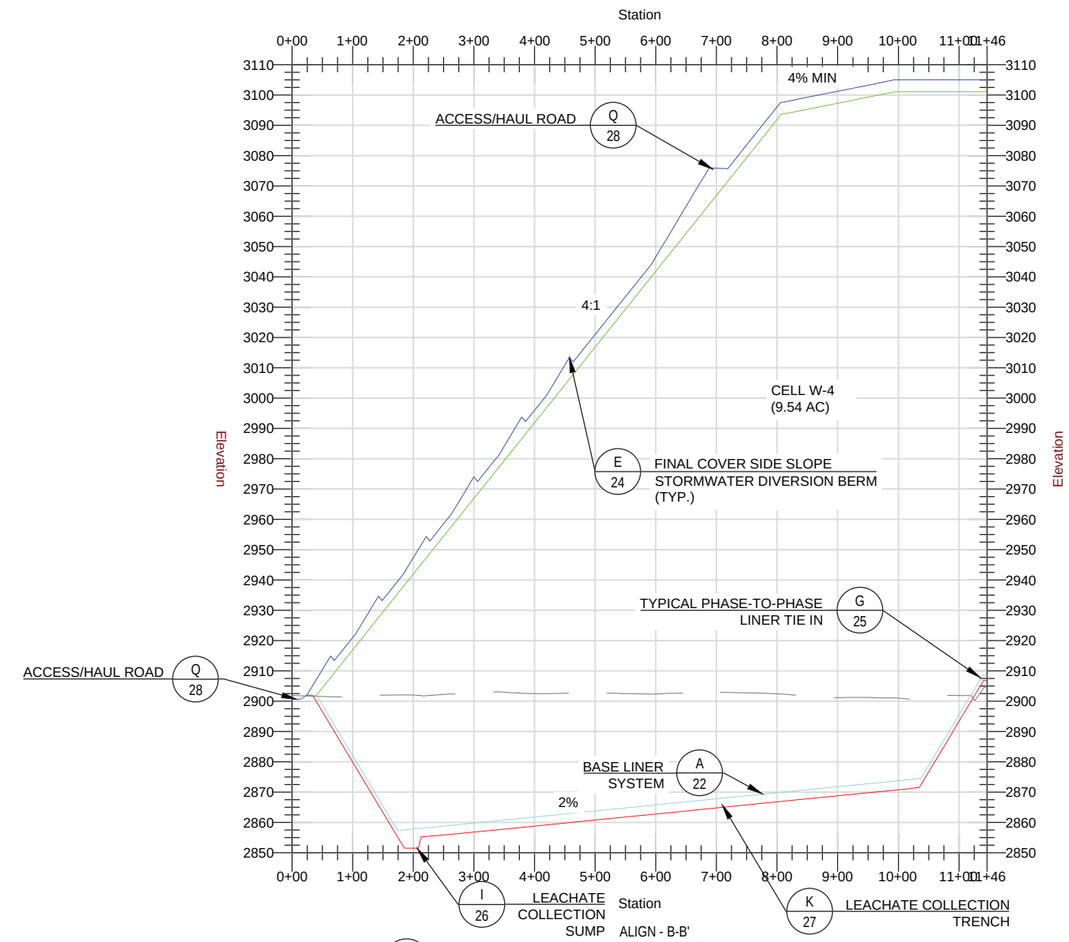
Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25899 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

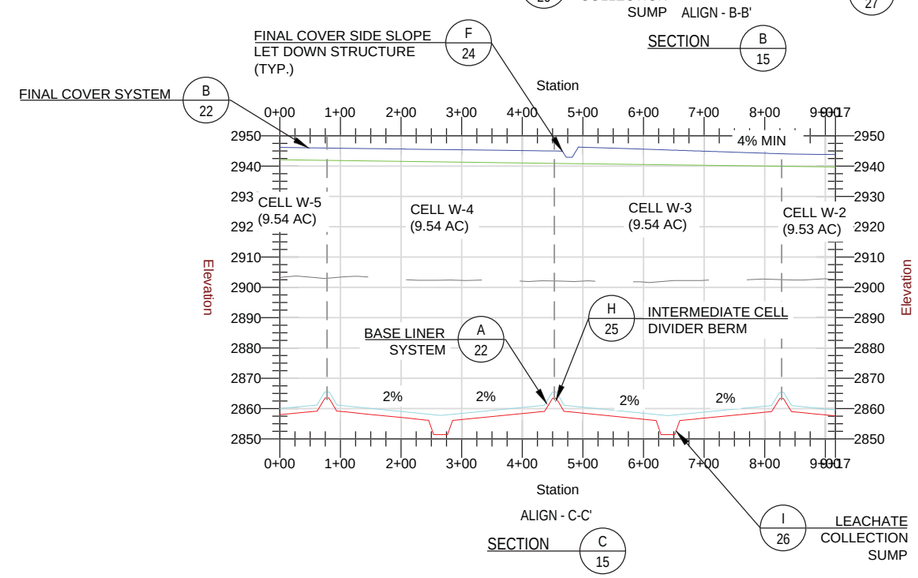
DRAWING 14

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	14 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRAADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORKTRAM\ELLIBECKHAM\PLANS\14-15-CELL W-3 & W-4 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG







LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- EXISTING GRADE (11/30/2018)
- CELL BOUNDARIES

SCALES:
1" = 250' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 50' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

250 0 125 250

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL W-3 AND W-4 SECTION VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

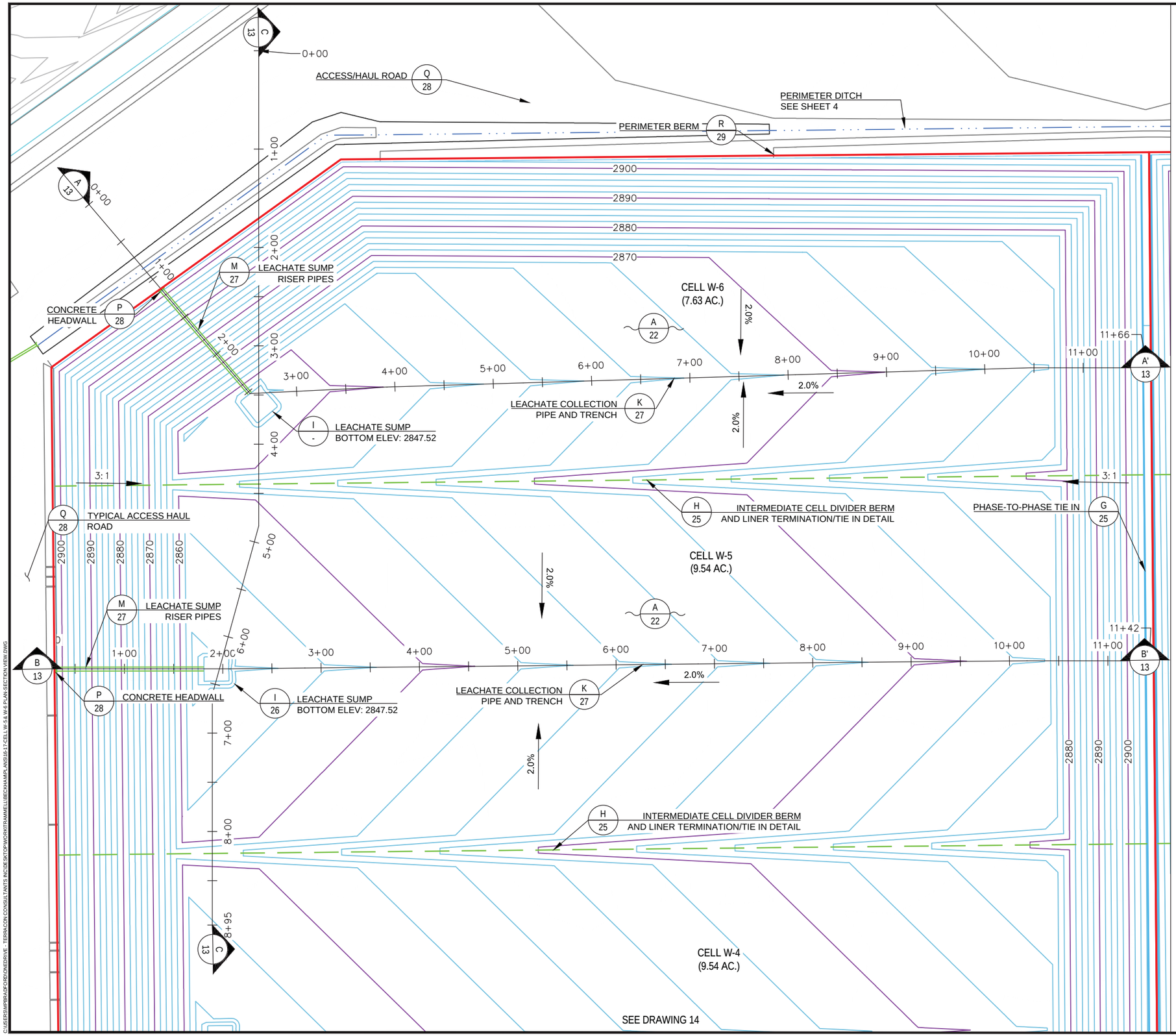
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 15

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	15 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\14-15-CELL W-3 & W-4 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG



N

SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND:

- EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- STORMWATER CHANNEL FLOWLINE
- EDGE OF WASTE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- ANCHOR TRENCH
- PERIMETER ROAD
- PROPOSED CULVERT

NOTES:

1. LINES AND GRADES SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF THE LINER SYSTEM EXCLUDING THE 2-FOOT THICK PROTECTIVE COVER.
2. SEE DRAWING 4 FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE SIZING AND DESIGN.
3. THE DISTANCE FROM THE PERMIT BOUNDARY TO THE LINER EDGE IS 200-FEET MINIMUM.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

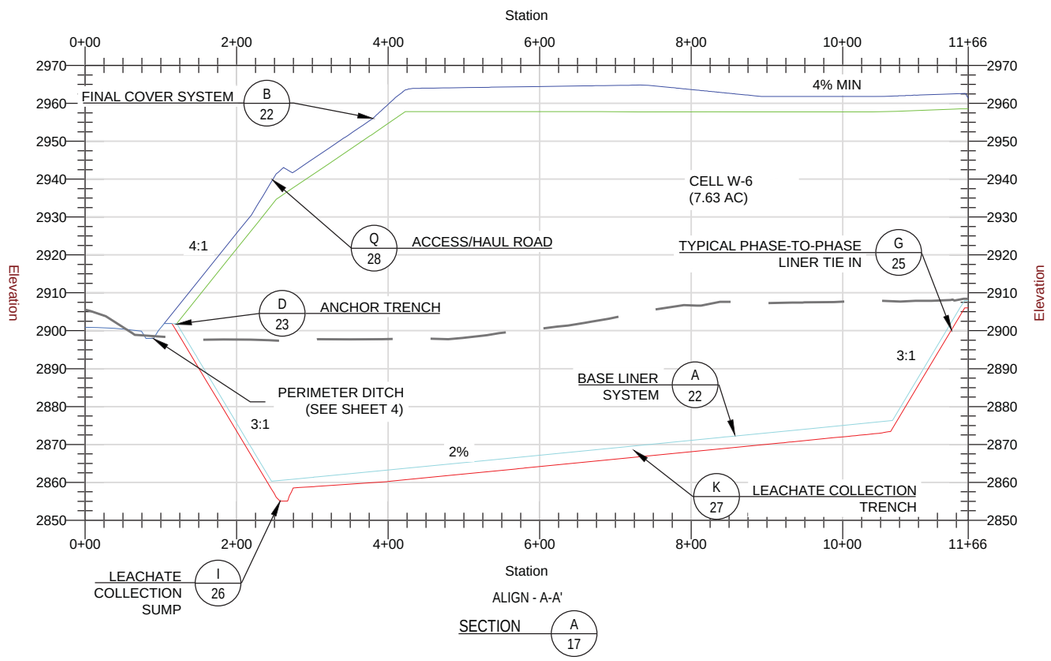
CELL W-5 AND W-6 PLAN VIEW
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

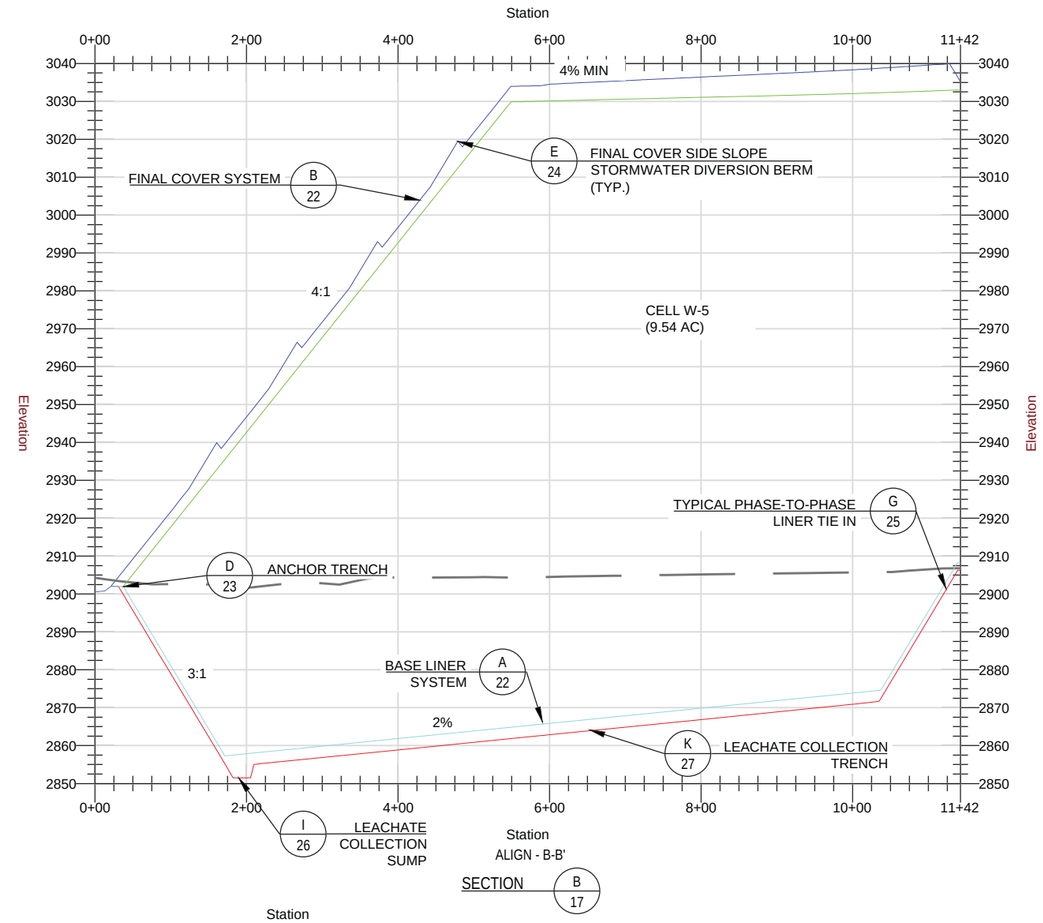
Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 16

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	16 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELLBECKHAM\PLANS\16-17-CELL W-5 & W-6 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG





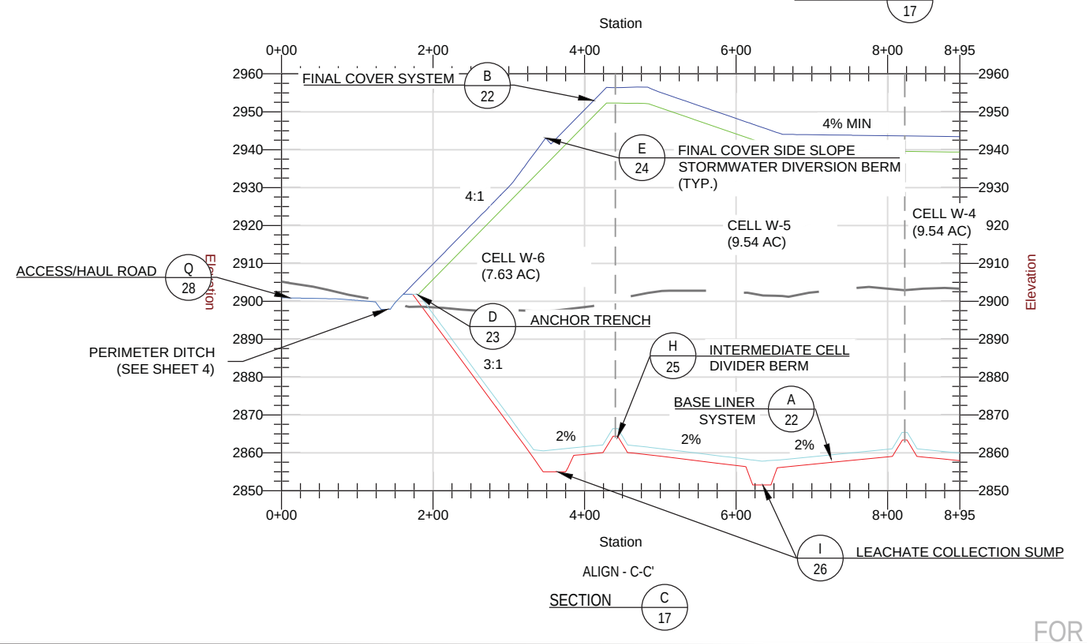
LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- EXISTING GRADE (11/30/2018)
- CELL BOUNDARIES

SCALES:
1" = 200' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 40' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

200 0 100 200

SCALE IN FEET



REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

CELL W-5 AND W-6 SECTION VIEW
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

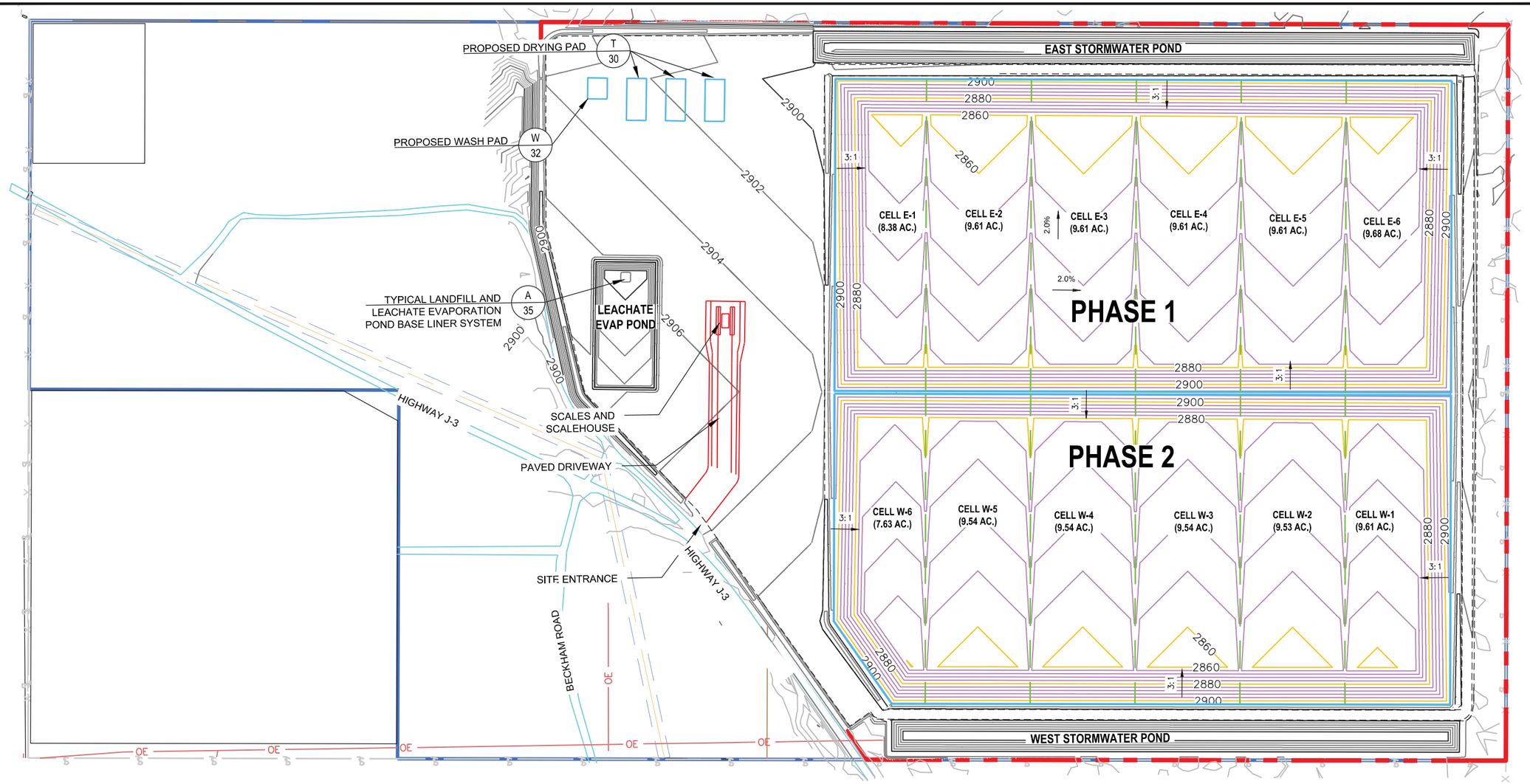
Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 17

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	17 OF 36

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

C:\USERS\MPB\ADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\16-17-CELL W-5 & W-6 PLAN-SECTION VIEW.DWG



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11-30-2018, 2' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED PROTECTIVE COVER CONTOURS (4' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE CONTOURS
- PERMIT BOUNDARY AND PERIMETER BERM AND SECURITY FENCELINE (SEE DETAIL R AND S OF DRAWING 29)
- OE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- NGL PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- SURVEY SECTION LINE
- CELL BOUNDARIES
- PHASE BOUNDARIES
- SITE ROAD

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

TOP OF PROTECTIVE PLAN

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

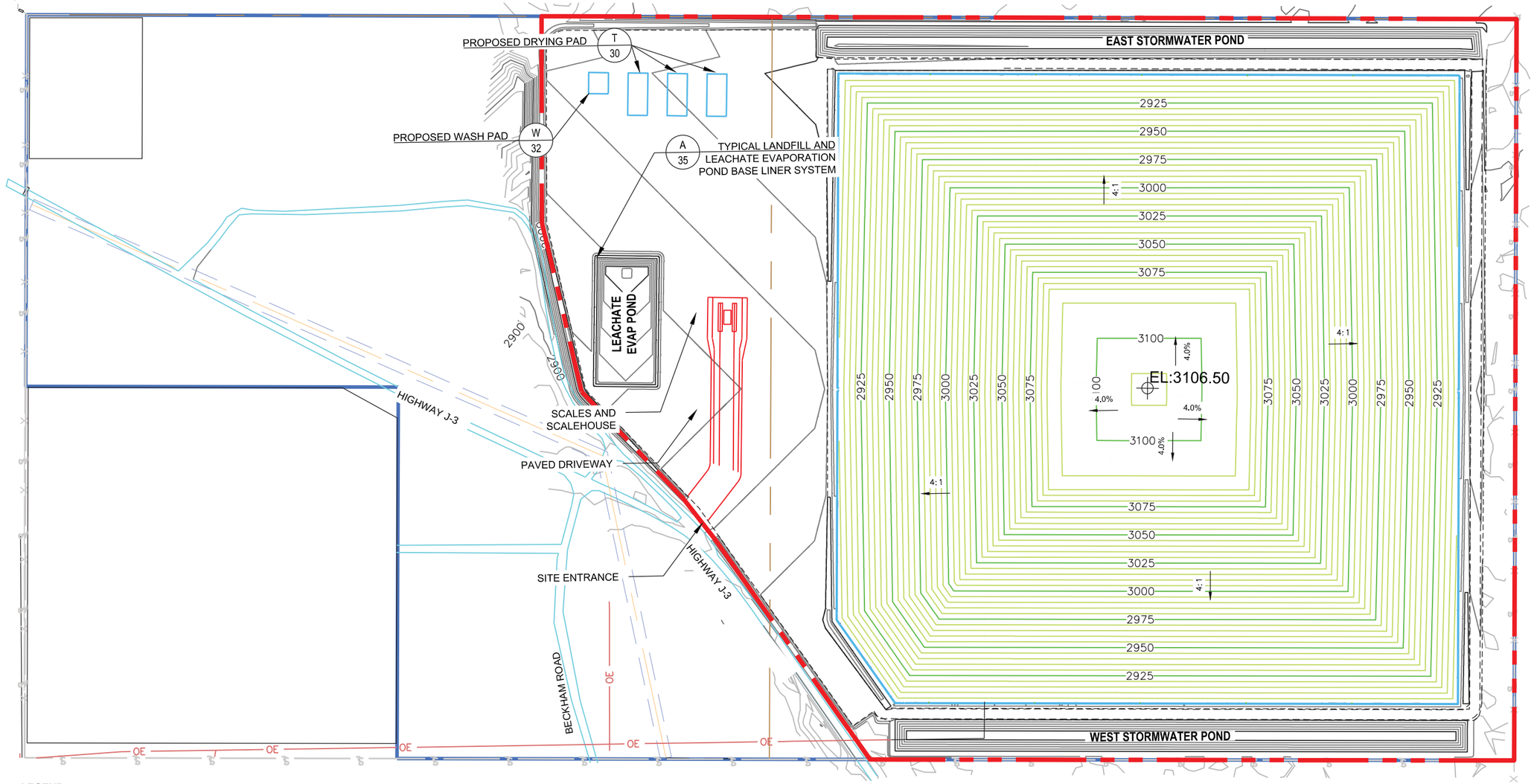
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 18

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	18 OF 36

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\18-TOP OF PROTECTIVE.DWG



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11-30-2018, 2' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE CONTOURS (4' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED PERIMETER CONTOURS (2' CONTOURS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY AND PERIMETER BERM AND SECURITY FENCELINE (SEE DETAILS R AND S ON DRAWING 29)
- OE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- G — EXISTING GAS LINES / GAS EASEMENT
- X — EXISTING FRENCELINE
- EXISTING ROADWAY
- NGL PROPERTY LINE
- ℄ — SURVEY SECTION LINE
- SITE ROAD

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

TOP OF WASTE PLAN

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

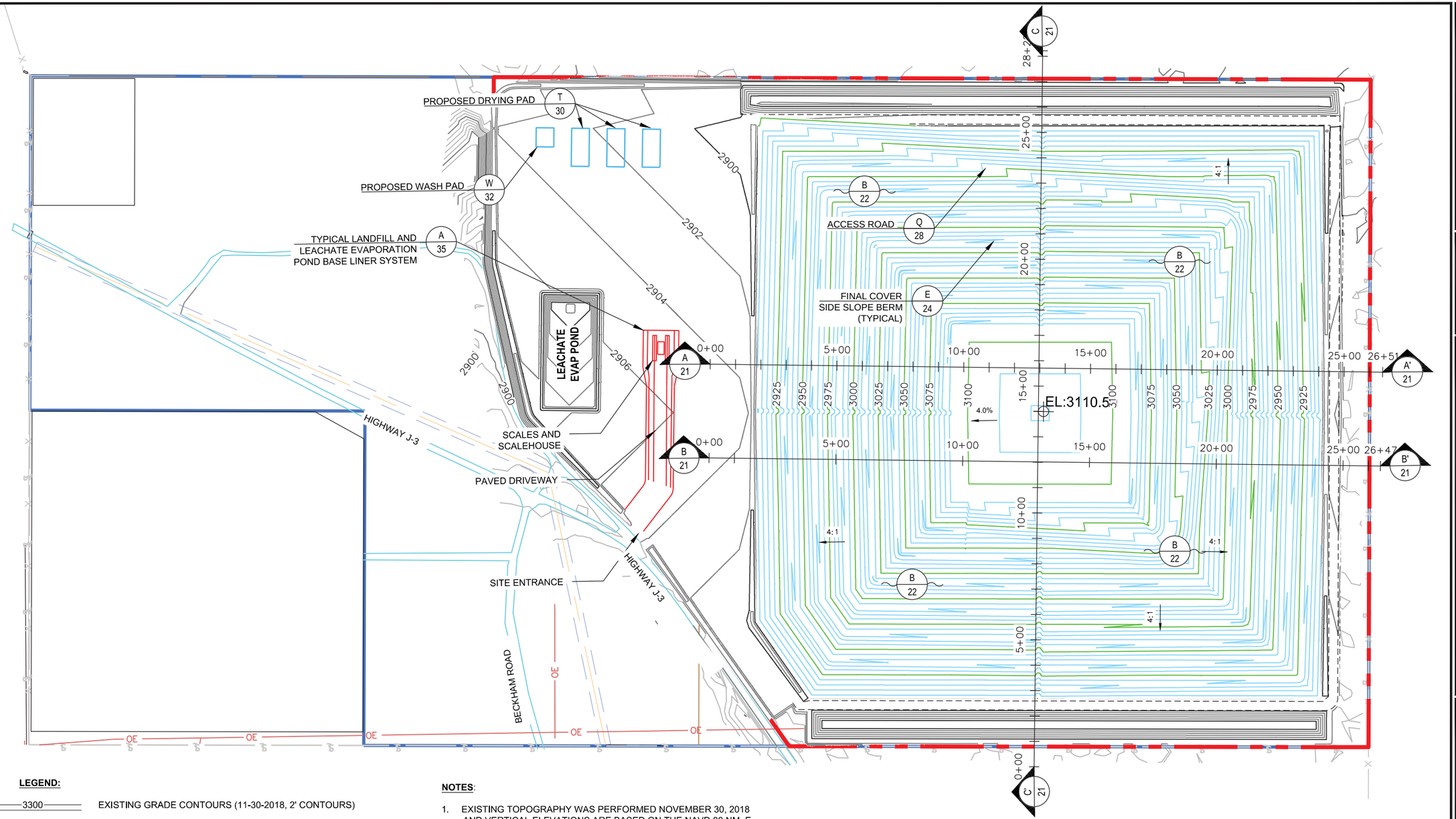
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 19

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	19 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECHAM\PLANS\19 - TOP OF WASTE.DWG



LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11-30-2018, 2' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED FINAL COVER GRADE CONTOURS (5' CONTOURS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE CONTOURS
- PERMIT BOUNDARY AND SECURITY FENCELINE
- OE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- NGL PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- SURVEY SECTION LINE
- SITE ROAD

NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 30, 2018 AND VERTICAL ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD 88 NM_E.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

TOP OF FINAL GRADE (FILL) COVER PLAN

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

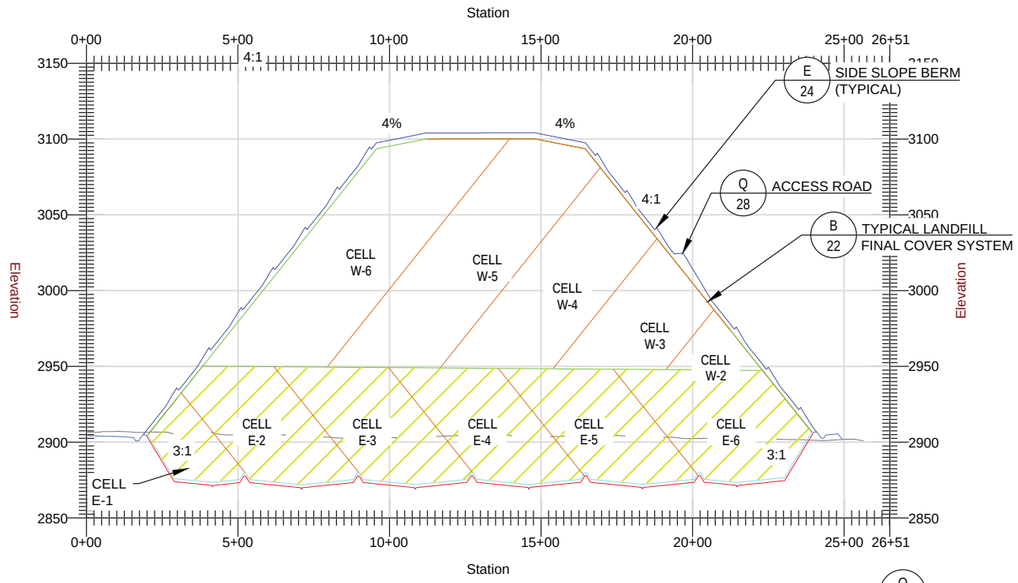
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 20

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	20 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\20-21-FINAL GRADE (FILL) PLAN-SECTION.DWG

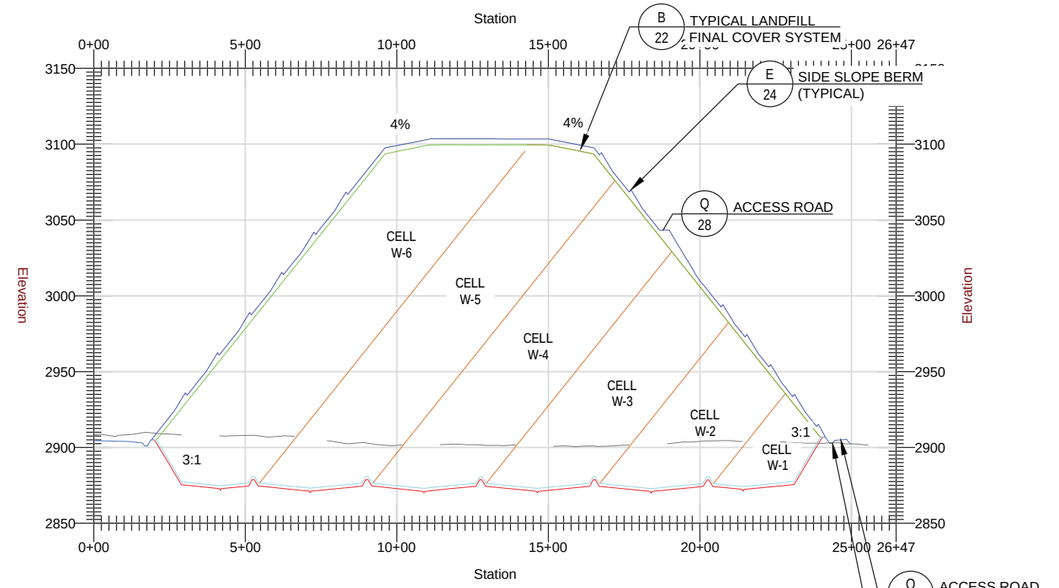


ALIGN - A-A'

SECTION A 21

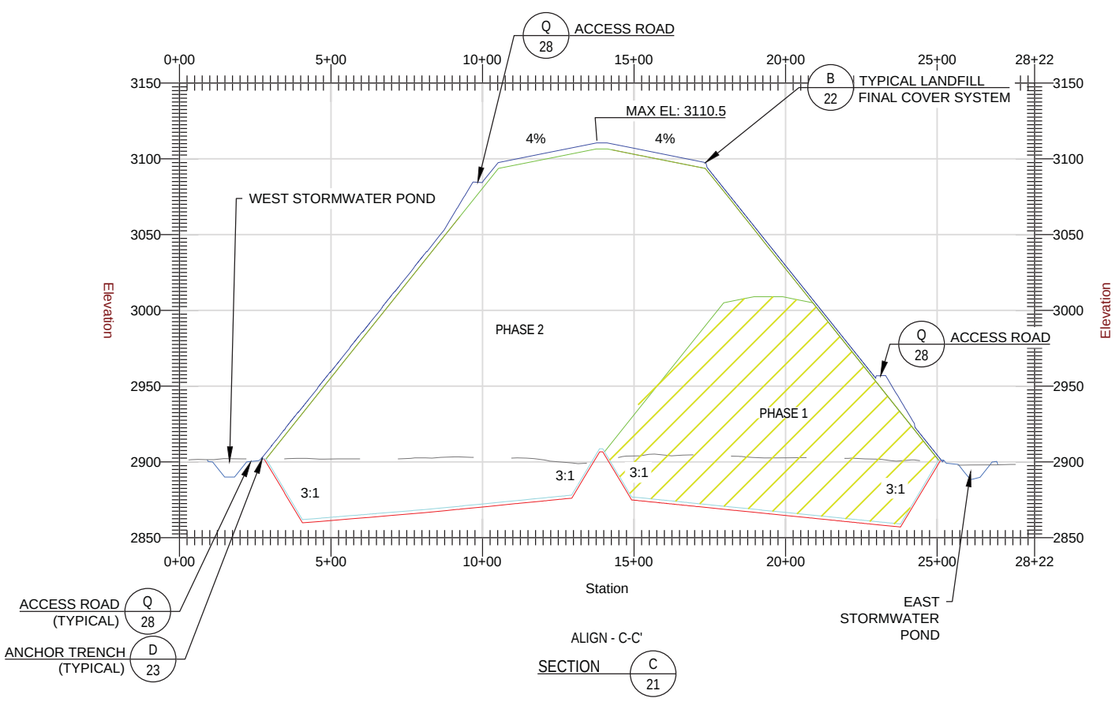
Q 28

D 23



ALIGN - B-B'

SECTION B 21



ALIGN - C-C'

SECTION C 21

4:1

CELL	OPERATIONAL CAPACITY (CY)
PHASE 1	
E-1	153,411
E-2	678,499
E-3	1,326,046
E-4	1,466,944
E-5	1,498,142
E-6	2,618,937
PHASE 1	**7,741,979**
PHASE 2	
W-1	5,306,309
W-2	3,312,342
W-3	2,297,090
W-4	1,634,192
W-5	899,263
W-6	290,677
PHASE 2	13,739,873
TOTAL	21,481,852

NOTES:

1. OPERATIONAL = WASTE PLUS ROUTINE AND INTERIM SOIL COVER.

LEGEND:

- PROPOSED TOP OF FINAL COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF WASTE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PROTECTIVE COVER
- PROPOSED TOP OF SUBGRADE
- PROPOSED TOP OF PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE
- PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE COVER
- EXISTING GROUND
- PHASE 1 WASTE FILL

SCALES:
1" = 500' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 100' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

500 0 250 500

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

TOP OF FINAL GRADE (FILL) COVER SECTION

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

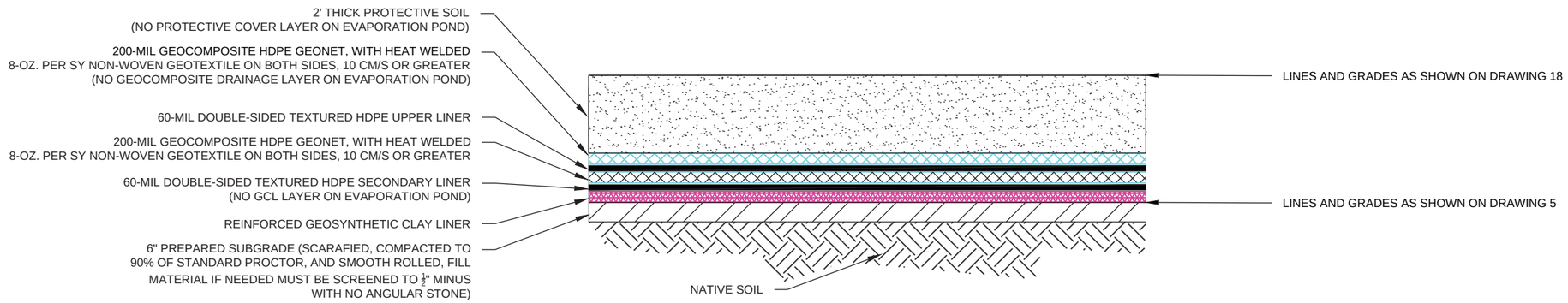
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 21

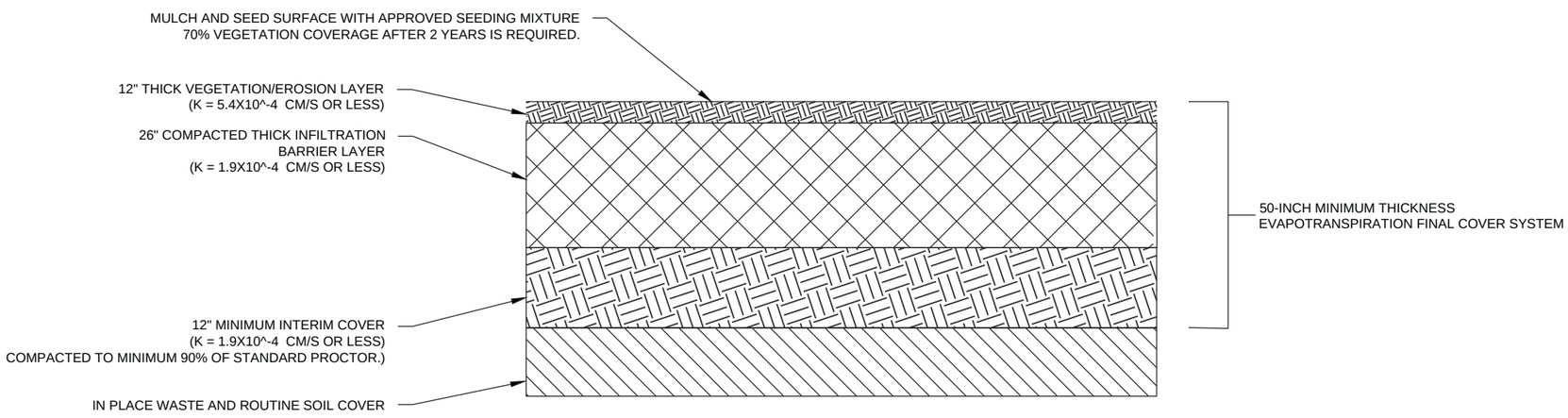
DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	21 OF 36

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\20-21-FINAL GRADE (FILL) PLAN-SECTION.DWG



TYPICAL LANDFILL AND LEACHATE EVAPORATION POND BASE LINER SYSTEM

DETAIL A
N.T.S. -



TYPICAL LANDFILL FINAL COVER SYSTEM

DETAIL B
N.T.S. -

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

LINER AND FINAL COVER DETAILS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
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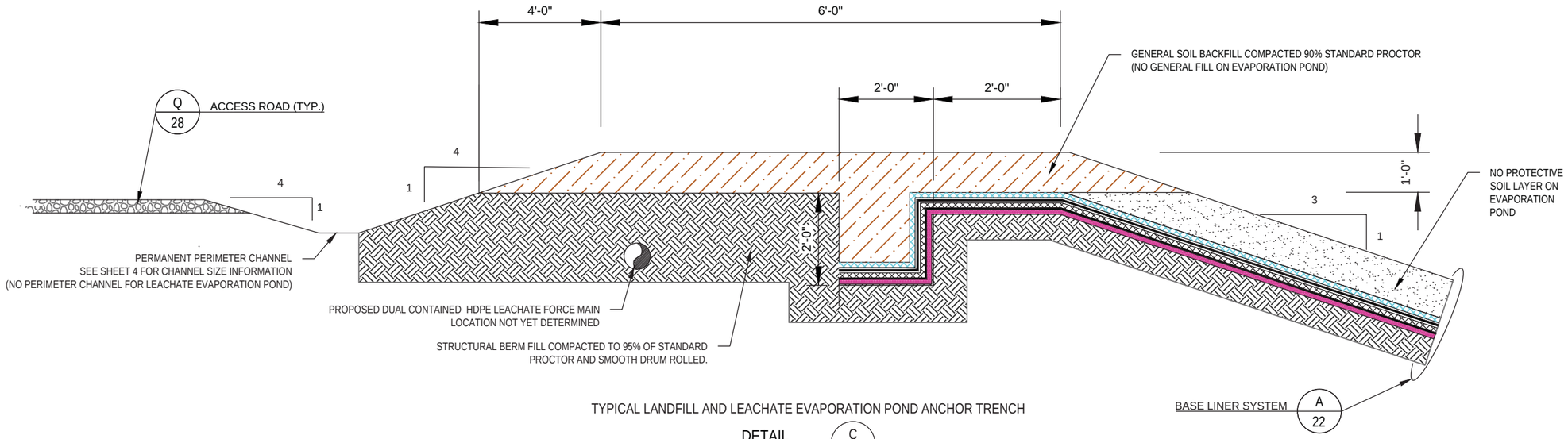
DRAWING 22

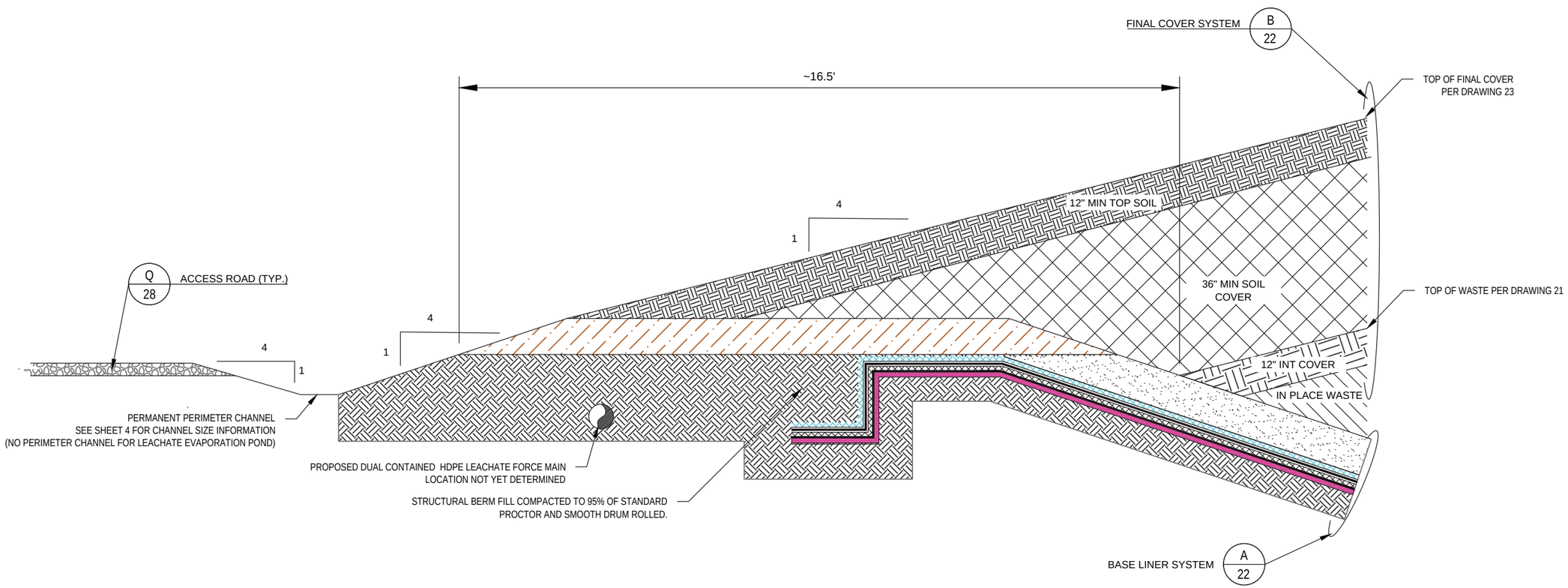
DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	22 OF 36

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\22-A-B LINER AND FINAL COVER DETAILS.DWG



TYPICAL LANDFILL AND LEACHATE EVAPORATION POND ANCHOR TRENCH

DETAIL C
N.T.S. -



TYPICAL LANDFILL FINAL COVER SYSTEM ANCHOR TRENCH

DETAIL D
N.T.S. -

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

ANCHOR TRENCH DETAILS

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 23

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	23 OF 36

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

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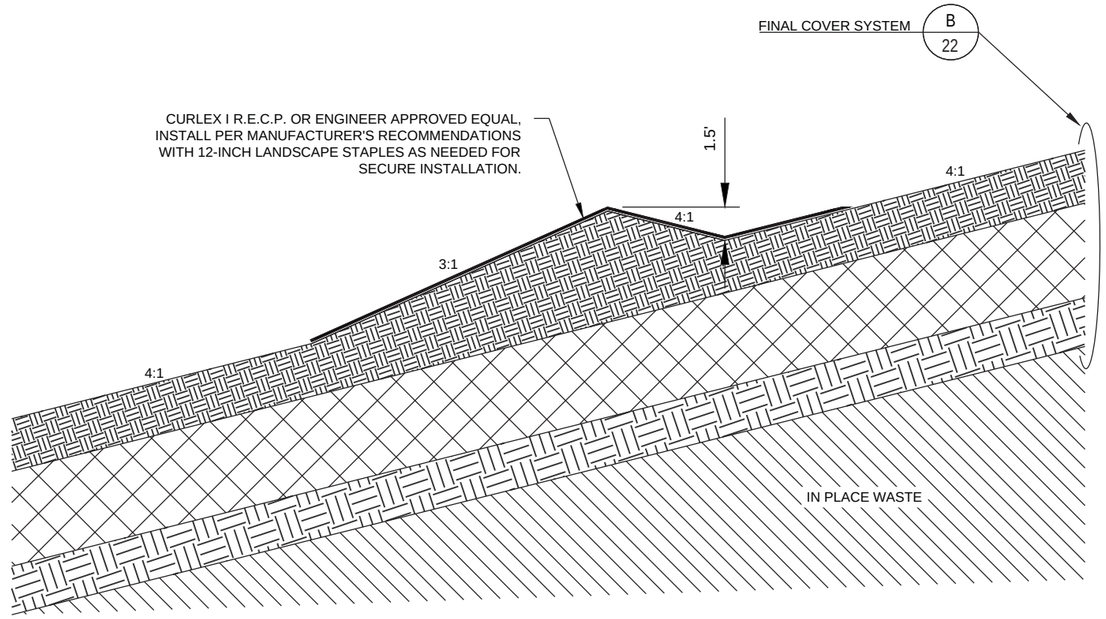
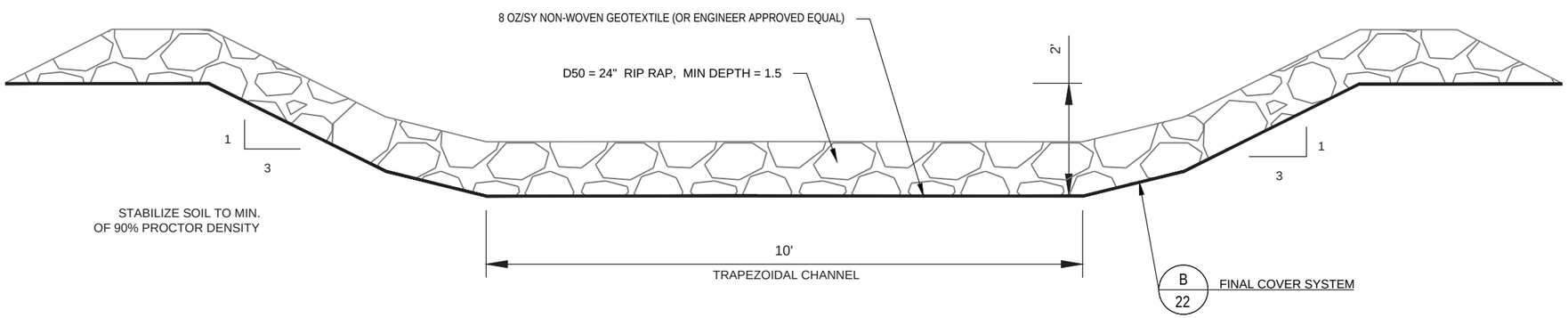


FINAL COVER SIDE SLOPE STORMWATER DIVERSION BERM

DETAIL E / - (N.T.S.)



FINAL COVER SIDE SLOPE LET DOWN STRUCTURE

DETAIL F / - (N.T.S.)

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

FINAL COVER STORMWATER STRUCTURE DETAILS

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

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BRYANT, AR 72022
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FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 24

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	24 OF 36

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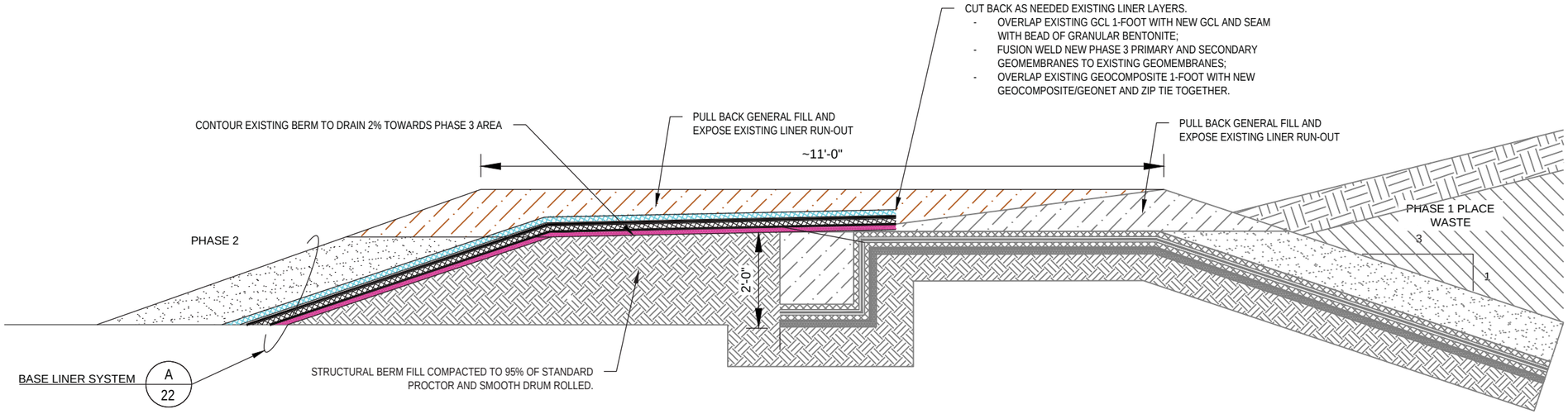
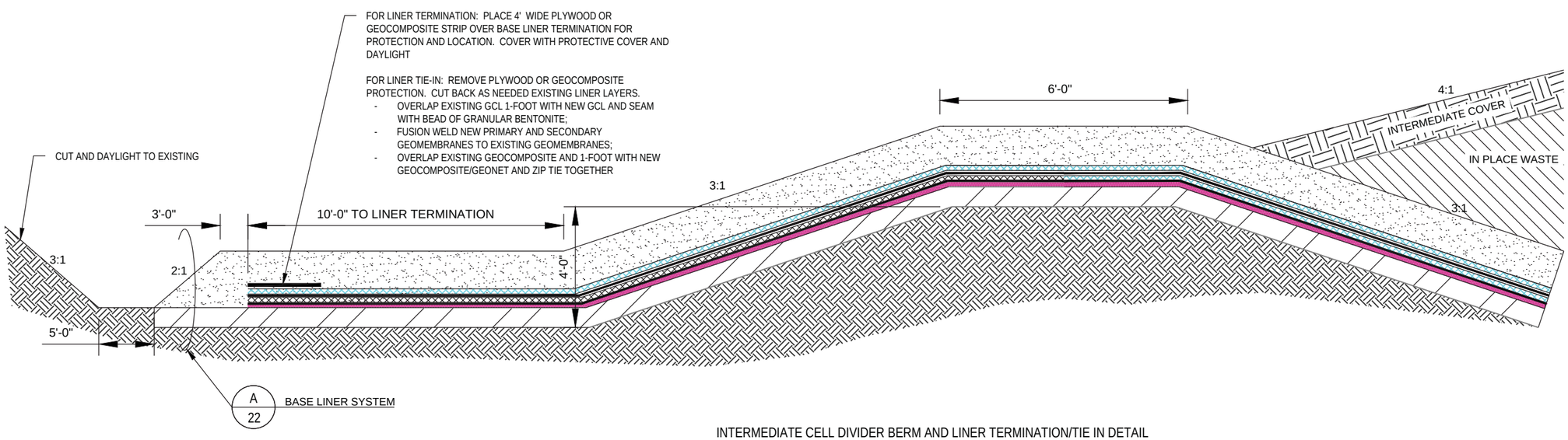


TYPICAL PHASE-TO-PHASE LINER TIE IN

DETAIL G
N.T.S. -



INTERMEDIATE CELL DIVIDER BERM AND LINER TERMINATION/TIE IN DETAIL

DETAIL H
N.T.S. -

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

BASE LINER TIE IN AND TERMINATION DETAILS

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

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LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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DRAWING 25

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	25 OF 36

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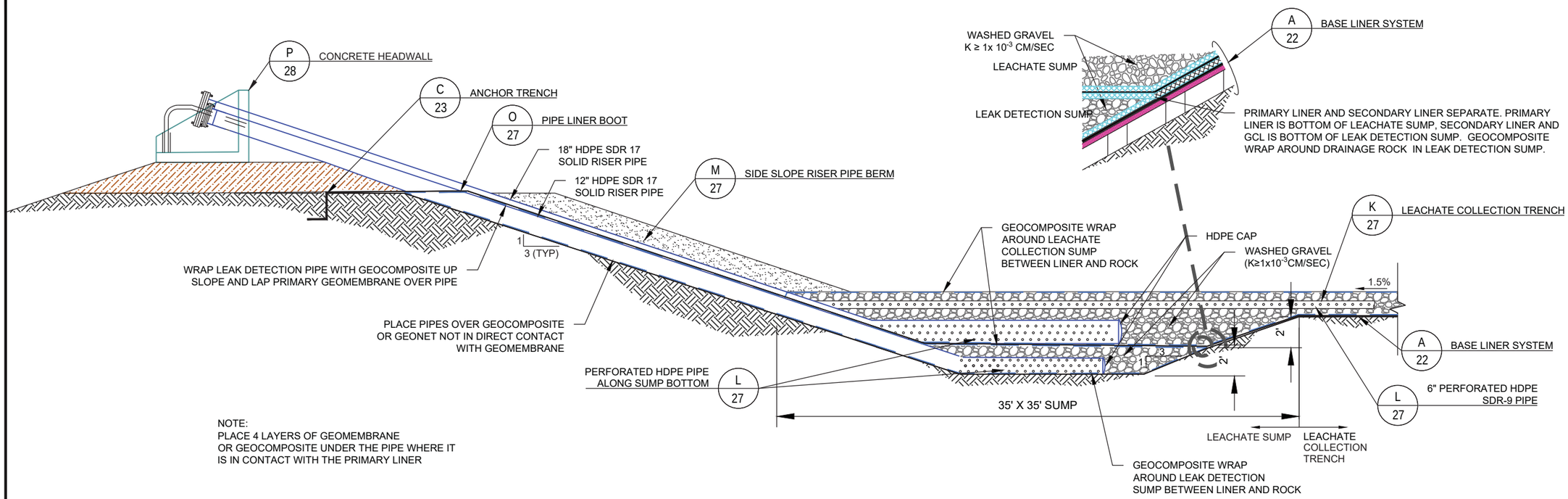
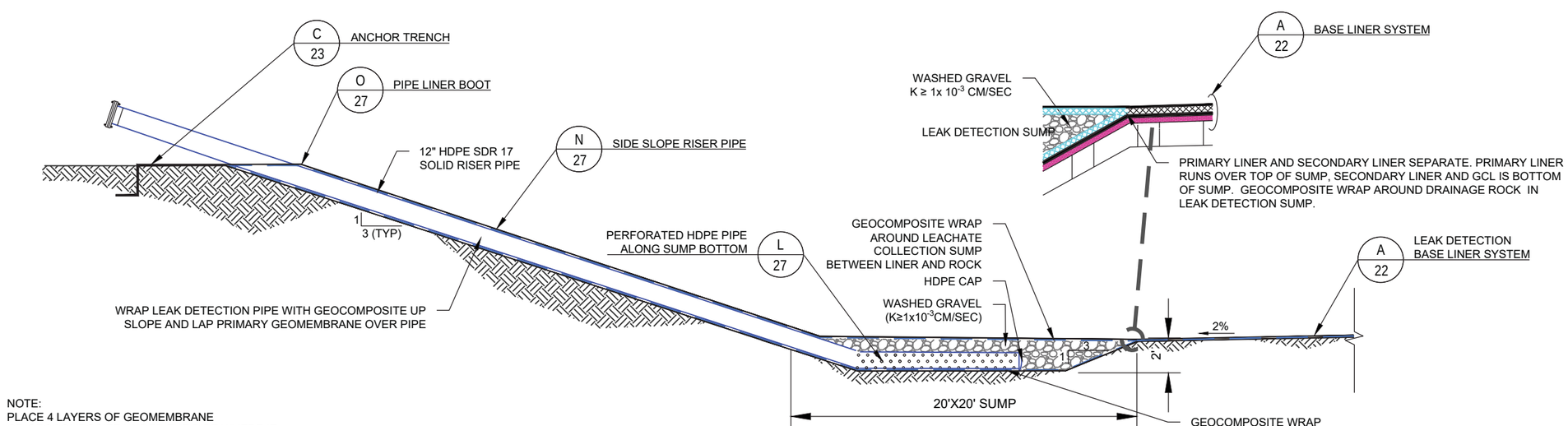


NOTE:
PLACE 4 LAYERS OF GEOMEMBRANE OR GEOCOMPOSITE UNDER THE PIPE WHERE IT IS IN CONTACT WITH THE PRIMARY LINER

LEACHATE COLLECTION AND RECOVERY SUMP WITH LEAK DETECTION SUMP

DETAIL I
N.T.S.



NOTE:
PLACE 4 LAYERS OF GEOMEMBRANE OR GEOCOMPOSITE UNDER THE PIPE WHERE IT IS IN CONTACT WITH THE PRIMARY LINER

EVAPORATION POND LEAK DETECTION SUMP

DETAIL J
N.T.S.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

LEACHATE AND LEAK DETECTION SUMP DETAILS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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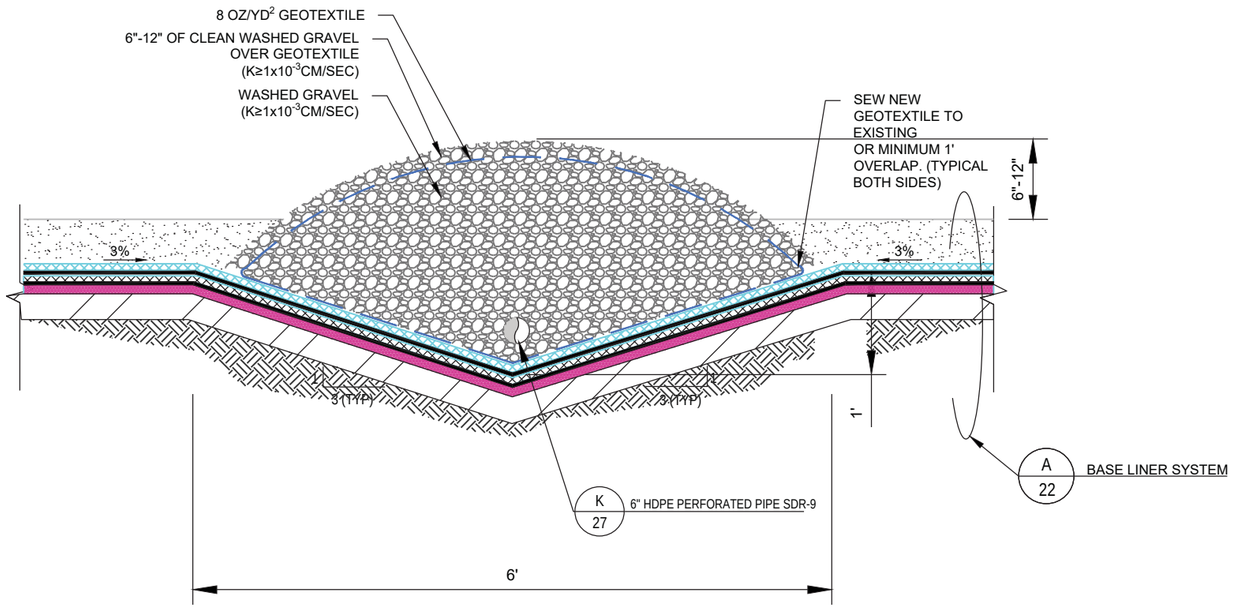
DRAWING 26

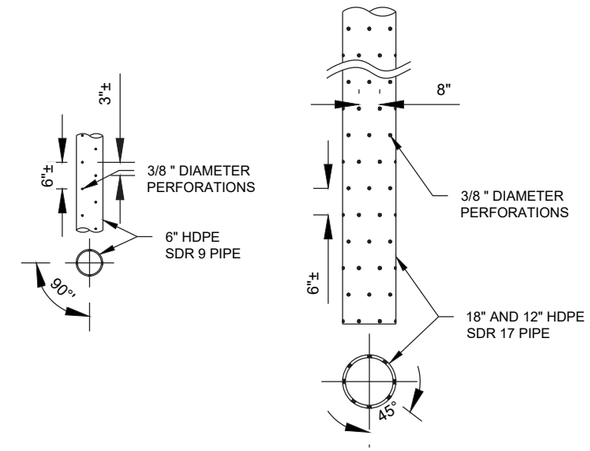
DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	26 OF 36

C:\USERS\MPBRA\DFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\26-J LEACHATE COLLECTION AND LEAK DETECTION DETAILS.DWG



LEACHATE COLLECTION PIPE AND TRENCH

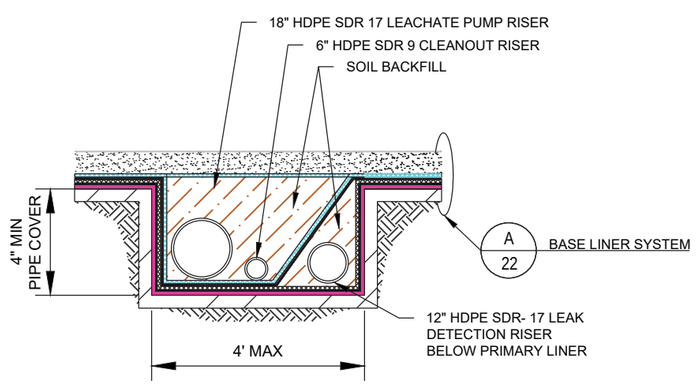
DETAIL K / -
N.T.S.



NOTE:
PERFORATIONS BUILT TO MANUFACTURER STANDARD.

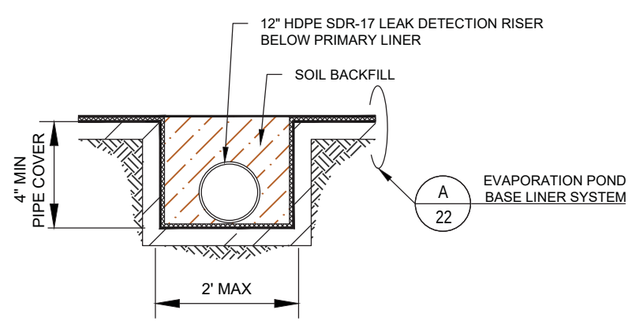
PIPE PERFORATION DETAIL

DETAIL L / -
N.T.S.



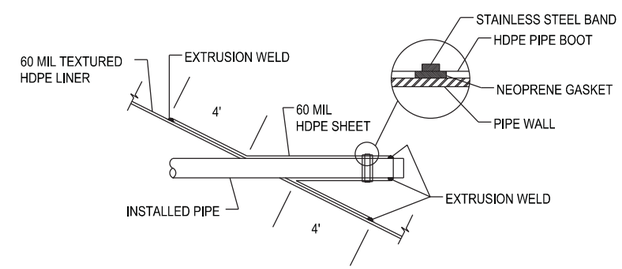
LANDFILL LEACHATE AND LEAK DETECTION SUMP RISER PIPE TRENCH

DETAIL M / -
N.T.S.



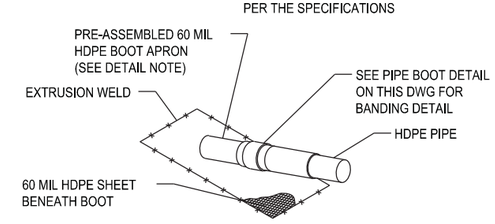
EVAPORATION POND LEAK DETECTION SUMP RISER PIPE TRENCH

DETAIL N / -
N.T.S.



HDPE LINER PIPE BOOT DETAIL – PROFILE VIEW

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE PRE-ASSEMBLED AND TESTED/ CERTIFIED PIPE BOOTS FOR EACH PIPE PENETRATION AS PER THE SPECIFICATIONS



PIPE BOOT DETAIL – ISOMETRIC VIEW

GEOMEMBRANE PIPE BOOT

DETAIL O / -
N.T.S.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

MISCELLANEOUS LINER DETAILS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
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LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
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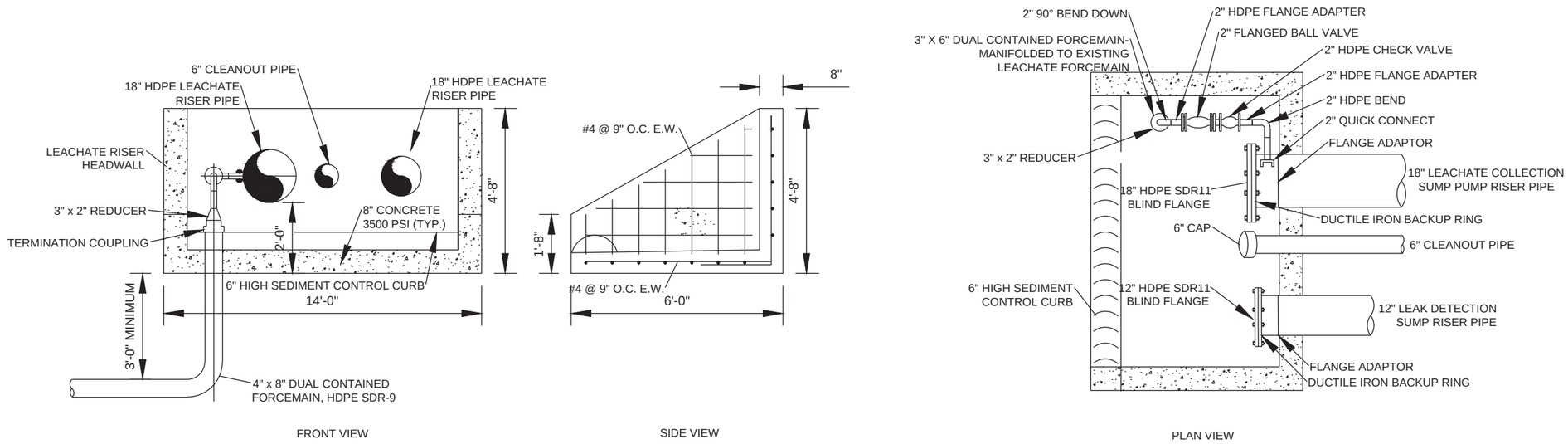
DRAWING 27

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	27 OF 36

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\27-K-O MISC LINER DETAILS.DWG



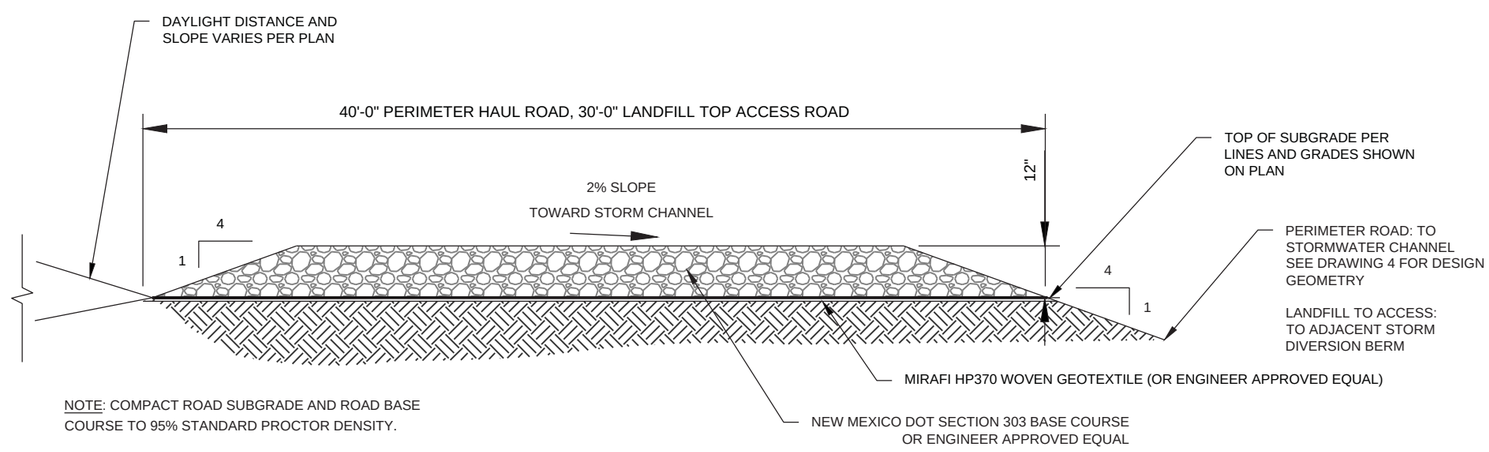
FRONT VIEW

SIDE VIEW

PLAN VIEW

CONCRETE LANDFILL LEACHATE AND LEAK DETECTION RISER PIPE HEADWALL

DETAIL P
N.T.S. -



NOTE: COMPACT ROAD SUBGRADE AND ROAD BASE COURSE TO 95% STANDARD PROCTOR DENSITY.

TYPICAL ACCESS AND HAUL ROAD

DETAIL Q
N.T.S. -

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

MISCELLANEOUS INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
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LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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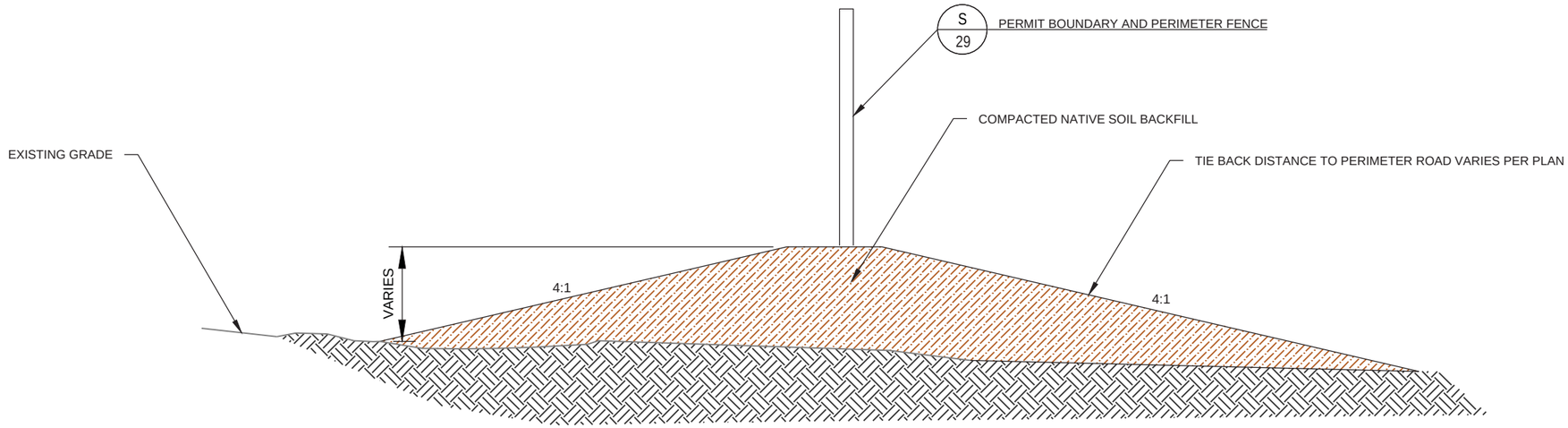
DRAWING 28

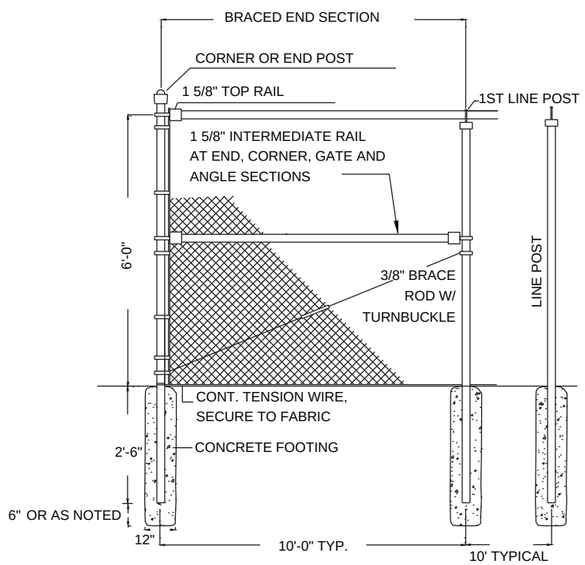
DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	28 OF 36

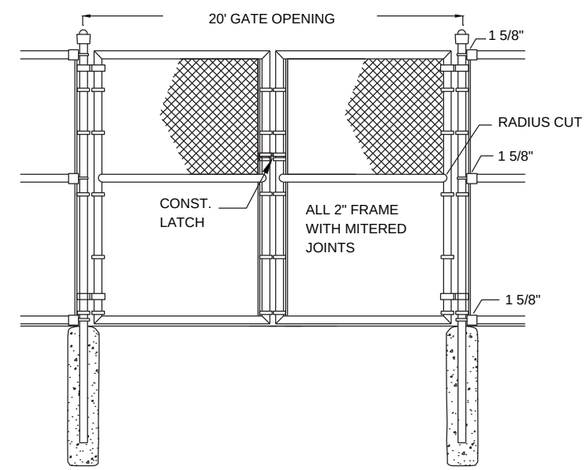
C:\USERS\MPBRADFORD\ONEDRIVE - TERRACON CONSULTANTS INC\DESKTOP\WORK\TRAMMELL\BECKHAM\PLANS\28-P-Q MISC INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS.DWG



PERIMETER BERM

DETAIL (R / -)
N.T.S.





NOTES: USE 11 GUAGE FABRIC TYP. USE 9 GUAGE AT ALL BACKSTOPS, 10' FENCES (EXCEPT TENNIS COURTS) AND DUGOUTS.

1. USE 3" GATE, CORNER AND END POSTS WITH 2 1/2" LINE POSTS.
2. ALL JOINTS WITH CONTINUOUS FILLET WELD AND GROUND SMOOTH AND RE-GALVANIZED.
3. CONSTRUCT BRACED END SECTION AT BOTH SIDES OF GATES, CORNERS, ANGLES AND AT ALL FENCE ENDS.
4. ALL PIPE SCH. 40. ALL FENCE FABRIC AND FENCE MEMBERS HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED
5. SET ALL SECTIONS PLUMB & IN LINE, 1" MAX.

PERIMETER CHAIN LINK FENCE

DETAIL (S / -)
N.T.S.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

MISCELLANEOUS INFRASTRUCTURE DETAILS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 29

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	29 OF 36

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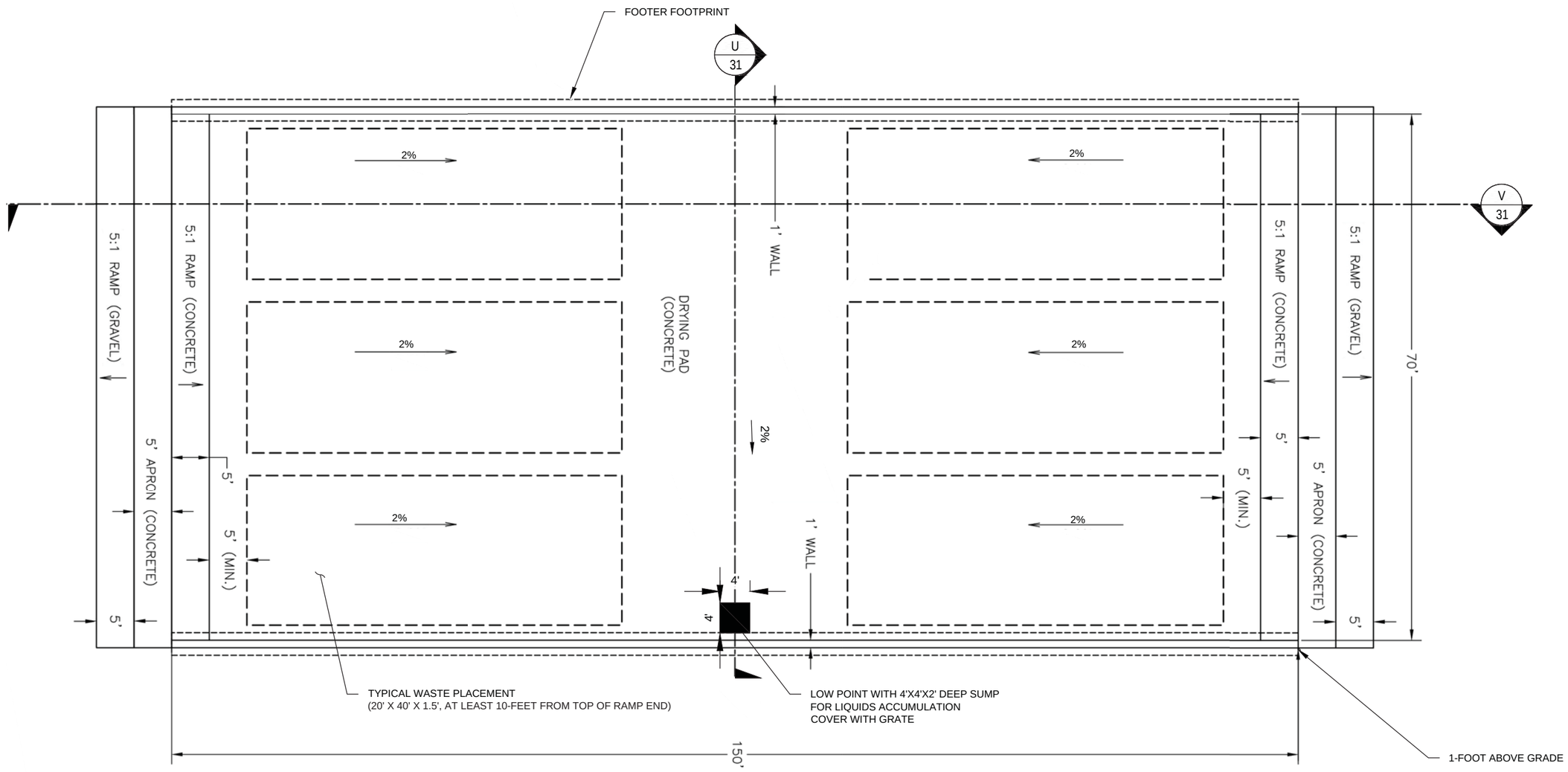

DRYING PAD PLAN

DETAIL T

N.T.S.

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DRYING PAD PLAN VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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Consulting Engineers and Scientists
2909 I-30 SOUTH
BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 30

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	30 OF 36

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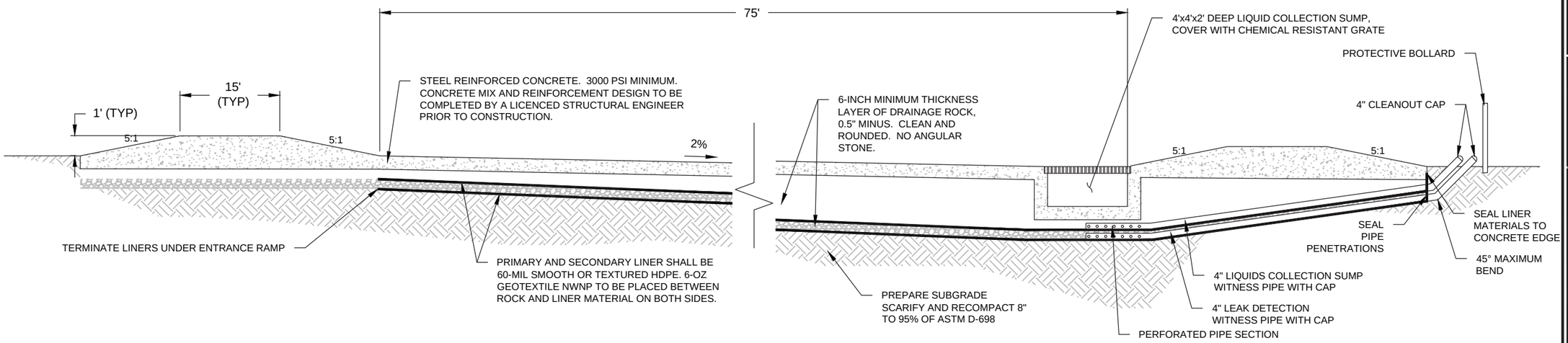
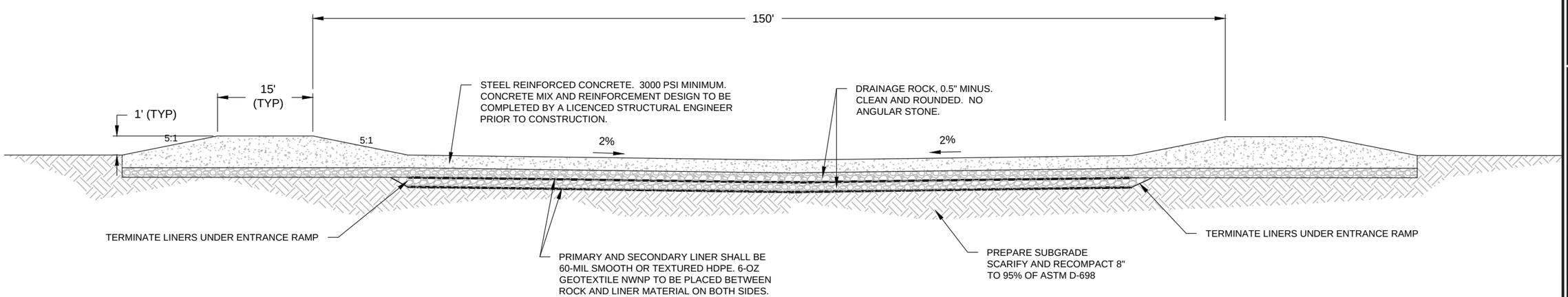


DRYING PAD CROSS SECTION AND STEEL REINFORCEMENT

DETAIL U
N.T.S. -



DRYING PAD CROSS SECTION AND STEEL REINFORCEMENT

DETAIL V
N.T.S. -

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DRYING PAD DETAIL AND CROSS-SECTION

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

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Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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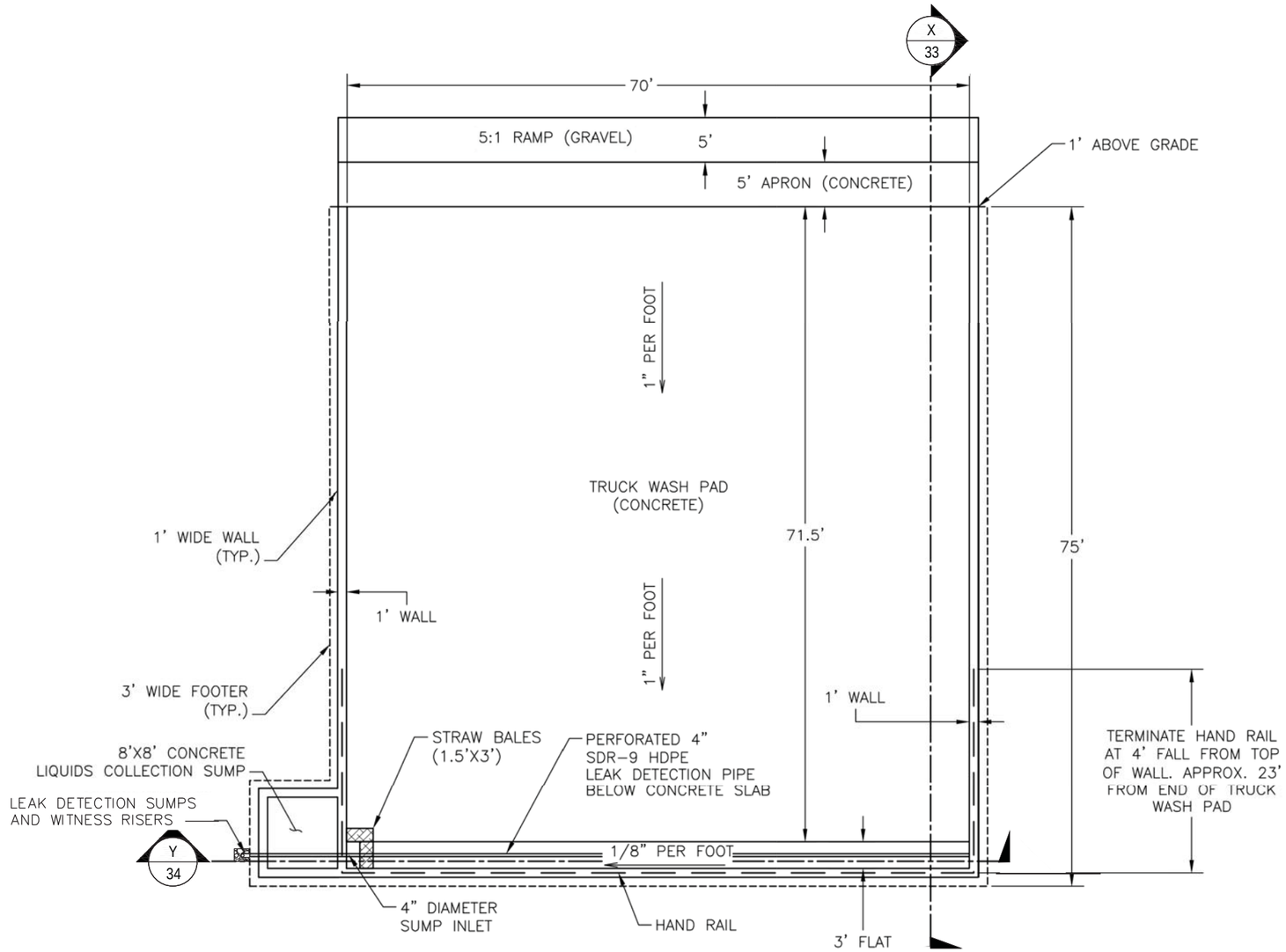
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 31

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	31 OF 36

N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\0003\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\31-U-V-DRYING PAD DETAIL AND CROSS-SECTION.DWG



TRUCK WASH PAD PLAN

DETAIL W
N.T.S. -

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

TRUCK WASH PAD PLAN VIEW

SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC

PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING

LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 32

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	32 OF 36

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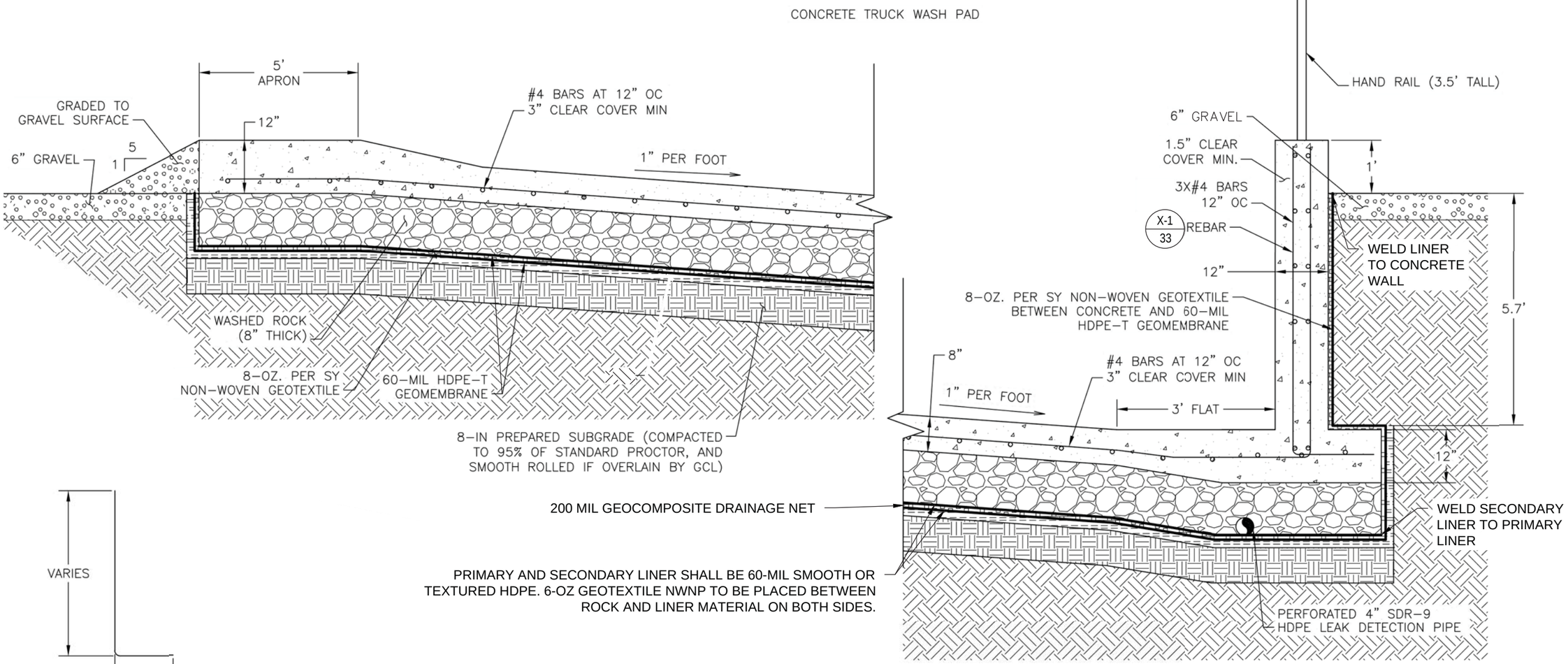
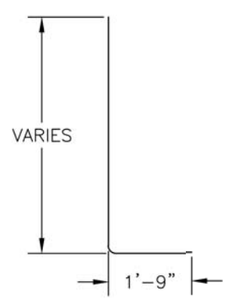


TRUCK WASH PAD CROSS SECTION AND STEEL REINFORCEMENT

DETAIL X / -
N.T.S.



X-1 / 33 **REBAR DETAIL**
SCALE: NONE

NOTES:

1. REBAR NOT TO BE FIELD-BENT
2. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 28-DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,500 POUND PER SQUARE INCH (PSI), A 28-DAY FLEXURAL STRENGTH OF 650 PSI, AND CONTAIN 5% TO 7% ENTRAINED AIR.
3. GCL SUBGRADE AREA SHALL BE SMOOTH DRUM ROLLED AND CLEAR OF DEBRIS IN EXCESS OF 0.5" IN MAXIMUM DIAMETER.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

TRUCK WASH PAD CROSS SECTION (1 OF 2)
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX: (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 33

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	33 OF 36

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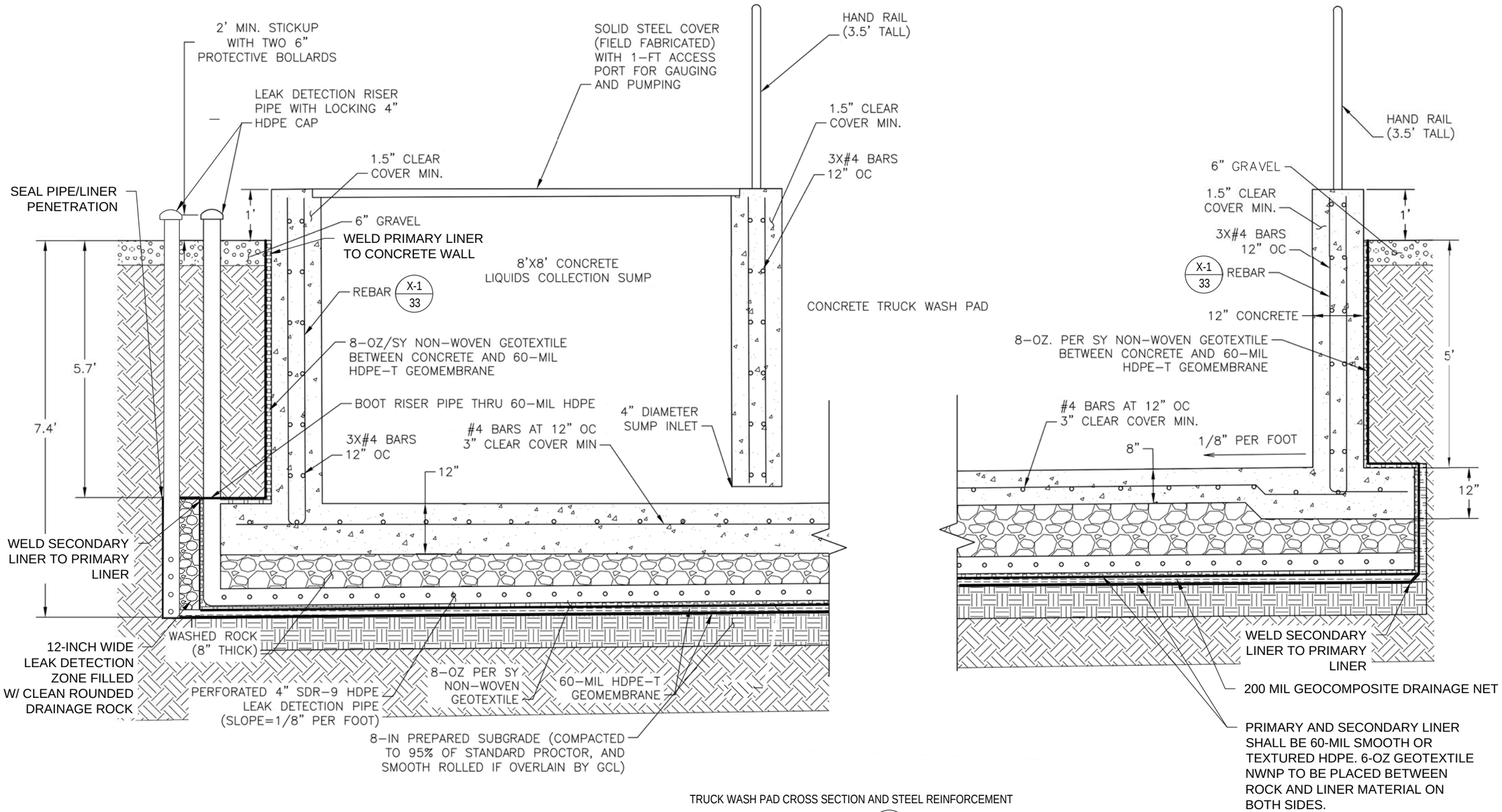


TRUCK WASH PAD CROSS SECTION AND STEEL REINFORCEMENT

DETAIL Y / -
N.T.S.

NOTES:

1. REBAR NOT TO BE FIELD-BENT
2. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 28-DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,500 POUND PER SQUARE INCH (PSI), A 28-DAY FLEXURAL STRENGTH OF 650 PSI, AND CONTAIN 5% TO 7% ENTRAINED AIR.
3. GCL SUBGRADE AREA SHALL BE SMOOTH DRUM ROLLED AND CLEAR OF DEBRIS IN EXCESS OF 0.5" IN MAXIMUM DIAMETER.

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

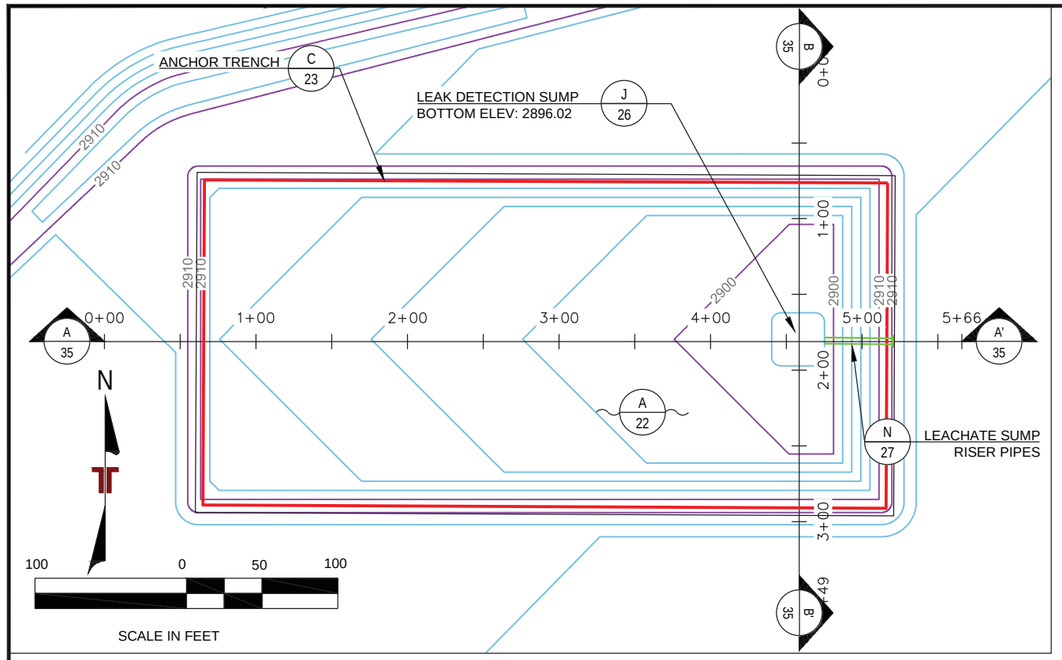
TRUCK WASH PAD CROSS SECTION (2 OF 2)
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

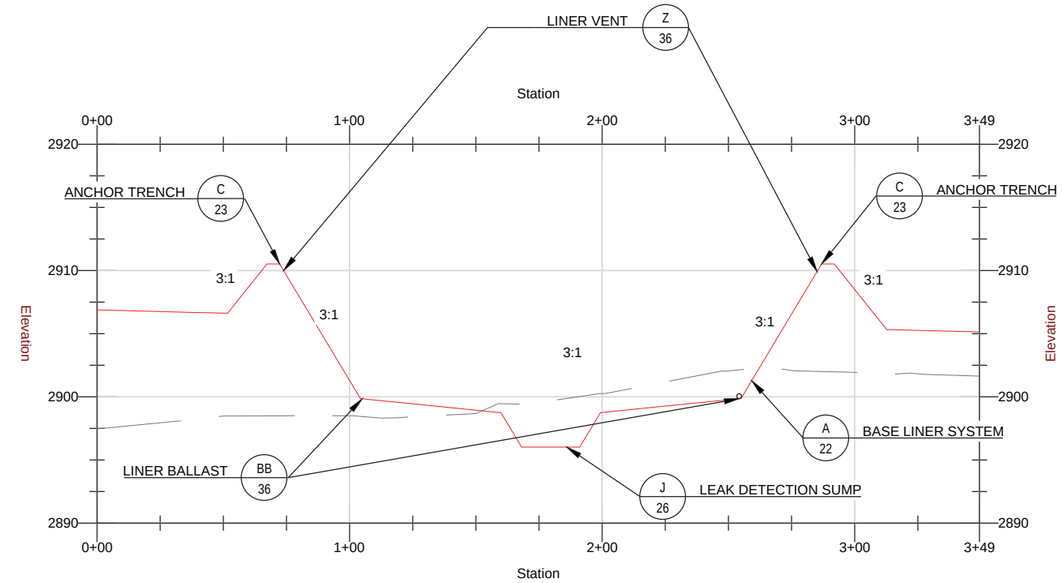
Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 34

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	34 OF 36

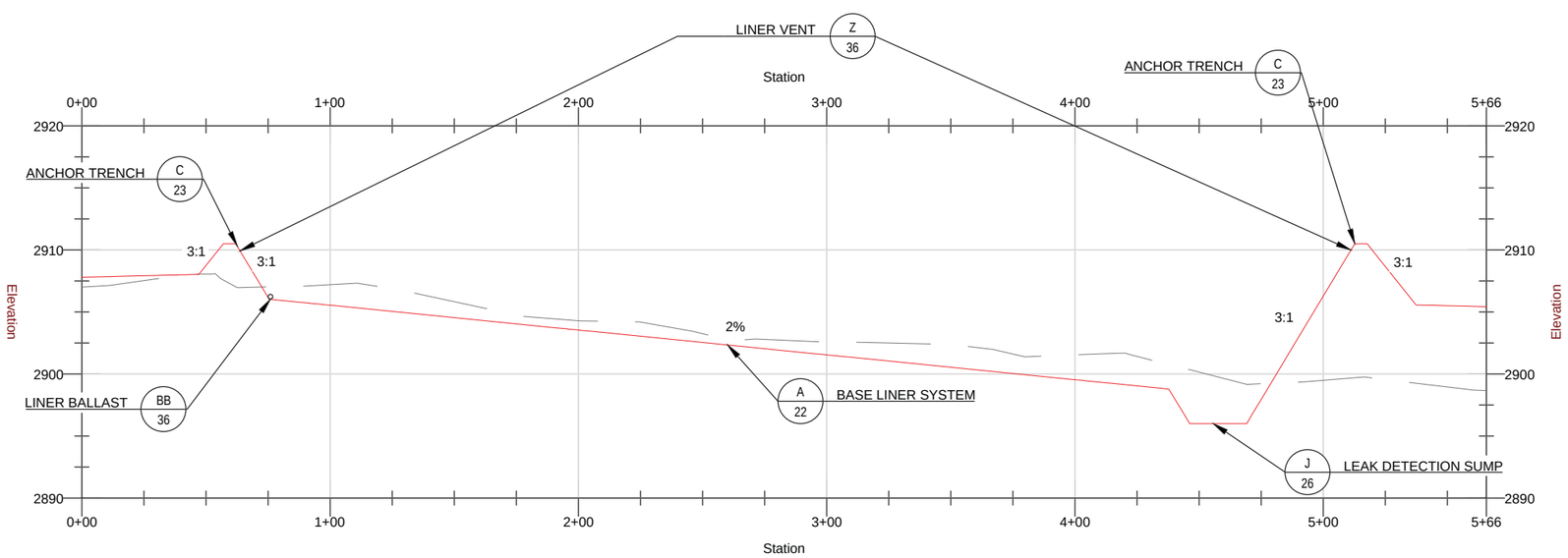
N:\GECARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\MCCLOY\PERMIT DRAWINGS\37-Y-TRUCK WASH CROSS SECTION 2.DWG





ALIGN - B-B'

SECTION B 35



ALIGN - A-A'

SECTION A 35

LEGEND:

- 3300 — EXISTING GRADE CONTOURS (11/30/2018) (2' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PROPOSED SUBGRADE CONTOURS (2' INTERVALS)
- TOP OF PROFILE SUBGRADE
- EXISTING PROFILE PERIMETER

SCALES:
1" = 60' (HORIZONTAL)
1" = 12' (VERTICAL)
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION = x 5

60 0 30 60

SCALE IN FEET

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

LEACHATE POND CROSS-SECTION
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 35

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	35 OF 36

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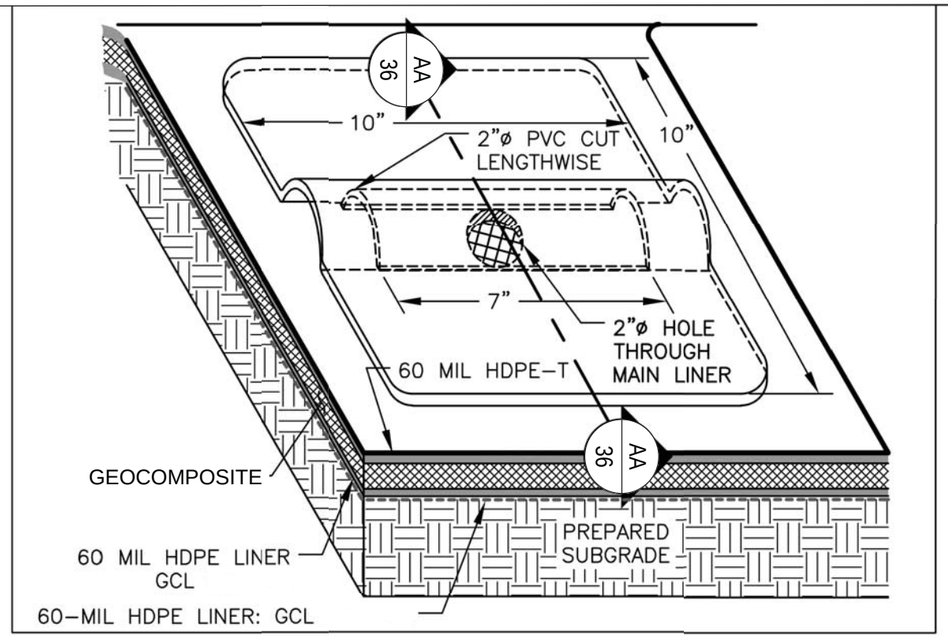
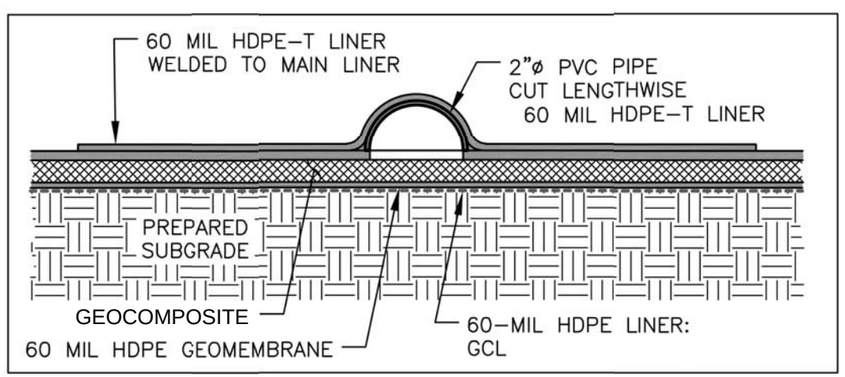


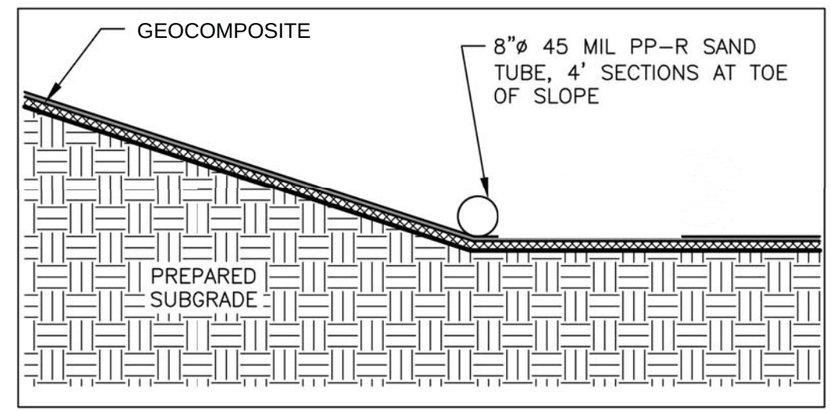
Z / - **GAS VENT SCHEMATIC**
SCALE: NONE

NOTE:

VENTS TO BE SPACED 25' ALONG ENTIRE TOP OF SLOPE.



AA / - **GAS VENT PROFILE**
SCALE: NONE



BB / - **LINER BALLAST**
SCALE: NONE

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

LEACHATE POND VENT DETAILS
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25899 I-30 SOUTH BRYANT, AR 72022
PH. (501) 847-9292 FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 36

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	OCT 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	36 OF 36

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

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Appendix L
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

for:

South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility
Frying Pan Road,
Jal, NM 88252

NGL Waste Services, LLC
3773 Cherry Creek North Drive, Suite 1000
Denver, CO 80209
(303) 370-7100

SWP3 Contact(s):

NGL Waste Services, LLC
Craig Rutland
14100 San Pedro STE: 501
San Antonio, Texas 78232
Office: 210-495-0452 Ext. 3
Craig.Rutland@nglep.com

SWP3 Prepared By:

Bear Creek Consultants
1320 E. 9th Street, Suite 2
Edmond, OK 73034
(405) 531-0600
vchoquette@bearcreekconsultants.com

SWP3 Preparation Date:

May 27, 2019

Project Start Date: 06/15/2019
Project Completion Date: 08/15/2029

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Section 1: Site Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning

1.1 Project/Site Information

Facility Location:

Near Jal, New Mexico in Lea County, Zip: 88252
32.00865° N, 103.25735° W (Facility Centroid, using GPS)

Is the project located in Indian country? No
Is this project considered a federal facility? No
NPDES ID: NMR10026B

Facility Information (If the facility lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the facility)		
Name of Facility: South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility		
Street: From Jal, NM take NM-205 S/Frying Pan Road south for 6.8 miles. Facility is on the east side of the road.		
City: Jal	State: NM	ZIP Code: 88252
County: Lea		
Latitude/Longitude (Facility Centroid)		
Latitude: 32. 00865° N	Longitude: 103. 25735° W	
Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):		
___ ✓ GPS	☐ EPA My WATERS Mapper	☐ USGS National Map
Is this project considered a federal facility? No		

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

See Appendix A – Site Map for geographic area of control.

OPERATOR	
Contact Information	**Geographic Area of Control**
NGL Waste Services, LLC Garrett Clemons, VP, EHS 3773 Cherry Creek N. Dr. Ste. 1000 Denver, CO 80209 Office Phone: (303) 370-7106 Email: garrett.clemons@nglep.com	

Project Manager:
PM Contact Name (Primary): TBD
Telephone number:
Email address:
Address: NA

SWP3 Contact:
SWP3 Contact Name (Primary): Craig Rutland
Telephone number: 210-495-0452 Ext. 3
Email address: Craig.Rutland@nglep.com
Address: 14100 San Pedro STE: 501, San Antonio, Texas 78232

SWP3 Prepared by:
SWP3 Contact Name (Primary): Vern Choquette
Telephone number: (405) 531-0600
Email address: vchoquette@bearkcreekconsultants.com
Address: 1320 E. 9th St. Ste.2 Edmond, OK 73034

Emergency 24-Hour Contact:
SWP3 Contact Name (Primary): TBD
Site Phone:
Cellular Phone:

SUBCONTRACTOR(S)	
Contact Information	**Subcontracted Responsibilities**
TBD	TBD
See Appendix D – Subcontractor Certifications/Agreements	

1.3 Nature and Sequence of Construction Activity

NGL Waste Services, LLC is planning to build a surface waste management facility on Frying Pan Road near Jal, Lea County, New Mexico. During construction, approximately 135.75 acres of soil will be disturbed. Soil disturbing activities will include: clearing and grubbing; installing stabilized construction exits; installing erosion and sediment controls; grading; excavation.

What is the function of the construction activity?

[ ] Residential [ ] Commercial [**X**] Industrial [ ] Road [ ] Construction [ ] Linear [ ] Utility

[ ] Other (please specify):

Estimated Project Start Date: 2019-06-15

Estimated Project Completion Date: 2029-08-15

As NGL Waste Services, LLC has not yet awarded the development work to a contractor, a general timeline cannot be provided at this time. When a Timeline of Activity is determined, the SWP3 will be updated and the change will be noted in Section 6.2.

Table 1. Timeline of Activity: NGL Waste Services, LLC will follow the sequence described below for major construction activities and BMP installation

Estimated Timeline of Activity	Construction Activity and BMP Descriptions
6/15/19 to 71/19	Site Mobilization -Contractor equipment (heavy equipment, job trailers, etc.) and any off-site construction materials (geosynthetics, off-site soils, etc.) are brought to the site and set up and stored in a designated area.
7/1/19 to 8/1/19	Stormwater Controls - Stormwater and erosion controls are set up prior to earthwork. Driveways are constructed and covered in crushed rock, sediment ponds are constructed.
8/1/19 to 8/15/29	In the cell construction area, soil is excavated or filled to meet design grades as required. The excavated soil is placed in a designated stockpile area. If fill soil is required and is unable to be obtained from the construction area soils, a borrow area will be used. Once the design subgrade elevations are met, the surface of the subgrade soils is conditioned and re-compacted to design specifications. Following completion of subgrade, geosynthetic materials (Geosythetic Clay Liner, HDPE Geomembrane, Geotextile, and Geocomposite) are installed. Lastly, a protective soil layer is placed over the geosynthetic materials. Outside of the cell area, additional construction may take place to install HDPE leachate force main, construct concrete headwalls, perimeter ditches, roads, etc. Following all earthwork, disturbed areas are seeded.
See Appendix D – Subcontractor Certifications/Agreements	

1.4 Soil, Slopes, Vegetation, and Current Drainage Patterns

Soil Types

The current soil type of the site consists of Ratliff-Wink fine sandy loams, pyote and maljamar fine sands, and Wink loamy fine sand.

Slopes

The site slopes very slightly to the south. Site is lower than surrounding property on all sides.

Drainage Patterns

Within the site, drainage flows south. The site is lower than surrounding property on all sides.

Vegetation

The site is populated by dry desert brush and grasses.

1.5 Construction Site Estimates

Total Project area:	115 ac.
Construction site area to be disturbed:	135.75 ac.
Percentage impervious area before construction:	< 1%
Runoff coefficient before construction:	0.15
Percentage impervious area after construction:	< 5%
Runoff coefficient after construction:	0.20

1.6 Receiving Waters

There are no nearby creeks, bodies of water, or storm sewer systems. The site is lower than surrounding property on all sides.

1.7 Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

The site has no unique natural features that warrant preservation.

1.8 Potential Sources of Pollution

Potential sources of sediment to stormwater runoff:

- Clearing and grubbing operations
- Grading and excavation operations
- Vehicle tracking
- Vehicle wash pad

Other potential pollutants to stormwater:

- Combined Staging Area—Small fueling activities, minor equipment maintenance, sanitary facilities.

Material	Physical Description	Stormwater pollutants	Location
Hydraulic oil/fluids	Brown, oily petroleum hydrocarbon	Mineral oil	Equipment leaks
Gasoline	Colorless, pale brown or pink petroleum hydrocarbon	Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylenes	Secondary containment/ staging area
Diesel Fuel	Clear, blue-green to yellow liquid	Petroleum distillate, oil & grease, naphthalene, xylenes	Secondary containment/ staging area

1.9 Endangered Species Certification

According to the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Environmental Conservation Online System, only one federally protected species is located in the area—the Northern Aplomado Falcon (Falco femoralis septentrionalis). There is no critical habitat located in the project area.

1.10 Historic Preservation

There are no historic sites on or near the construction site. A search was performed on http://nmhistoricsites.org/index/maps-and-directions, New Mexico's online index of historic sites.

1.11 Applicable Federal, Tribal, State or Local Programs

No federal, tribal, state, or county programs were found to pertain to the site.

1.12 Maps

See Appendix A

Section 2: Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

2.1 Minimize Disturbed Area and Protect Natural Features and Soil

The disturbed area on the site is necessary for the site's industrial application. No unique natural features have been identified for protection. As needed, topsoil will be stockpiled in areas that do not interfere with construction phases and at least 15 feet away from areas of concentrated flow and pavement. Stockpile slopes will be roughened by equipment tracking and will not exceed 2:1 to prevent erosion.

2.2 Phase Construction Activity

Contractor equipment (heavy equipment, job trailers, etc.) and any off-site construction materials (geosynthetics, off-site soils, etc.) are brought to the site and set up and stored in a designated area. Temporary stormwater and erosion controls are set up prior to earthwork. In the cell construction area, soil is excavated or filled to meet design grades as required. The excavated soil is placed in a designated stockpile area (no steeper than 2:1). If fill soil is required and is unable to be obtained from the construction area soils, a borrow area will be used. Once the design subgrade elevations are met, the surface of the subgrade soils is conditioned and re-compacted to design specifications. Following completion of subgrade, geosynthetic materials (Geosynthetic Clay Liner, HDPE Geomembrane, Geotextile, and Geocomposite) are installed. Lastly, a protective soil layer is placed over the geosynthetic materials. Outside of the cell area, additional construction may take place to install HDPE leachate force main, construct concrete headwalls, perimeter ditches, roads, etc. Following all earthwork, disturbed areas are seeded.

2.3 Control Stormwater Flowing onto and through the Project

Where required, ditches (i.e., trapezoidal channels) of depth 3 feet and base width of 10 feet (for channel Type 1) and 6 feet (for channel Type 2) will be constructed along the perimeter of the site, directing run on and run off the stormwater ponds (see Maps Appendix A).

2.4 Stabilize Soils

As needed, temporary stormwater and erosion controls are set up prior to earthwork. Following all earthwork, disturbed areas are seeded.

2.5 Protect Slopes

As needed, geosynthetic materials (Geosynthetic Clay Liner, HDPE Geomembrane, Geotextile, and Geocomposite) are installed to protect slopes. A protective soil layer is placed over the geosynthetic materials. Geosynthetic materials will be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Landfill side slopes and let down slopes are 4:1 (See Map in 1.12).

2.6 Protect Storm Drain Inlets

There are no storm drains near the site.

2.7 Establish Perimeter Controls and Sediment Barriers

As needed, run off and run on diversion channels surround the site. Sediment will be diverted to stormwater ponds. Temporary stormwater and erosion controls are set up prior to earth work. Silt fences will be installed as deemed necessary by regular inspections. Given the scale of the site and the permanent stormwater controls on the perimeter of the site, silt fencing is neither feasible nor effective for the perimeter of the entire property.

2.8 Retain Sediment On-Site

As needed, sediment will be retained in the three stormwater ponds, which can contain a minimum of 3.5' freeboard over 25-yr, 24 hour event high water mark.

2.9 Establish Stabilized Construction Exits

As needed, stone anti-tracking pads will be installed at the construction exit (NE corner) to mitigate off-site tracking. A proposed wash pad and drying pads will be installed in the Northeast corner of the site to remove sediment before equipment leaves the site.

2.10 Additional BMPs

Based on regular erosion and sediment inspections, appropriate BMPs will be implemented with consideration for the site's surroundings on an as needed basis.

Section 3: Good Housekeeping BMPs

This section describes all areas at my facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges originate.

3.1 Material Handling and Waste Management

All waste materials, trash, and construction debris will be collected and disposed of appropriately on site. Waste materials, trash, and construction debris will be stored away from stormwater conveyances and meet all local and state solid-waste management regulations. Special attention will be given to hazardous waste materials, which will be stored in sealed containers with sufficient secondary containment. All personnel will be instructed, during tailgate training sessions, regarding the correct procedure for disposal of trash and construction debris. The individual who manages day-to-day site operations will be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.

3.2 Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas

Equipment and construction materials will be temporarily stored in the designated staging and material storage area. Hazardous materials such as oil filters, petroleum products, and equipment maintenance fluids will be stored in sealed, structurally sound containers.

3.3 Designated Washout Areas

The site will not have any designated concrete washout areas. Vehicle washing will occur on a proposed wash pad.

3.4 Establish Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

Several types of vehicles and equipment will be used on-site throughout the project, including graders, scrapers, excavators, loaders, paving, rollers, trucks and trailers, backhoes. Major equipment will be performed off-site. A small fuel tank will be kept on-site in the combined staging area. When vehicle fueling must occur on-site, the fueling activity will occur in the staging area. Only minor equipment maintenance will occur on-site. Equipment fluids generated from maintenance activities will be disposed of into sealable containers accordance with Section 3, Part 3.1. Absorbent, spill-cleanup materials and spill kits will be available at the combined staging and materials storage area.

3.5 Control Equipment/Vehicle Washing

A wash pad and drying pads are proposed for the Northeast corner of the site (see Map found in Appendix A). Run off from the pads will be collected in a channel of Type 1 (as described above) and diverted to a stormwater pond.

3.6 Spill Prevention and Control

Employee Training: employees will be trained. Vehicles and equipment will be maintained off-site. Hazardous materials will be stored in accordance with section 3 part 1. Spill kits will be available on-site. Spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. Safety data sheets, inventory, and emergency contact information will be accessible electronically.

3.7 Any Additional BMPs

No additional BMPs were identified.

3.8 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge Management

Water Used to Control Dust

Dust control will be implemented as needed by spraying water onto dirt surfaces during high winds.

Uncontaminated Excavation Dewatering

Because sub-grade construction activities will occur in the dry season, dewatering is not expected.

All Other Discharges

All other non-stormwater discharges will be diverted to the perimeter channels and subsequently to the stormwater ponds.

Section 4: Selecting Post-Construction BMPs

As described above, 3 permanent stormwater ponds will be built on the site to accommodate the 25 year, 24-hour event with sufficient freeboard. Permanent diversion channels will direct run off and run on water to the stormwater ponds. An earthen berm to divert stormwater will be added in later phases as cells are added to the facility. Letdown structures will direct stormwater down the slopes to the channels.

Slopes will be maintained at 4:1 to prevent erosion. When required, geosynthetic materials will be installed as described in section 2.5.

All devices mentioned in this section will be inspected regularly and after storm events. Adjustments to permanent stormwater controls will be implemented as necessary based on observed erosion.

Section 5: Inspections

5.1 Inspections

Inspection Personnel

Mr. Craig Rutland is responsible for site compliance with this SWP3 and EPA's Construction General Permit. Mr. Rutland will oversee the inspection program for all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, discharge points, and construction exits.

Qualifications

Mr. Rutland is an experienced compliance professional. He is overseeing the development and implementation of the SWP3.

Inspection Schedule and Procedures

Inspections will be performed at least once every 14 days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of one-half inch or greater. The inspections will verify that all BMPs required in Sections 2 and 3 are implemented, maintained, and effectively minimizing pollutants in stormwater runoff from the project site.

If corrective actions are identified during an inspection, staff will notify and submit a copy of the inspection report to the Project Manager. The Project Manager will be responsible for initiating the corrective action within 72 hours of the report and completing maintenance as soon as possible or before the next storm event.

For a copy of the inspection report, see Appendix D.

5.2 Delegation of Authority

Duly Authorized Representative or Position:

NGL Waste Services, LLC
Craig Rutland
14100 San Pedro STE: 501
San Antonio, Texas 78232
Office: 210-495-0452 Ext. 3
Craig.Rutland@nglep.com

5.3 Corrective Action Log

See Appendix D – Corrective Action Log

Section 6: Recordkeeping and Training

6.1 Recordkeeping

Records will be kept for a minimum of 3 years after the permit is terminated.

Date(s) when major grading, construction activities, and stabilization activities occur:

See Appendix D – Grading and Stabilization Activities Log

6.2 Log of Changes to the SWP3

See Appendix D – SWP3 Amendment Log

6.3 Training

Individual(s) Responsible for Training:

Mr. Craig Rutland

Describe Training Conducted:

- General stormwater and BMP awareness training for staff and subcontractors:

Mr. Rutland will implement informal training for staff, including subcontractors, on the site. The training will focus on avoiding damage to stormwater BMPs and preventing illicit discharges. Training will address the following topics:

- Erosion Control BMPs;
- Sediment Control BMPs;
- Non-Stormwater BMPs;
- Waste Management and Materials Storage BMPs; and
- Emergency Procedures specific to the construction site.

(See Appendix D – Training Log)

Section 7: Final Stabilization

Once the design subgrade elevations are met, the surface of the subgrade soils is conditioned and re-compacted to design specifications. Following completion of subgrade, geosynthetic materials (Geosynthetic Clay Liner, HDPE Geomembrane, Geotextile, and Geocomposite) are installed. Lastly, a protective soil layer is placed over the geosynthetic materials. Outside of the cell area, additional construction may take place to install HDPE leachate force main, construct concrete headwalls, perimeter ditches, roads, etc. Following earthwork, disturbed areas will be seeded as needed.

Section 8: Certification and Notification

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: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

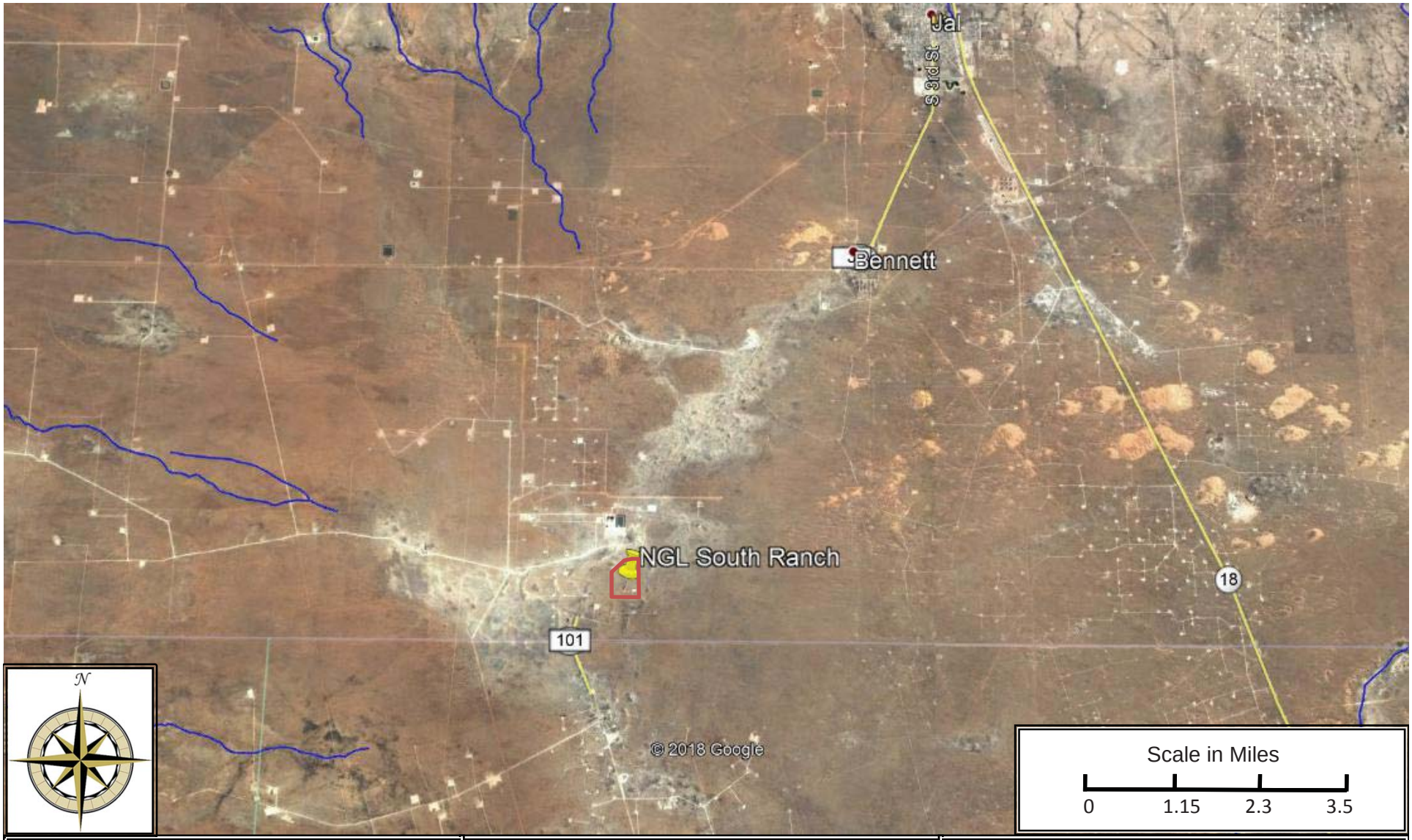
Section 8: Certification and Notification

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: Garrett Clemons Title: VP, EHS

Signature: Garrett Clemons Date: 4-17-19

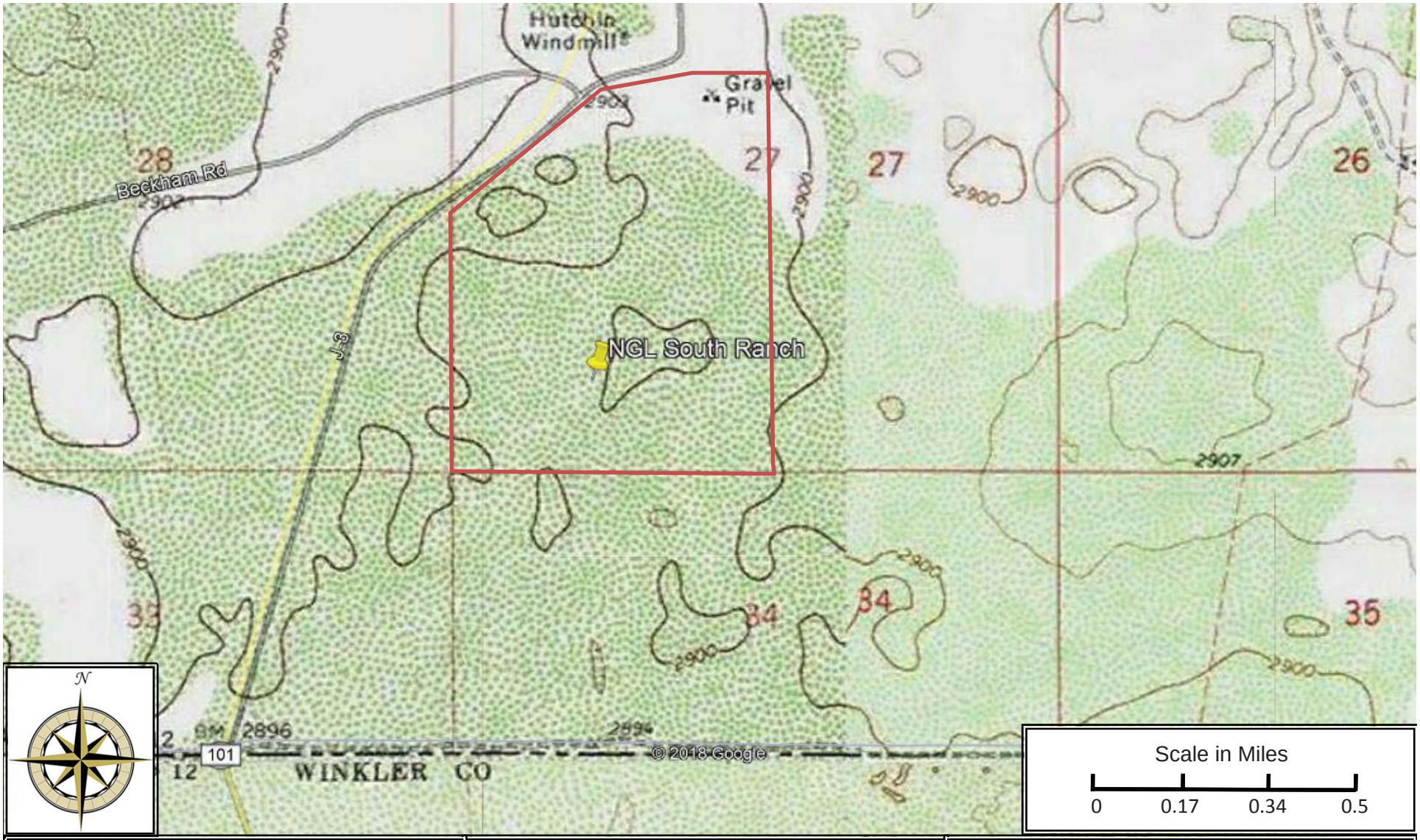
Appendix A
Site Maps



Site Location
NGL Waste Services, LLC
South Ranch SWMF
32.00865° / -103.25735°
Jal, New Mexico

BEAR CREEK CONSULTANTS
1320 E. 9th Street, Suite 2
Edmond, OK 73034

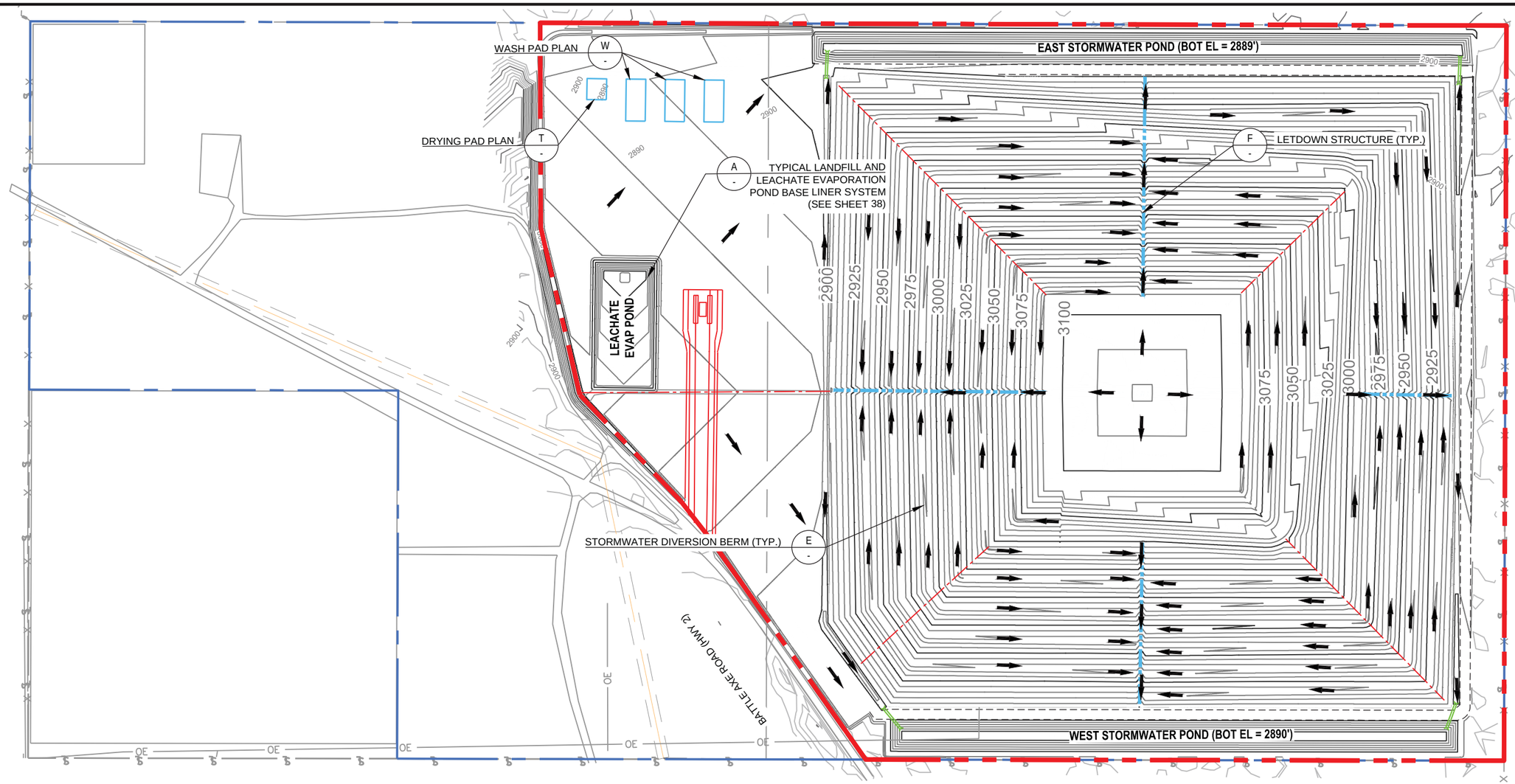
FIGURE 1
Google Earth Image
May 27, 2019



Topographic Map
NGL Waste Services, LLC
South Ranch SWMF
32.00865° / -103.25735°
Jal, New Mexico

BEAR CREEK CONSULTANTS
2524 N Broadway, Suite 317
Edmond, OK 73034

FIGURE 2
Topographic Map
May 27, 2019



LEGEND:

- 3300 — FINAL COVER CONTOURS (5' INTERVALS)
- 3300 — PERIMETER INFRASTRUCTURE CONTOURS (5' INTERVALS)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY
- NGL PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- OE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- G — G — EXISTING GAS LINES / GAS EASEMENT
- SITE ROAD
- LETDOWN STRUCTURE
- GRADE BREAK
- WASTE LIMIT
- RUNOFF DRAINAGE
- CULVERT

NOTES:

1. ALL PERIMETER CHANNEL FLOWLINE SLOPES ARE 0.5%.
2. ALL SIDE SLOPE CHANNEL FLOWLINE SLOPES ARE 1.0%.
3. LANDFILL TOP DECK SLOPES ARE 4.0%.
4. LANDFILL SIDE SLOPES AND LETDOWN SLOPES ARE 4:1.
5. ALL DRAINAGE FEATURES HAVE BEEN SIZED TO HANDLE AT LEAST THE PEAK FLOW FROM THE 25-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT.

N

400 0 200 400

SCALE IN FEET

POND CAPACITY TABLE

POND	DEPTH	25-YR HIGH WATER	FREEBOARD
EAST	10'	-	-
WEST	10'	-	-

CULVERT SIZE AND CAPACITY TABLE

CULVERT #	DIAMETER (IN)	# BARRELS	CAPACITY (CFS)	PEAK FLOW 25-YR (CFS)
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	--	-	-
3	-	-	-	–
4	-	-	–	–

CHANNEL GEOMETRY TABLE

CHANNEL TYPE	SHAPE	DEPTH (FT)	BOTTOM WIDTH (FT)	SIDE SLOPE (H:V)
1	TRAPEZOIDAL	3	10	4:1
2	TRAPEZOIDAL	3	6	4:1
SIDE SLOPE BERM	V-DITCH	1.5	-	4:1
ALL LET DOWN CHANNEL	TRAPEZOIDAL	2	10	3:1

FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY

REV.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

FINAL DRAINAGE PLAN
SOUTH RANCH SURFACE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY
NGL WASTE SERVICES, LLC
PERMIT APPLICATION DRAWING
LEA COUNTY NEW MEXICO

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists
25809 I-30 SOUTH
PH. (501) 847-9292
BRYANT, AR 72022
FAX. (501) 847-9210

DRAWING 4

DESIGNED BY:	MPB
DRAWN BY:	DEW
APPVD. BY:	MPB
SCALE:	SEE SCALEBAR
DATE:	JUNE 2019
JOB NO.	35187378
ACAD NO.	572-002
SHEET NO.:	4 OF 39

N:\GEC\ARCHIVE\CAD\572\002\BECKHAM\35187378 DESIGN PERMITTING\PERMIT DRAWINGS\4-FINAL DRAINAGE.DWG

Appendix B
Construction General Permit

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

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

This permit becomes effective on **February 16, 2017**.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at 11:59pm, **February 16, 2022.**

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Deborah Szaro,
Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Javier Laureano, Ph.D.,
Director, Clean Water Division, EPA Region 2

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Jose C. Font,
Acting Director, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Dominique Lueckenhoff,
Acting Director, Water Protection Division, EPA Region 3

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

César A. Zapata,
Deputy Director, Water Protection Division, EPA Region 4

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Christopher Korleski,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 5

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

William K. Honker, P.E.,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 6

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Karen Flournoy,
Director, Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division, EPA Region 7

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Darcy O'Connor,
Assistant Regional Administrator, Office of Water Protection, EPA Region 8

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Kristin Gullatt
Deputy Director, Water Division, EPA Region 9

Signed and issued this 11th day of January 2017

Daniel D. Opalski,
Director, Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10

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

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

1.1 ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

1.1.1 You are an "operator" of a construction site for which discharges will be covered under this permit. For the purposes of this permit and in the context of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, an "operator" is any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

a. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications *(e.g., in most cases this is the owner of the site);* or

b. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions *(e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit; in most cases this is the general contractor (as defined in Appendix A) of the project).*

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

1.1.2 Your site's construction activities:

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

b. Have been designated by EPA as needing permit coverage under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v) or 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(ii);

1.1.3 Your site is located in an area where EPA is the permitting authority (see Appendix B);

1.1.4 Discharges from your site are not:

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

b. In the process of having coverage under a different NPDES permit for the same discharge denied, terminated, or revoked.[2,3]

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

---

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

[2] Parts 1.1.4a and 1.1.4b do not include sites currently covered under the 2012 CGP that are in the process of obtaining coverage under this permit, nor sites covered under this permit that are transferring coverage to a different operator.

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

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

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

1.1.8 For "new sources" (as defined in Appendix A) only:

a. EPA has not, prior to authorization under this permit, determined that discharges from your site will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary. However, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to bring your discharge into compliance with this permit, specifically the requirement to meet water quality standards. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3, will result in discharges that will not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard.

b. Discharges from your site to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water[4] will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3.2, will result in discharges that will not lower the water quality of such waters.

1.1.9 If you plan to add "cationic treatment chemicals" (as defined in Appendix A) to stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater prior to discharge, you may not submit your Notice of Intent (NOI) unless and until you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office (see Appendix L) in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to discharges that cause an exceedance of water quality standards.

1.2 TYPES OF DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED[5]

1.2.1 The following stormwater discharges are authorized under this permit provided that appropriate stormwater controls are designed, installed, and maintained (see Parts 2 and 3):

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

[4] Note: Your site will be considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first water to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system. See list of Tier 2, Tier 2.5, and Tier 3 waters in Appendix F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining.

1.2.2 The following non-stormwater discharges associated with your construction activity are authorized under this permit provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust and to irrigate vegetation in stabilized areas, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil on your site and you comply with any applicable requirements for these discharges in Parts 2 and 3:

a. Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;

b. Fire hydrant flushings;

c. Landscape irrigation;

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

e. Water used to control dust;

f. Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;

g. External building washdown, provided soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used, and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances (as defined in Appendix A) *(e.g., paint or caulk containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs));*

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

i. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

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

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

l. Construction dewatering water discharged in accordance with Part 2.4.

1.2.3 Also authorized under this permit are discharges of stormwater listed above in Part 1.2.1, or authorized non-stormwater discharges listed above in Part 1.2.2, commingled with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization.

1.3 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES[6]

1.3.1 Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 2.3.4;

1.3.2 Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;

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

1.3.4 Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown; and

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

To prevent the above-listed prohibited non-stormwater discharges, operators must comply with the applicable pollution prevention requirements in Part 2.3.

1.4 SUBMITTING YOUR NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

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

Exception: If you are conducting construction activities in response to a public emergency *(e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, widespread disruption in essential public services)*, and the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health, public safety, or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services, you may discharge on the condition that a complete and accurate NOI is submitted within 30 calendar days after commencing construction activities (see Table 1) establishing that you are eligible for coverage under this permit. You must also provide documentation in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to substantiate the occurrence of the public emergency.

1.4.1 Prerequisite for Submitting Your NOI

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

1.4.2 How to Submit Your NOI

You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically prepare and submit your NOI for coverage under the 2017 CGP, unless you received a waiver from your EPA Regional Office.

To access NeT, go to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities#ereporting.

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

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

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

b. If you have limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.

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

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

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

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

Type of Operator	NOI Submittal Deadline[7]	Permit Authorization Date[8]
Operator of a new site (*i.e., a site where construction activities commence on or after February 16, 2017*)	At least 14 calendar days before commencing construction activities.	14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.
Operator of an existing site *(i.e., a site with 2012 CGP coverage where construction activities commenced prior to February 16, 2017*)	No later than **May 17, 2017**.	
New operator of a permitted site (*i.e., an operator that through transfer of ownership and/or operation replaces the operator of an already permitted construction site that is either a "new site" or an "existing site"*)	At least 14 calendar days before the date the transfer to the new operator will take place.	
Operator of an "emergency-related project" (*i.e., a project initiated in response to a public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, disruption in essential public services), for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services*)	No later than 30 calendar days after commencing construction activities.	You are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.

[7] If you miss the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your construction activities will continue to be unauthorized under the CWA until they are covered by this or a different NPDES permit. EPA may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of construction activities and discharge authorization.

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

1.4.4 Modifying your NOI

If after submitting your NOI you need to correct or update any fields, you may do so by submitting a "Change NOI" form using NeT. Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted as specified in Part 1.4.1. If the EPA Regional Office has granted you approval to submit a paper NOI modification, you may indicate any NOI changes on the same NOI form in Appendix J.

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

1.4.5 Your Official End Date of Permit Coverage

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

a. You terminate permit coverage consistent with Part 8; or

b. You receive permit coverage under a different NPDES permit or a reissued or replacement version of this permit after expiring on February 16, 2022; or

c. You fail to submit an NOI for coverage under a revised or replacement version of this permit before the deadline for existing construction sites where construction activities continue after this permit has expired.

1.5 REQUIREMENT TO POST A NOTICE OF YOUR PERMIT COVERAGE

You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the construction site. The notice must be located so that it is visible from the public road that is nearest to the active part of the construction site, and it must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way.[9] At a minimum, the notice must include:

a. The NPDES ID (*i.e., permit tracking number assigned to your NOI*);

b. A contact name and phone number for obtaining additional construction site information;

c. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP (if available), or the following statement: "If you would like to obtain a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site, contact the EPA Regional Office at [*include the appropriate CGP Regional Office contact information found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional*];" and

d. The following statement "If you observe indicators of stormwater pollutants in the discharge or in the receiving waterbody, contact the EPA through the following website: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations."

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

2 TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

You must comply with the following technology-based effluent limitations in this Part for all authorized discharges.[10]

2.1 GENERAL STORMWATER CONTROL DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

b. The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features. You must design stormwater controls to control stormwater volume, velocity, and peak flow rates to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater and to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points; and

c. The soil type and range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

2.1.2 Design and install all stormwater controls in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications.[11]

2.1.3 Complete installation of stormwater controls by the time each phase of construction activities has begun.

a. By the time construction activity in any given portion of the site begins, install and make operational any downgradient sediment controls (*e.g., buffers, perimeter controls, exit point controls, storm drain inlet protection*) that control discharges from the initial site clearing, grading, excavating, and other earth-disturbing activities.[12]

b. Following the installation of these initial controls, install and make operational all stormwater controls needed to control discharges prior to subsequent earth-disturbing activities.

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

[11] Design specifications may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or in applicable erosion and sediment control manuals or ordinances. Any departures from such specifications must reflect good engineering practices and must be explained in your SWPPP. You must also comply with any additional design and installation requirements specified for the effluent limits in Parts 2.2 and 2.3.

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

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

a. Comply with any specific maintenance requirements for the stormwater controls listed in this permit, as well as any recommended by the manufacturer.[13]

b. If at any time you find that a stormwater control needs routine maintenance, you must immediately initiate the needed maintenance work, and complete such work by the close of the next business day.

c. If at any time you find that a stormwater control needs repair or replacement, you must comply with the corrective action requirements in Part 5.

2.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

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

2.2.1 Provide and maintain natural buffers and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls when a water of the U.S. is located within 50 feet of the site's earth disturbances.

a. **Compliance Alternatives.** For any discharges to waters of the U.S. located within 50 feet of your site's earth disturbances, you must comply with one of the following alternatives:

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

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

iii. If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

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

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

2.2.2 Direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infeasible.

2.2.3 Install sediment controls along any perimeter areas of the site that will receive pollutant discharges.[14]

a. Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

b. **Exception**. For areas at "linear construction sites" (as defined in Appendix A) where perimeter controls are infeasible *(e.g., due to a limited or restricted right-of-way),*

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

[14] Examples of perimeter controls include filter berms, silt fences, vegetative strips, and temporary diversion dikes.

implement other practices as necessary to minimize pollutant discharges to perimeter areas of the site.

2.2.4 Minimize sediment track-out.

a. **Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points;**

b. Use appropriate stabilization techniques[15] at all points that exit onto paved roads.

   i. **Exception**: Stabilization is not required for exit points at linear utility construction sites that are used only episodically and for very short durations over the life of the project, provided other exit point controls[16] are implemented to minimize sediment track-out;

c. Implement additional track-out controls[17] as necessary to ensure that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit; and

d. Where sediment has been tracked-out from your site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of your site, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. You are prohibited from hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the U.S.[18]

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

a. Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1 and away from any stormwater conveyances, drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated;

b. Install a sediment barrier along all downgradient perimeter areas;[19]

c. For piles that will be unused for 14 or more days, provide cover[20] or appropriate temporary stabilization (consistent with Part 2.2.14);

d. You are prohibited from hosing down or sweeping soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the U.S.

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

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

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

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

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

[20] Examples of cover include tarps, blown straw and hydroseeding.

2.2.6 Minimize dust. On areas of exposed soil, minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques.

2.2.7 Minimize steep slope disturbances. Minimize the disturbance of "steep slopes" (as defined in Appendix A).

2.2.8 Preserve native topsoil, unless infeasible.[21]

2.2.9 Minimize soil compaction.[22] In areas of your site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed:

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

b. Before seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that rehabilitate and condition the soils as necessary to support vegetative growth.

2.2.10 Protect storm drain inlets.

a. Install inlet protection measures that remove sediment from discharges prior to entry into any storm drain inlet that carries stormwater flow from your site to a water of the U.S., provided you have authority to access the storm drain inlet;[23] and

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

2.2.11 Minimize erosion of stormwater conveyance channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters. Use erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices[24] within and along the length of any stormwater conveyance channel and at any outlet to slow down runoff to minimize erosion.

2.2.12 If you install a sediment basin or similar impoundment:

a. Situate the basin or impoundment outside of any water of the U.S. and any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1;

b. Design the basin or impoundment to avoid collecting water from wetlands;

c. Design the basin or impoundment to provide storage for either:

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

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

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

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

ii. The calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm (see Appendix H); or

iii. 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.

d. Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface of the sediment basin or similar impoundment, unless infeasible;[25]

e. Use erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices to prevent erosion at inlets and outlets; and

f. Remove accumulated sediment to maintain at least one-half of the design capacity and conduct all other appropriate maintenance to ensure the basin or impoundment remains in effective operating condition.

2.2.13 If using treatment chemicals (*e.g., polymers, flocculants, coagulants*):

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

b. **Select appropriate treatment chemicals***.* Chemicals must be appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and present in the discharges being treated *(i.e., the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or area).*

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

d. **Comply with state/local requirements.** Comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the use of treatment chemicals.

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

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

g. **Perform additional measures specified by the EPA Regional Office for the authorized use of cationic chemicals.** If you have been authorized to use cationic chemicals at your site pursuant to Part 1.1.9, you must perform all additional measures as

[25] The circumstances in which it is infeasible to design outlet structures in this manner are rare. Exceptions may include areas with extended cold weather, where using surface outlets may not be feasible during certain time periods (although they must be used during other periods). If you determine that it is infeasible to meet this requirement, you must provide documentation in your SWPPP to support your determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

conditioned by your authorization to ensure that the use of such chemicals will not cause an exceedance of water quality standards.

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

a. **Stabilization Deadlines:**[26]

Total Amount of Land Disturbance Occurring At Any One Time[27]	**Deadline**
i. **Five acres or less (≤5.0)** **Note: this includes sites disturbing more than five acres (>5.0) total over the course of a project, but that limit disturbance at any one time *(i.e., phase the disturbance)* to five acres or less (≤5.0)**	• Initiate the installation of stabilization measures immediately[28] in any areas of exposed soil where construction activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;[29] and • Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.[30]

[26] EPA may determine, based on an inspection carried out under Part 4.8 and corrective actions required under Part 5.3, that the level of sediment discharge on the site makes it necessary to require a faster schedule for completing stabilization. For instance, if sediment discharges from an area of exposed soil that is required to be stabilized are compromising the performance of existing stormwater controls, EPA may require stabilization to correct this problem.

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

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

[28] The following are examples of activities that would constitute the immediate initiation of stabilization:

1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization as long as seeding, planting, and/or installation of non-vegetative stabilization products takes place as soon as practicable, but no later than one (1) calendar day of completing soil preparation;
2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area;
3. Seeding or planting the exposed area;
4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the entire area that will be stabilized; and
5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the deadlines for completing stabilization.

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

[30] If vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all activities necessary to seed or plant the area are completed. If non-vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all such measures are implemented or applied.

Total Amount of Land Disturbance Occurring At Any One Time[27]	Deadline
ii. **More than five acres (>5.0)**	• Initiate the installation of stabilization measures immediately[31] in any areas of exposed soil where construction activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;[32] and • Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.[33]

iii. **Exceptions:**

(a) Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas (as defined in Appendix A)**.** If it is the seasonally dry period or a period in which drought is occurring, and vegetative stabilization measures are being used:

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

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

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

(b) Operators that are affected by unforeseen circumstances[34] that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization:

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

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

(iii) Document in the SWPPP the circumstances that prevent you from meeting the deadlines in Part 2.2.14a and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing stabilization.

(c) Discharges to a sediment- or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes. Complete stabilization as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.

[31] See footnote 27

[32] See footnote 28

[33] See footnote 29

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

b. **Final Stabilization Criteria** (for any areas not covered by permanent structures)**:**

i. Establish uniform, perennial vegetation *(i.e., evenly distributed, without large bare areas)* that provides 70 percent or more of the cover that is provided by vegetation native to local undisturbed areas; and/or

ii. Implement permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures[35] to provide effective cover.

iii. **Exceptions:**

(a) **Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas** (as defined in Appendix A). Final stabilization is met if the area has been seeded or planted to establish vegetation that provides 70 percent or more of the cover that is provided by vegetation native to local undisturbed areas within three (3) years and, to the extent necessary to prevent erosion on the seeded or planted area, non-vegetative erosion controls have been applied that provide cover for at least three years without active maintenance.

(b) **Disturbed areas on agricultural land that are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use.** The Part 2.2.14b final stabilization criteria does not apply.

(c) **Areas that need to remain disturbed.** In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed, and only the minimum area needed remains disturbed *(e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, materials).*

2.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS[36]

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

2.3.1 For equipment and vehicle fueling and maintenance:

a. Provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of spilled or leaked chemicals, including fuels and oils, from these activities;[37]

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

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

[37] Examples of effective means include:

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

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

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

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

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

f. Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures (do not clean contaminated surfaces by hosing the area down), and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.

2.3.2 For equipment and vehicle washing:

a. Provide an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other types of wash waters;[38]

b. Ensure there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents in equipment and vehicle wash water; and

c. For storage of soaps, detergents, or solvents, provide either (1) cover *(e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs)* to minimize the exposure of these detergents to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

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

a. *For building materials and building products*[39], provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs*) to minimize the exposure of these products to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

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

   i. In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs*) to minimize the exposure of these chemicals to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas; and

   ii. Comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label (see also Part 2.3.5).

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

   i. Store chemicals in water-tight containers, and provide either (1) cover *(e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs)* to minimize the exposure of these containers to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas *(e.g., having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in*

[38] Examples of effective means include locating activities away from waters of the U.S. and stormwater inlets or conveyances and directing wash waters to a sediment basin or sediment trap, using filtration devices, such as filter bags or sand filters, or using other similarly effective controls.

[39] Examples of building materials and building products typically present at construction sites include asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures, and gravel and mulch stockpiles.

the event of a leak or spill), or provide secondary containment *(e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets)*; and

ii. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.

d. *For hazardous or toxic wastes*:[40]

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

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

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

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

v. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge; and

vi. Follow all other federal, state, tribal, and local requirements regarding hazardous or toxic waste.

e. *For construction and domestic wastes*:[41]

i. Provide waste containers *(e.g., dumpster, trash receptacle)* of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes;

ii. Keep waste container lids closed when not in use and close lids at the end of the business day for those containers that are actively used throughout the day. For waste containers that do not have lids, provide either (1) cover *(e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof)* to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants *(e.g., secondary containment)*;

iii. On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers; and

iv. Clean up immediately if containers overflow.

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

[41] Examples of construction and domestic waste include packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, plastics, styrofoam, concrete, demolition debris; and other trash or building materials.

f. *For sanitary waste*, position portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and located away from waters of the U.S. and stormwater inlets or conveyances.

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

a. Direct wash water into a leak-proof container or leak-proof and lined pit designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;

b. Handle washout or cleanout wastes as follows:

   i. Do not dump liquid wastes in storm sewers or waters of the U.S.;

   ii. Dispose of liquid wastes in accordance with applicable requirements in Part 2.3.3; and

   iii. Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with your handling of other construction wastes in Part 2.3.3; and

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

2.3.5 For the application of fertilizers:

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

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

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

d. Never apply to frozen ground;

e. Never apply to stormwater conveyance channels; and

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

2.3.6 Emergency Spill Notification Requirements

Discharges of toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release are prohibited, consistent with Part 1.3.5. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. You must also, within seven (7) calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. State, tribal, or local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants in ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, in accordance with Part 1.2.2.[42]

2.4.1 Treat dewatering discharges with controls to minimize discharges of pollutants;[43]

2.4.2 Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam;

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

2.4.4 To the extent feasible, use vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. You are prohibited from using waters of the U.S. as part of the treatment area;

2.4.5 At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of Part 2.2.11;

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

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

3 WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

3.1 GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION TO MEET APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Discharges must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. Discharges must also comply with any additional state or tribal requirements that are in Part 9.

In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will result in stormwater discharges being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that discharges are not being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Parts 5.1 and 5.2, and document the corrective actions as required in Part 5.4.

EPA may insist that you install additional controls (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality

[42] Uncontaminated, clear (non-turbid) dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

[43] Appropriate controls include sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, filtration systems (*e.g., bag or sand filters*), and passive treatment systems that are designed to remove sediment. Appropriate controls to use downstream of dewatering controls to minimize erosion include vegetated buffers, check dams, riprap, and grouted riprap at outlets.

standards. This includes situations where additional controls are necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

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

3.2 DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS FOR SITES DISCHARGING TO SENSITIVE WATERS[44]

For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes, you must comply with the inspection frequency specified in 4.3 and you must comply with the stabilization deadline specified in Part 2.2.14.a.iii.(c).[45]

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

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

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

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[44] Sensitive waters include waters that are impaired and Tier 2, Tier 2.5, and Tier 3 waters.

"Impaired waters" are those waters identified by the state, tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard and (1) requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA; or (2) is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or (3) is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1). Your construction site will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is an impaired water for the pollutants contained in the discharge from your site. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system. For assistance in determining whether your site discharges to impaired waters, EPA has developed a tool that is available both within the electronic NOI form in NeT, and at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools.

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

EPA may determine on a case-by-case basis that a site discharges to a sensitive water.

[45] If you qualify for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.4, you may conduct inspections in accordance with Part 4.4 for any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water.

a. Implement controls[46] to minimize the exposure of PCB-containing building materials, including paint, caulk, and pre-1980 fluorescent lighting fixtures, to precipitation and to stormwater; and

b. Ensure that disposal of such materials is performed in compliance with applicable state, federal, and local laws.

4 SITE INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTING SITE

The person(s) inspecting your site may be a person on your staff or a third party you hire to conduct such inspections. You are responsible for ensuring that the person who conducts inspections is a "qualified person."[47]

4.2 FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS.[48]

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

4.2.1 At least once every seven (7) calendar days; *or*

4.2.2 Once every 14 calendar days *and* within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge.[49] To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.

4.3 INCREASE IN INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR SITES DISCHARGING TO SENSITIVE WATERS.

For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes (see Part 3.2), instead of the inspection frequency specified in

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

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

[48] Inspections are only required during the site's normal working hours.

[49] "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches within a 24-hour period, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly in accordance with Part 4.2.2 and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

Part 4.2, you must conduct inspections in accordance with the following inspection frequencies:

Once every seven (7) calendar days *and* within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge. To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.

4.4 REDUCTIONS IN INSPECTION FREQUENCY

4.4.1 Stabilized areas.

a. You may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month for the first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, then once per month in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in 2.2.14a have been completed. If construction activity resumes in this portion of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency immediately increases to that required in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable. You must document the beginning and ending dates of this period in your SWPPP.

b. **Exception.** For "linear construction sites" (as defined in Appendix A) where disturbed portions have undergone final stabilization at the same time active construction continues on others, you may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month for the first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in 2.2.14a have been completed. After the first month, inspect once more within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems, you may suspend further inspections. If "wash-out" of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, inspections must resume at the inspection frequency required in Part 4.4.1a Inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

4.4.2 Arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas (as defined in Appendix A). If it is the seasonally dry period or a period in which drought is occurring, you may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. You must document that you are using this reduced schedule and the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period in your SWPPP. To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.

4.4.3 Frozen conditions:

a. If you are suspending construction activities due to frozen conditions, you may temporarily suspend inspections on your site until thawing conditions (as defined in Appendix A) begin to occur if:

i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable;

ii. Land disturbances have been suspended; and

iii. All disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.14a.

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

i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable; and

ii. Except for areas in which you are actively conducting construction activities, disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.14a.

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

4.5 AREAS THAT MUST BE INSPECTED

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

4.5.1 All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and that have not yet completed stabilization consistent with Part 2.2.14a;

4.5.2 All stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls) installed at the site to comply with this permit;[50]

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

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

4.5.5 All points of discharge from the site; and

4.5.6 All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.

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

4.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTIONS

During your site inspection, you must at a minimum:

4.6.1 Check whether all stormwater controls *(i.e., erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention controls)* are properly installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize pollutant discharges;

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

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

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

4.6.4 Check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation *(i.e., sediment deposits)* that have occurred and are attributable to your discharge at points of discharge and, if applicable, the banks of any waters of the U.S. flowing within or immediately adjacent to the site;

4.6.5 Identify any incidents of noncompliance observed;

4.6.6 If a discharge is occurring during your inspection:

a. Identify all discharge points at the site; and

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

4.6.7 Based on the results of your inspection, complete any necessary maintenance under Part 2.1.4 and corrective action under Part 5.

4.7 INSPECTION REPORT

4.7.1 You must complete an inspection report within 24 hours of completing any site inspection. Each inspection report must include the following:

a. The inspection date;

b. Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;

c. A summary of your inspection findings, covering at a minimum the observations you made in accordance with Part 4.6, including any necessary maintenance or corrective actions;

d. If you are inspecting your site at the frequency specified in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3, or Part 4.4.1b, and you conducted an inspection because of rainfall measuring 0.25 inches or greater, you must include the applicable rain gauge or weather station readings that triggered the inspection; and

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

4.7.2 Each inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix I, Part I.11 of this permit.

4.7.3 You must keep a copy of all inspection reports at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA.

4.7.4 You must retain all inspection reports completed for this Part for at least three (3) years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

4.8 INSPECTIONS BY EPA

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

4.8.1 Enter onto all areas of the site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit, any off-site areas where shared controls are utilized to comply with this permit, discharge locations, adjoining waterbodies, and locations where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;

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

4.8.3 Inspect your construction site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c), any stormwater controls installed and maintained at the site, and any off-site shared controls utilized to comply with this permit; and

4.8.4 Sample or monitor for the purpose of ensuring compliance.

5 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

5.1 CONDITIONS TRIGGERING CORRECTIVE ACTION.

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

5.1.1 A stormwater control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance required under Part 2.1.4); or

5.1.2 A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly; or

5.1.3 Your discharges are causing an exceedance of applicable water quality standards; or

5.1.4 A prohibited discharge has occurred (see Part 1.3).

5.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION DEADLINES

For any corrective action triggering conditions in Part 5.1, you must:

5.2.1 Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events;

5.2.2 When the problem does not require a new or replacement control or significant repair, the corrective action must be completed by the close of the next business day;

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

you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within seven (7) calendar days of completing this work.

5.3 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED BY EPA

You must comply with any corrective actions required by EPA as a result of permit violations found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8.

5.4 CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT

For each corrective action taken in accordance with this Part, you must complete a report in accordance with the following:

5.4.1 Within 24 hours of identifying the corrective action condition, document the specific condition and the date and time it was identified.

5.4.2 Within 24 hours of completing the corrective action (in accordance with the deadlines in Part 5.2), document the actions taken to address the condition, including whether any SWPPP modifications are required.

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

5.4.4 You must keep a copy of all corrective action reports at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA.

5.4.5 You must retain all corrective action reports completed for this Part for at least three (3) years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

6 STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Each operator, or group of multiple operators, must assemble a "stormwater team" to carry out compliance activities associated with the requirements in this permit.

6.1 Prior to the commencement of construction activities, you must ensure that the following personnel[51] on the stormwater team understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

a. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls);

b. Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable);

c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections as required in Part 4.1; and

d. Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions as required in Part 5.

[51] If the person requiring training is a new employee who starts after you commence construction activities, you must ensure that this person has the proper understanding as required above prior to assuming particular responsibilities related to compliance with this permit.

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

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

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

a. The permit deadlines associated with installation, maintenance, and removal of stormwater controls and with stabilization**;**

b. The location of all stormwater controls on the site required by this permit and how they are to be maintained;

c. The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and

d. When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

6.4 Each member of the stormwater team must have easy access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

7 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

7.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All operators associated with a construction site under this permit must develop a SWPPP consistent with the requirements in Part 7 prior to their submittal of the NOI.[52, 53] The SWPPP must be kept up-to-date throughout coverage under this permit.

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

[53] You have the option of developing a group SWPPP where you are one of several operators at your site. For instance, if both the owner and the general contractor of the construction site are operators and thus are both required to obtain a permit, the owner may be the party undertaking SWPPP development, and the general contractor (or any other operator at the site) can choose to use this same SWPPP, as long as the SWPPP addresses the general contractor's (or other operator's) scope of construction work and functions to be performed under the SWPPP. Regardless of whether there is a group SWPPP or several individual SWPPPs, all operators would be jointly and severally liable for compliance with the permit.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site through a common plan of development or sale, operators may assign to themselves various permit-related functions under the SWPPP provided that each SWPPP, or a group SWPPP, documents which operator will perform each function under the SWPPP. However, dividing the functions to be performed under each SWPPP, or a single group SWPPP, does not relieve an individual operator from liability for complying with the permit should another operator fail to implement any measures that are necessary for that individual operator to comply with the permit, e.g., the installation and maintenance of any shared controls. In addition, all operators must ensure, either directly or through coordination with other operators, that their activities do not cause a violation and/or render any other operators' controls and/or any shared controls ineffective. All operators who rely on a shared control to comply with the permit are jointly and severally liable for violations of the permit resulting from the failure to properly install, operate and/or maintain the shared control.

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

7.2 SWPPP CONTENTS

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

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

7.2.2 Stormwater Team. Identify the personnel (by name or position) that are part of the stormwater team, as well as their individual responsibilities, including which members are responsible for conducting inspections.

7.2.3 Nature of Construction Activities.[54] Include the following:

a. A description of the nature of your construction activities, including the age or dates of past renovations for structures that are undergoing demolition;

b. The size of the property (in acres or length in miles if a linear construction site);

c. The total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (to the nearest quarter acre or nearest quarter mile if a linear construction site);

d. A description of any on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c);

e. The maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time, including on-site and off-site construction support activity areas;

f. A description and projected schedule for the following:

   i. Commencement of construction activities in each portion of the site, including clearing and grubbing, mass grading, demolition activities, site preparation (*i.e., excavating, cutting and filling*), final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization;

   ii. Temporary or permanent cessation of construction activities in each portion of the site;

   iii. Temporary or final stabilization of exposed areas for each portion of the site; and

   iv. Removal of temporary stormwater controls and construction equipment or vehicles, and the cessation of construction-related pollutant-generating activities.

g. A list and description of all pollutant-generating activities[55] on the site. For each pollutant-generating activity, include an inventory of pollutants or pollutant constituents (*e.g., sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, contaminated substrates, solvents, fuels*) associated with that activity, which could be discharged in stormwater from your construction site. You must take

[54] If plans change due to unforeseen circumstances or for other reasons, the requirement to describe the sequence and estimated dates of construction activities is not meant to "lock in" the operator to meeting these dates. When departures from initial projections are necessary, this should be documented in the SWPPP itself, or in associated records, as appropriate.

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

into account where potential spills and leaks could occur that contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and any known hazardous or toxic substances, such as PCBs and asbestos, that will be disturbed or removed during construction;

h. Business days and hours for the project;

i. If you are conducting construction activities in response to a public emergency (see Part 1.4), a description of the cause of the public emergency *(e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, widespread disruption in essential public services)*, information substantiating its occurrence *(e.g., state disaster declaration or similar state or local declaration)*, and a description of the construction necessary to reestablish affected public services.

7.2.4 Site Map. Include a legible map, or series of maps, showing the following features of the site:

a. Boundaries of the property;

b. Locations where construction activities will occur, including:

   i. Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;

   ii. Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities (note any steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A));

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

   iv. Any water of the U.S. crossings;

   v. Designated points where vehicles will exit onto paved roads;

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

   vii. Locations of on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c).

c. Locations of all waters of the U.S. within and one mile downstream of the site's discharge point. Also identify if any are listed as impaired, or are identified as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water;

d. Areas of federally listed critical habitat within the site and/or at discharge locations;

e. Type and extent of pre-construction cover on the site (*e.g., vegetative cover, forest, pasture, pavement, structures*);

f. Drainage patterns of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater before and after major grading activities;

g. Stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharge locations, including:

   i. Locations where stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged to storm drain inlets;[56] and

   ii. Locations where stormwater or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged directly to waters of the U.S.

h. Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Part 7.2.3g;

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

i. Locations of stormwater controls, including natural buffer areas and any shared controls utilized to comply with this permit; and

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

7.2.5 Non-Stormwater Discharges. Identify all authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.2 that will or may occur.

7.2.6 Description of Stormwater Controls.

a. For each of the Part 2.2 erosion and sediment control effluent limits, Part 2.3 pollution prevention effluent limits, and Part 2.4 construction dewatering effluent limits, as applicable to your site, you must include the following:

i. A description of the specific control(s) to be implemented to meet the effluent limit;

ii. Any applicable stormwater control design specifications (including references to any manufacturer specifications and/or erosion and sediment control manuals/ordinances relied upon);[57]

iii. Routine stormwater control maintenance specifications; and

iv. The projected schedule for stormwater control installation/implementation.

b. You must also include any of the following additional information as applicable.

i. **Natural buffers and/or equivalent sediment controls** (see Part 2.2.1 and Appendix G). You must include the following:

(a) The compliance alternative to be implemented;

(b) If complying with alternative 2, the width of natural buffer retained;

(c) If complying with alternative 2 or 3, the erosion and sediment control(s) you will use to achieve an equivalent sediment reduction, and any information you relied upon to demonstrate the equivalency;

(d) If complying with alternative 3, a description of why it is infeasible for you to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size;

(e) For "linear construction sites" where it is infeasible to implement compliance alternative 1, 2, or 3, a rationale for this determination, and a description of any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed; and

(f) A description of any disturbances that are exempt under Part 2.2.1 that occur within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

ii. **Perimeter controls for a "linear construction site"** (see Part 2.2.3). For areas where perimeter controls are not feasible, include documentation to support this determination and a description of the other practices that will be implemented to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activities.

Note: Routine maintenance specifications for perimeter controls documented in the SWPPP must include the Part 2.2.3a requirement that sediment be removed

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

before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

iii. **Sediment track-out controls** (see Parts 2.2.4b and 2.2.4c)**.** Document the specific stabilization techniques and/or controls that will be implemented to remove sediment prior to vehicle exit.

iv. **Sediment basins** (see Part 2.2.12). In circumstances where it is infeasible to utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, include documentation to support this determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

v. **Treatment chemicals** (see Part 2.2.13), you must include the following:

(a) A listing of the soil types that are expected to be exposed during construction in areas of the project that will drain to chemical treatment systems. Also include a listing of soil types expected to be found in fill material to be used in these same areas, to the extent you have this information prior to construction;

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

(c) If the applicable EPA Regional Office authorized you to use cationic treatment chemicals for sediment control, include the specific controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to an exceedance of water quality standards;

(d) The dosage of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site or the methodology to be used to determine dosage;

(e) Information from any applicable Safety Data Sheet (SDS);

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

(g) A description of how chemicals will be stored consistent with Part 2.2.13c;

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

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

vi. **Stabilization measures** (see Part 2.2.14). You must include the following:

(a) The specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used;

(b) The stabilization deadline that will be met in accordance with Part 2.2.14.a.i-ii;

(c) If complying with the deadlines for sites in arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and

(d) If complying with deadlines for sites affected by unforeseen circumstances that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization, document the circumstances and the schedule for initiating and completing stabilization.

vii. **Spill prevention and response procedures** (see Part 1.3.5 and Part 2.3). You must include the following:

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

(b) Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity consistent with Part 2.3.6 and established under either 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302, occurs during a 24-hour period. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available to all employees.

You may also reference the existence of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the construction activity under Part 311 of the CWA, or spill control programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the construction activity, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan on site.[58]

viii. **Waste management procedures** (see Part 2.3.3). Describe the procedures you will follow for handling, storing and disposing of all wastes generated at your site consistent with all applicable federal, state, tribal, and local requirements, including clearing and demolition debris, sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste.

ix. **Application of fertilizers** (see Part 2.3.5). Document any departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate.

7.2.7 Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action. Describe the procedures you will follow for maintaining your stormwater controls, conducting site inspections, and, where necessary, taking corrective actions, in accordance with Part 2.1.4, Part 4, and Part 5 of this permit. Also include:

a. The inspection schedule you will follow, which is based on whether your site is subject to Part 4.2 or Part 4.3, or whether your site qualifies for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.4;

b. If you will be conducting inspections in accordance with the inspection schedule in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3, or Part 4.4.1b, the location of the rain gauge or the address of the weather station you will be using to obtain rainfall data;

c. If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.4.1b, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally defined arid period for your area or the valid period of drought;

d. If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.4.3, the beginning and ending dates of frozen conditions on your site; and

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

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

7.2.8 Staff Training. Include documentation that the required personnel were, or will be, trained in accordance with Part 6.

7.2.9 Compliance with Other Requirements.

a. **Threatened and Endangered Species Protection.** Include documentation required in Appendix D supporting your eligibility with regard to the protection of threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat.

b. **Historic Properties.** Include documentation required in Appendix E supporting your eligibility with regard to the protection of historic properties.

c. **Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (UIC) Requirements for Certain Subsurface Stormwater Controls.** If you are using any of the following stormwater controls at your site, document any contact you have had with the applicable state agency[59] or EPA Regional Office responsible for implementing the requirements for underground injection wells in the Safe Drinking Water Act and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 144 -147. Such controls would generally be considered Class V UIC wells:

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

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

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

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

7.2.11 Post-Authorization Additions to the SWPPP. Once you are authorized for coverage under this permit, you must include the following documents as part of your SWPPP:

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

b. A copy of the acknowledgment letter you receive from NeT assigning your NPDES ID (*i.e., permit tracking number*);

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

7.3 ON-SITE AVAILABILITY OF YOUR SWPPP

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

[59] For state UIC program contacts, refer to the following EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/uic.

EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) will be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.[60]

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

7.4 SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

7.4.1 You must modify your SWPPP, including the site map(s), within seven (7) days of any of the following conditions:

a. Whenever new operators become active in construction activities on your site, or you make changes to your construction plans, stormwater controls, or other activities at your site that are no longer accurately reflected in your SWPPP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions triggered under Part 5. You do not need to modify your SWPPP if the estimated dates in Part 7.2.3f change during the course of construction;

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

c. If inspections or investigations by EPA or its authorized representatives determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit;

d. Where EPA determines it is necessary to install and/or implement additional controls at your site in order to meet the requirements of this permit, the following must be included in your SWPPP:

   i. A copy of any correspondence describing such measures and requirements; and

   ii. A description of the controls that will be used to meet such requirements.

e. To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls implemented at the site; and

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

7.4.2 You must maintain records showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications. The records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Part 7.2.10 above) and a brief summary of all changes.

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

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

[60] Information covered by a claim of confidentiality will be disclosed by EPA only to the extent of, and by means of, the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 2, Subpart B. In general, submitted information protected by a business confidentiality claim may be disclosed to other employees, officers, or authorized representatives of the United States concerned with implementing the CWA. The authorized representatives, including employees of other executive branch agencies, may review CBI during the course of reviewing draft regulations.

8 HOW TO TERMINATE COVERAGE

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

8.1 MINIMUM INFORMATION REQUIRED IN NOT

8.1.1 NPDES ID (*i.e., permit tracking number)* provided by EPA when you received coverage under this permit;

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

8.1.3 Operator contact information;

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

8.1.5 **NOT certification.**

8.2 CONDITIONS FOR TERMINATING CGP COVERAGE

You must terminate CGP coverage only if one or more of the following conditions has occurred:

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

a. For any areas that (1) were disturbed during construction, (2) are not covered over by permanent structures, and (3) over which you had control during the construction activities, you have met the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization in Part 2.2.14b;

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR NOT

You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically prepare and submit your NOT for the 2017 CGP.

To access NeT, go to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities#ereporting.

Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted as specified in Part 1.4.1. If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper NOT, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix K.

8.4 DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING THE NOT

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

8.5 EFFECTIVE DATE OF TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the calendar day that a complete NOT is submitted to EPA.

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

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

9.1 EPA REGION 1

9.1.1 NHR100000 State of New Hampshire

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

b. You must determine that any excavation dewatering discharges are not contaminated before they will be authorized as an allowable non-stormwater discharge under this permit (see Part 1.2.2). The water is considered uncontaminated if there is no groundwater contamination within 1,000 feet of the groundwater dewatering location. Information on groundwater contamination can be generated over the Internet via the NHDES web site http://des.nh.gov/ by using the One Stop Data Mapper at http://des.nh.gov/onestop/gis.htm. If it is determined that the groundwater to be dewatered is near a remediation or other waste site you must

apply for the Remediation General Permit (see https://www3.epa.gov/region1/npdes/rgp.html.)

c. You must treat any uncontaminated excavation dewatering discharges as necessary to remove suspended solids and turbidity. The discharges must be sampled at least once per week during weeks when discharges occur. Samples must be analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS) or turbidity and must meet monthly average and daily maximum limits of 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 100 mg/L, respectively for TSS or 33 mg/l and 67 mg/l, respectively for turbidity. TSS (a.k.a. Residue, Nonfilterable) or turbidity sampling and analysis must be performed in accordance with Tables IB and II in 40 CFR 136.3 (http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=0243e3c4283cbd7d8257eb6afc7ce9a2&mc=true&node=se40.25.136_13&rgn=div8). Records of any sampling and analysis must be maintained and kept with the SWPPP for at least three years after final site stabilization.

d. Construction site owners and operators must consider opportunities for post-construction groundwater recharge using infiltration best management practices (BMPs) during site design and preparation of the SWPPP. If your construction site is in a town that is required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) you may be required to use such practices. The SWPPP must include a description of any on-site infiltration that will be installed as a post-construction stormwater management measure or reasons for not employing such measures such as 1) The facility is located in a wellhead protection area as defined in RSA 485- C:2; or 2) The facility is located in an area where groundwater has been reclassified to GAA, GAI or GA2 pursuant to RSA 485-C and Env-DW 901; or 3) Any areas that would be exempt from the groundwater recharge requirements contained in Env-Wq 1507.04(e), including all land uses or activities considered to be a "High-load Area" (see Env-Wq 1502.26). For design considerations for infiltration measures see Volume II of the NH Stormwater Manual.

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

f. To ensure compliance with RSA 485-C, RSA 485-A, RSA 485-A:13, I(a), Env-Wq 1700 and Env-Wq 302, the following information may be requested by NHDES. This information must be kept on site unless you receive a written request from NHDES that it be sent to the address shown in Part 9.1.4 (g).

   i. A site map required in Part 7.2.4, showing the type and location of all post-construction infiltration BMPs utilized at the facility or the reason(s) why none were installed;

   ii. A list of all non-stormwater discharges that occur at the facility, including their source locations and the control measures being used (see Part 1.2.2).

iii. Records of sampling and analysis of TSS required for construction dewatering discharges (see Part 9.1.4 (c)).

g. All required or requested documents must be sent to:

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

9.2 EPA REGION 3

9.2.1 DCR100000 District of Columbia

a. The permittee must comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, as amended, (D.C. Official Code §8-103.01 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations in Title 21, Chapters 11 and 19 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations. Nothing in this permit will be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permitee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to District of Columbia laws and regulations.

b. The permittee must comply with the District of Columbia Stormwater Management, and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in Chapter 5 of Title 21 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

c. The permittee must comply with the District of Columbia Flood Management control in Chapter 31 of Title 20 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

d. The Department may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to the Department with 14 days of such request. The Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with District's law requirements including water quality.

9.2.2 DER10F000 Areas in the State of Delaware subject to construction by a Federal Operator

a. Federal agencies engaging in construction activities must submit, to DNREC, a sediment and stormwater management (S&S) plan and obtain approval from DNREC in accordance with 7 Del. C. §4010, 7 DE Admin. Code 5101, and 7 DE Admin. Code 7201.

b. Federal agencies engaging in construction activities must provide for construction review by a certified construction reviewer in accordance with 7 Del. C. §§4010 & 4013 and 7 DE Admin. Code 5101, subsection 6.1.6.

c. Federal agencies engaging in construction activities must certify that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have attended the blue card training prior to initiation of any land disturbing activity – *see* 7 Del. C. §§ 4002 & 4014 and 7 DE Admin. Code 5101.

9.3 EPA REGION 5

9.3.1 MNR10I000 Indian country within the State of Minnesota

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

a. A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the Office of Water Protection at least fifteen (15) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA. The SWPPP can be submitted electronically to richardgitar@FDLREZ.com or by hardcopy sent to:

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

   CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the FDL Office of Water Protection in the identification of all proposed receiving.

b. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection at the same time they are submitted to EPA.

c. The turbidity limit shall NOT exceed 10% of natural background within the receiving water(s) as determined by Office of Water Protection staff.

d. Turbidity sampling must take place within 24 hours of a ½-inch or greater rainfall event. The results of the sampling must be reported to the Office of Water Protection within 7 days of the sample collection. All sample reporting must include the date and time, location (GPS: UTM/Zone 15), and NTU. CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the Office of Water Protection in determining the most appropriate location(s) for sampling.

e. Receiving waters with open water must be sampled for turbidity prior to any authorized discharge as determined by Office of Water Protection staff. This requirement only applies to receiving waters in which no ambient turbidity data exists.

f. This Certification does not pertain to any new discharge to Outstanding Reservation Resource Waters (ORRW) as described in §105 b.3. of the Fond du Lac Water Quality Standards (Ordinance #12/98, as amended). Although additional waters may be designated in the future, currently Perch Lake, Rice Portage Lake, Miller Lake, Deadfish Lake, and Jaskari Lake are designated as ORRWs. New dischargers wishing to discharge to an ORRW must obtain an individual permit from EPA for stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities.

g. All work shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Ordinance 12/98, as amended. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Fond du Lac Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Fond du Lac Reservation. These uses include wildlife, aquatic life, warm water fisheries, cold water fisheries, subsistence fishing (netting), primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, cultural, wild rice areas, aesthetic waters, agriculture, navigation, and commercial.

h. Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering waters of the Fond du Lac Reservation. All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency management

agency (National Response Center AND the State Duty Officer), and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the Fond du Lac Reservation, including groundwater. The Fond du Lac Office of Water Protection must also be notified immediately of any spill regardless of size.

i. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for such listing.

9.3.1.2 Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation:

a. The CGP authorization is for construction activities that may occur within the exterior boundaries of the Grand Portage Reservation in accordance to the Grand Portage Land Use Ordinance. The CGP regulates stormwater discharges associated with construction sites of one acre or more in size. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by this certification (the "Certification"). This Certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.

b. All construction stormwater discharges authorized by the CGP must comply with the Water Quality Standards and Water Resources Ordinance, as well as Applicable Federal Standards (as defined in the Water Resources Ordinance). As such, appropriate steps must be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering the Waters of the Reservation (as defined in the Water Resources Ordinance). All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency-management agency, and measures must be taken to prevent the pollution of the Waters of the Reservation, including groundwater.

c. The 2017 CGP requires inspections and monitoring reports of the construction site stormwater discharges by a qualified person. Monitoring and inspection reports must comply with the minimum requirements contained in the 2017 CGP. The monitoring plan must be prepared and incorporated into the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (the "SWPPP"). A copy of the SWPPP must be submitted to the Board at least 30 days in advance of sending the requisite Notice of Intent to EPA. The SWPPP should be sent to:

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

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

d. If requested by the Grand Portage Environmental Department, the permittee must provide additional information necessary for a case-by-case eligibility determination to assure compliance with the Water Quality Standards and any Applicable Federal Standards.

e. Discharges that the Board has determined to be or that may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards or Applicable Federal Standards are not authorized by this Certification.

f. The Board retains full authority provided by the Water Resources Ordinance to ensure compliance with and to enforce the provisions of the Water Resource Ordinance and Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and these Certification conditions.

g. Appeals related to Board actions taken in accordance with any of the preceding conditions may be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court.

9.3.2 WIR10I000 Indian country within the State of Wisconsin, except the Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) Community

9.3.2.1 Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians: The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians Reservation:

a. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by this Certification. This Certification does not authorize impacts to cultural properties, or historical sites, or properties that may be eligible for listing as such.[61, 62]

b. Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under the CGP for all new discharges to an Outstanding Tribal Resource Water (or Tier 3 water).[63] Outstanding Tribal Resource Waters, or Tier 3 waters, include the following: Kakagon Slough and the lower wetland reaches of its tributaries that support wild rice, Kakagon River, Bad River Slough, Honest John Lake, Bog Lake, a portion of Bad River, from where it enters the Reservation through the confluence with the White River, and Potato River.[64]

c. Projects utilizing cationic treatment chemicals[65] within the Bad River Reservation boundaries are not eligible for coverage under the CGP.[66]

d. All projects which are eligible for coverage under the CGP and are located within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation shall be implemented in such a manner that is consistent with the Tribe's Water Quality Standards (WQS).[67]

e. An operator proposing to discharge to an Outstanding Resource Water (or Tier 2.5 water) under the CGP must comply with the antidegradation provisions of the Tribe's WQS. Outstanding Resource Waters, or Tier 2.5 waters, include the following: a portion of Bad River, from downstream the confluence with the White River to Lake Superior, White River, Marengo River, Graveyard Creek, Bear Trap Creek, Wood Creek, Brunsweiler River, Tyler Forks, Bell Creek, and Vaughn Creek.[68] The antidegradation

[61] Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians Water Quality Standards adopted by Resolution No. 7-6-11-441 (hereafter, Tribe's WQS).

[62] 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(l)(2).

[63] Tribe's WQS: See provisions E.3.ii. and E.4.iv.

[64] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.2.iii.

[65] See definition of cationic treatment chemicals in Appendix A of the CGP.

[66] Tribe's WQS: See provisions E.6.ii.a. and E.6.ii.c.

[67] See footnote 61.

[68] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.2.ii.

demonstration materials described in provision E.4.iii. must be submitted to the following address:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

f. An operator proposing to discharge to an Exceptional Resource Water (or Tier 2 water) under the CGP must comply with the antidegradation provisions of the Tribe's WQS. Exceptional Resource Waters, or Tier 2 waters, include the following: any surface water within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation that is not specifically classified as an Outstanding Resource Water (Tier 2.5 water) or an Outstanding Tribal Resource Water (Tier 3 water).[69] The antidegradation demonstration materials described in provision E.4.ii. must be submitted to the following address:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

g. A discharge to a surface water within the Bad River Reservation boundaries shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the turbidity criterion included in the Tribe's WQS, which states: Turbidity shall not exceed 5 NTU over natural background turbidity when the background turbidity is 50 NTU or less, or turbidity shall not increase more than 10% when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTU.[70]

h. All projects which are eligible for coverage under the CGP within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation must comply with the Bad River Reservation Wetland and Watercourse Protection Ordinance, or Chapter 323 of the Bad River Tribal Ordinances, including the erosion and sedimentation control, natural buffer, and stabilization requirements. Questions regarding Chapter 323 and requests for permit applications can be directed to the Wetlands Specialist in the Tribe's Natural Resources Department at (715) 682-7123 or wetlands@badriver-nsn.gov.

i. An operator of a project, which is eligible for coverage under the CGP, that would result in an allowable discharge under the CGP occurring within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation must notify the Tribe prior to the commencing earth-disturbing activities.[71, 72] The operator must submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the following addresses at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. EPA:

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

[69] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.2.i.

[70] Tribe's WQS: See provision E.7.iii.

[71] See footnote 61.

[72] See footnote 62.

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

The operator must also submit a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the above addresses at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. EPA.

j. The THPO must be provided 30 days to comment on the project.[73]

k. The operator must obtain THPO concurrence in writing. This written concurrence will outline measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate effects to historic properties. For more information regarding the specifics of the cultural resources process, see 36 CFR Part 800. A best practice for an operator is to consult with the THPO during the planning stages of an undertaking.[74]

l. An operator of a project, which is eligible for coverage under the CGP, that would result in an allowable discharge under the CGP occurring within the exterior boundaries of the Bad River Reservation must submit a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the following address at the same time as submitting the NOI: [75]

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
Attn: Water Resources Specialist
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

m. Any corrective action reports that are required under the CGP must be submitted to the following address within one (1) working day of the report completion: [76]

Bad River Tribe's Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, WI 54861

n. An operator shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by the U.S. EPA necessary to comply with the Tribe's antidegradation policies if the discharge point is located upstream of waters designated by the Tribe.[77]

9.3.2.2 Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians: The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Lac du Flambeau Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians Reservation:

a. A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to the following office, for the Traival environmental review process, at least thirty (30) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA:

Lac du Flambeau
Tribal Land Management

[73] 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(c)(4).

[74] 36 C.F.R. § 800.3(b).

[75] See footnote 61.

[76] See footnote 61.

[77] See footnote 61.

P.O. Box 279
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538

CGP applicants are encouraged to work with the LdF Water Resources Program in the identification of all proposed receiving waters.

b. Copies of the NOI and the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the LdF Water Resources Program at the same time they are submitted to EPA.

c. All work shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in the Water Quality Standards of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge that cause a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of water of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation for any of the uses designated in the Water Quality Standards of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

d. Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering waters of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency management agency, and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the Lac du Flambeau reservation, including groundwater.

e. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sties, or properties that may be eligible for such listing.

f. Due to the significant ecological and cultural importance of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, any operator requesting a permit for a point source discharge of pollutants (i.e., discharge) associated with the Stormwater Discharge will need a stormwater pollution prevention plan in place that does not violate Lac du Flambeau Water Quality Standards to protect Reservation Waters.

9.4 EPA REGION 6

9.4.1 NMR100000 State of New Mexico, except Indian country

a. If construction dewatering activities are anticipated at a site, permittees must complete the following steps:

   i. Investigative information must be documented in the facility SWPPP.

   ii. Refer to the GWQB Mapper at https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/GWQB/ AND the PSTB Mapper (Go Mapper) at https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/GoNM/ and check if the following sources are located within the noted distance from your anticipated construct site groundwater dewatering activity:

Project Location Relative to a Source of Potential Groundwater Contamination	***Constituents likely to be required for testing***
Within 0.5 mile of an open Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) site	*BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene) plus additional parameters depending on site conditions.**

Project Location Relative to a Source of Potential Groundwater Contamination	***Constituents likely to be required for testing***
Within 0.5 mile of an open Voluntary Remediation site	*All parameters listed in Appendix A (or an alternate list approved by the NMED SWQB)***
Within 0.5 mile of an open RCRA Corrective Action Site	
Within 0.5 mile of an open Abatement Site	
Within 0.5 mile of an open Brownfield Site	
Within 1.0 mile or *more of a Superfund site or National Priorities List (NPL) site with associated groundwater contamination.*	

**For further assistance determining whether dewatering may encounter impacted groundwater, the permittee may contact the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau at: 505-827-2965.*

***EPA approved-sufficiently sensitive methods must be used - approved methods are listed in 40 CFR Part 136.3.*

iii. If dewatering activities are anticipated, information on flow and potential to encounter impacted groundwater must be provided directly to NMED at the following address:

Program Manager, Point Source Regulation Section
NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau
PO Box 5469, Santa Fe, NM 87502

Information may also be emailed - the contact information for the program manager is located on the website at: www.env.nm.gov/swqb/PSR.

iv. Permittee must test the quality of the water being considered for discharge. Permittees must contact the Point Source Regulation Section Program Manager for information on constituents that must be monitored.

v. Permittee must send test result data to EPA Region 6 and the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau. If the test data exceed standards, it cannot be discharged from the construction site into surface waters under this permit. Discharge to surface waters must be conducted under a separate NPDES individual permit to ensure proper treatment and disposal.

vi. If disposal will be to the ground surface or in an unlined pond, the permittee must submit an NOI/ to the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau.

b. Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under this permit for all new and existing storm water discharges to outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs) (also referred to as "Tier 3" waters.)

i. Although state WQS provide for temporary and short-term degradation of water quality in an ONRW under very limited circumstances if approved by the Water Quality Control Commission as specified at 20.6.4.8.A NMAC, the approval process required for these activities does not lend itself for use for projects covered under this general permit. This condition is necessary to ensure that no degradation is allowed in ONRWs by requiring proposed storm water discharges to be reviewed under the individual permit process. Tier 3 waters are defined in Appendix F of the proposed permit.

c. Operators who intend to obtain authorization under this permit for new and existing storm water discharges from construction sites must satisfy the following condition: The SWPPP must include site-specific interim and permanent stabilization, managerial, and structural solids, erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) and/or other controls that are designed to prevent to the maximum extent practicable an increase in the sediment yield and flow velocity from pre-construction, pre-development conditions to assure that applicable standards in 20.6.4.NMAC, including the antidegradation policy, or TMDL waste load allocations (WLAs) are met. This requirement applies to discharges both during construction and after construction operations have been completed. The SWPPP must identify and document the rationale for selecting these BMPs and/or other controls. The SWPPP must also describe design specifications, construction specifications, maintenance schedules (including a long term maintenance plan), criteria for inspections, and expected performance and longevity of these BMPs. For sites greater than 5 acres in size, BMP selection must be made based on the use of appropriate soil loss prediction models (i.e. SEDCAD, RUSLE, SEDIMOT, MULTISED, etc.) OR equivalent generally accepted (by professional erosion control specialists) soil loss prediction tools.

   i. For all sites, the operator(s) must demonstrate, and include documentation in the SWPPP, that implementation of the site-specific practices will assure that the applicable standards or TMDL WLAs are met, and will result in sediment yields and flow velocities that, to the maximum extent practicable, will not be greater than the sediment yield levels and flow velocities from preconstruction, pre-development conditions.

   ii. All SWPPPs must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices by qualified (e.g. CPESC certified, engineers with appropriate training) erosion control specialists familiar with the use of soil loss prediction models and design of erosion and sediment control systems based on these models (or equivalent soil loss prediction tools). Qualifications of the preparer (e.g., professional certifications, description of appropriate training) must be documented in the SWPPP. The operator(s) must design, implement, and maintain BMPs in the manner specified in the SWPPP.

d. State regulations at 20.6.2.1203 NMAC state: *With respect to any discharge from any facility of oil or other water contaminant, in such quantity as may with reasonable probability injure or be detrimental to human health, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the public welfare or the use of property, the following notifications and corrective actions are required*:

   i. As soon as possible after learning of such a discharge, but in no event more than twenty-four (24) hours thereafter, any person in charge of the facility shall orally notify the Chief of the Ground Water Quality Bureau of the department, or his counterpart in any constituent agency delegated responsibility for enforcement of these rules as ta any facility subject to such delegation.

   Permittees can call 505-827-9329 for emergencies at any time and 505-476-6000 for non-emergencies during business hours from 5am-5pm, Monday through Friday.

e. NMED does not allow permittees to use the Equivalent Analysis Waiver.

9.4.2 NMR10I000 Indian country within the State of New Mexico, except Navajo Reservation Lands that are covered under Arizona permit AZR10000I and Ute Mountain Reservation Lands that are covered under Colorado permit COR10000I.

9.4.2.1 Pueblo of Isleta. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Isleta Reservation:

a. CGP at 1.3 Prohibited discharges: Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that EPA or the Pueblo of Isleta, prior to authorization under this perm it, determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or may reasonably be expected to contribute to a violation or excursion of any applicable water quality standard, including the antidegradation policy, or the impairment of a designated use of receiving waters are not authorized by this permit.

b. CGP at 1.4.1 How to Submit Your NOI: The operator shall provide a copy of the Notice of Intent ("NOI") to the Pueblo of Isleta at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, for projects occurring within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo of Isleta. The operator shall also notify the Pueblo of Isleta when it has submitted the Notice of Termination ("NOT"). The NOI and NOT shall be sent to the Pueblo of Isleta at the following address:

Water Quality Control Officer
Pueblo of Isleta
Environment Division
PO Box 1270
Isleta, NM 87022
(505) 869-7565
E-mail: POI36871@isletapueblo.com

Overnight/Express Mail Delivery
Pueblo of Isleta
Environment Division
6 Sagebrush St.
Albuquerque, NM 87105

c. CGP at 1.5 Requirement to post a notice of your permit coverage: Amend to read: "You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the construction site. The notice must be located so that it is visible from the public road or tribal road that is nearest to the active part of the construction site…"

d. CGP at 7.2.6 Description of stormwater controls: The SWPPP will be considered to be incomplete if the operator has not coordinated requirements under this Part with the Pueblo of Isleta Public Services Department.

e. CGP I.12.6.1 at pg.I-6 of 8. The Pueblo of Isleta requests notification within 10 hours (rather than 24 hrs.) if health or the environment become endangered.

f. CGP at I.12.2 Anticipated noncompliance: Amend to read: "You must give advance notice to EPA and the Pueblo of Isleta at the address indicated in 1.4.1(a) of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may results in noncompliance with permit requirements."

g. CGP at I.12.6.1: Any noncompliance for projects within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo of Isleta which may endanger health or the environment shall be reported directly to the EPA Regional Office [(see contacts at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional) I and to the Pueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer. Any information must be provided orally with n 12 hours of the time you become aware of the circumstances. Other requirements of

this Part for a written submission apply. Electronic communication (E-mail) shall be provided as soon as practical. Verbal notice shall be provided to:

Water Quality Control Officer
Pueblo of Isleta
E-mail: POI36871@isletapueblo.com
(505) 869-7565
(505) 263-5425 cellular
(505) 869-3030 Police Dispatch

h. CGP at 2.2 Erosion and sediment control requirements: Erosion and sediment controls shall be designed to retain sediment on-site.

i. CGP at 2.2 Under Sediment control requirements, Standard Permit Condition Duty to Mitigate Volumes of sediment at or over (five) 5 cubic yards must be removed and placed for disposal within a tribally approved sediment Disposal Site, located on Pueblo of Isleta lands. CGP 2.2 at pg. 8.

j. Under Minimize erosion, a permittee must secure permission from the Pueblo or affected Pueblo of Isleta land assignment owner if a dissipation device needs to be placed up- or down- elevation of a given construction site. CGP 2.2.11 at pg. 11.

k. CGP at 2.3.6 Emergency spill notification requirements: You must notify the Pueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer and National Response Center (NRC) [at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302] as soon as you have knowledge of the release. Verbal and electronic notice shall be provided as specified in I.12.6.1

l. CGP at C.3 Equivalent analysis waiver: Parties wishing to apply for an Equivalent Analysis Waiver (see Appendix D, Section C) must provide a copy of the waiver analysis to the Pueblo of Isleta Water Quality Control Officer at the address indicated in 1.4.1 (a).

9.4.2.2 Pueblo of Sandia. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Sandia Reservation:

a. Only those activities specifically authorized by the CGP are authorized by the Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality certification. The Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality Certification does not authorize impact to cultural properties, historical sites or properties that may be eligible as such.

b. Copies of all Notices of Intent (NOI) submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia at the following address. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete NOI has been submitted to the Pueblo of Sandia, either by mail or electronically.

Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:
Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department
Attention: Scott Bulgrin, Water Quality Manager
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Electronically:
sbulgrin@sandiapueblo.nsn.us

c. Any correspondences between the applicant and EPA related to analytical data, written reports, corrective action, enforcement, monitoring, or an adverse incident written reports should likewise be routed to the Pueblo of Sandia at the above address.

d. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department either electronically or hard copy upon request for review. The SWPPP must be made available at least fourteen (14) days before construction begins. The fourteen (14) day period will give Pueblo staff time to become familiar with the project site, prepare for construction site inspections, and determine compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards. Failure to provide a SWPPP to the Pueblo of Sandia may result in the delay or denial of the construction project.

e. If requested by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department, the permittee must provide additional information necessary for a case-by-case eligibility determination to assure compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards and/or applicable Federal Standards not authorized by this certification.

f. An "Authorization to Proceed Letter" with site specific mitigation requirements may be sent out to the permittee when a review of the NOI and SWPPP, on a case- by-case basis is completed by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department. This approval will allow the application to proceed if all mitigation requirements are met.

g. The Pueblo of Sandia will not allow Small construction Waivers (Appendix C) or the Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (Appendix C.1) to be granted for any small construction activities.

h. Before submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) to the EPA, permittees must clearly demonstrate to the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department through a site visit or documentation that requirements for site stabilization have been met and any temporary erosion control structures have been removed. A short letter stating the NOT is acceptable and all requirements have been met will be sent to the permittee to add to the permittee's NOT submission to EPA.

i. Copies of all NOT submitted to the EPA must also be sent concurrently to the Pueblo of Sandia through the mail or electronically.

Regular U.S. Delivery Mail:
Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department
Attention: Scott Bulgrin, Water Quality Manager 481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Electronically:
sbulgrin@sandiapueblo.nsn.us

j. The Pueblo of Sandia may require the permittee to perform water quality monitoring for pH, turbidity, and total suspended solids (TSS) during the permit term if the discharge is to a surface water leading to the Rio Grande for the protection of public health and the environment.

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

a. The operator shall provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Santa Ana (the Pueblo), at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for projects with discharges onto the lands of the Pueblo as defined in the Pueblo of Santa Ana Water Quality Standards.

b. The operator shall provide a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), at the same time that an NOI is submitted to the EPA, to the Pueblo for projects with discharges onto the lands of the Pueblo as defined in the Pueblo of Santa Ana Water Quality Standards.

c. The operator shall provide a copy of the SWPPP, copies of inspections reports, and copies of corrective action reports to the Pueblo at the address below for review, upon request.

d. The NOI, SWPPP and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be sent to the Pueblo at the following address:

Pueblo of Santa Ana Department of Natural Resources,
Attention: Water Quality Program Specialist
2 Dove Road
Santa Ana Pueblo, NM, 87004

e. Discharges are not authorized by this permit unless an accurate and complete NOI and SWPPP have been submitted to the Pueblo. Failure to provide an accurate and complete NOI and SWPPP may result in a denial of the discharge permit or groundbreaking or construction delay.

f. The operator will not proceed with site work until authorized by the Pueblo. The Pueblo requires review of the complete and final SWPPP by the Pueblo before authorization to proceed. The Pueblo will provide an "authorization to proceed" notice after review and approval of the SWPPP.

g. Before submitting a NOT, permittees must certify to the Pueblo's Department of Natural Resources in writing that requirements for site stabilization have been met, and any temporary erosion control structures have been removed. Documentation of the Pueblo's review that such requirements have been reviewed and met will be provided for the permittee to add to the permittee's NOT submission to EPA. Copies of all NOT submitted to the EPA must also be sent to the Pueblo at the address provided above.

9.4.2.4 Pueblo of Santa Clara. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Santa Clara Reservation:

a. The operator must provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Santa Clara Pueblo Governor's Office at the same time it is provided to the US Environmental Protection Agency.

b. A copy of the Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be made available to the Pueblo of Santa Clara staff upon request.

9.4.2.5 Pueblo of Tesuque. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Tesuque Reservation:

a. The operator shall provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Pueblo of Tesuque Governor’s Office and Environment Department at same time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency, for projects occurring within the exterior boundaries of our tribal lands. The operator shall also notify the Pueblo of Tesuque Governor's Office and Environment Department when it submitted the Notice of Termination. The NOI and NOT shall be sent to the Pueblo of Tesuque Governor's Office and Environment Department at the following address:

Pueblo of Tesuque
Office of the Governor
Route 42 Box 360-T
Santa Fe, NM 87506 or
email: governor@pueblooftesuque.org

b. The operator shall also provide a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, copies of inspections reports, and copies of corrective action reports to staff in the Pueblo of Tesuque Environment Department.

9.4.2.6 Taos Pueblo. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Taos Pueblo Reservation:

a. The operator shall provide a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Taos Pueblo Governor's Office, War Chief's Office and Environmental Office, at the same time it is submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, for projects occurring within the exterior boundaries of Taos Pueblo. The operator shall also notify Taos Pueblo when it has submitted the Notice of Termination (NOT). The NOI and NOT shall be sent to the Taos Pueblo at the following addresses:

i. Taos Pueblo Governor's Office
P.O. Box 1846
Taos NM 87571

ii. Taos Pueblo War Chief's Office
P.O. Box 2596
Taos NM 87571

iii. Environmental Office
Attn: Program Manger
P.O. Box 1846
Taos NM 87571

b. Taos Pueblo requests that in the event Indian artifacts or human remains are inadvertently discovered on projects occurring near or on Taos Pueblo lands that consultation with the tribal Governor's Office occur at the earliest possible time.

c. The operator shall provide a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, copies of inspections reports, and copies of corrective action reports to staff in the Taos Pueblo Environmental Office for review and copy, upon request.

9.4.2.7 Ohkay Owingeh. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Ohkay Owingeh Reservation:

a. Prior to commencement of any construction activity on Ohkay Owingeh Lands requiring permit coverage under EPA's Construction General Permit, the operator(s) shall submit to Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs, a copy of the electronic "Notice of Intent," submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency, immediately following EPA's electronic notification that the NOI has been received. A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan(s) must be made available to the Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs upon the tribe's request either electronically or hard copy. Operator(s) shall also submit to Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environmental Affairs a copy of the electronic Notice of Termination (NOT) submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency. Documents shall be submitted to Ohkay Owingeh at the following address:

Ohkay Owingeh Office of Environment Affairs
Attention: Environmental Programs Manager
P.O. Box 717
Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico 87566
Office # 505.852.4212
Fax # 505.852.1432
Electronic mail: naomi.archuleta@ohkay.org

b. Ohkay Owingeh will not allow the Rainfall Erosivity Waivers (see Appendix C) to be granted for any small construction activities.

c. All vegetation used to prevent soil loss, seeding or planting of the disturbed area(s) to meet the vegetative stabilization requirements must utilize native seeds/vegetation commonly known to the area. All temporary erosion control structures, such as silt fences must be removed as soon as stabilization requirements are met.

9.4.3 OKR10I000 Indian country within the State of Oklahoma

9.4.3.1 Pawnee Nation. The following conditions apply only to discharges within Pawnee Indian country:

a. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be provided to the Pawnee Nation at the same time it is submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency to the following address:

Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058
Or email to mmatlock@pawneenation.org

b. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be available to Departmental inspectors upon request.

c. The Department must be notified at 918.762.3655 immediately upon discovery of any noncompliance with any provision of the permit conditions.

9.4.4 OKR10F000 Discharges in the State of Oklahoma that are not under the authority of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, including activities associated with oil and gas exploration, drilling, operations, and pipelines (includes SIC Groups 13 and 46, and SIC codes 492 and 5171), and point source discharges associated with agricultural production, services, and silviculture (includes SIC Groups 01, 02, 07, 08, 09).

a. For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated “ORW” in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards, this permit may only be used to authorize discharges from temporary construction activities. Certification is denied for any on-going activities such as sand and gravel mining or any other mineral mining.

b. For activities located within the watershed of any Oklahoma Scenic River, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork, Little Lee Creek, and Lee Creek or any water or watershed designated “ORW” in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards, certification is denied for any discharges originating from support activities, including concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, or borrow areas.

c. In order to company with Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards, these conditions and restrictions also apply to any construction projects located wholly or partially on Indian Country lands within the State of Oklahoma.

9.5 EPA REGION 8

9.5.1 MTR10I000 Indian country within the State of Montana

9.5.1.1 The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation Reservation:

a. Permittees must submit the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes at least 30 days before construction starts.

b. Before submitting the Notice of Termination (NOT), permittees must clearly demonstrate to an appointed Tribal staff person during an onsite inspection that requirements for site stabilization have been met.

c. The permittee must send a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the NOT to CSKT.

d. Permittees may submit their SWPPPs, NOIs and NOTs electronically to: clintf@cskt.org.

e. Written SWPPPs, NOIs and NOTs may be mailed to:

Clint Folden, Water Quality Regulatory Specialist
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855

9.6 EPA REGION 9

9.6.1 CAR10I000 Indian country within the State of California

9.6.1.1 Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Reservation:

a. At the time the applicant submits its Notice of Intent (NOI) to the EPA, the applicant must concurrently submit written notification of the NOI and a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians at the address below:

Tribal Environmental Coordinator
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

b. The applicant must also concurrently submit to the Tribal Environmental Coordinator written notification of any other forms or information submitted to the EPA, including waivers, reporting, and Notice of Termination (NOT).

c. Permitted entities under the CGP must keep the Tribal EPA informed of authorized discharges under the CGP by submitting written information about the type, quantity, frequency and location, intended purpose, and potential human health and/or environmental effects of their activities. These requirements are pursuant to Section 4 of the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians Water Pollution Control Ordinance (022405A). This information may be submitted to Tribal EPA in the form of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs), monitoring reports, or other reports as required

under the CGP. Spills, leaks, or unpermitted discharges must be reported in writing to Tribal EPA within 24 hours of the incident.

9.6.2 GUR100000 Island of Guam. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Island of Guam:

a. Any earth-moving operations which require a permit must be obtained from the Department of Public Works (DPW) with clearance approval from various Government of Guam Agencies including Guam EPA prior to the start of any earth-moving activity.

b. In the event that the construction sites are within the Guam Sole Source Aquifer, the construction site owner and operator must consider opportunities to facilitate groundwater recharge for construction and post-construction implementing infiltration Best Management Practices. Stormwater disposal systems shall be designed and operated within the boundaries of the project. Stormwater systems shall not be permitted within any Wellhead Protection Zone unless the discharge meets the Guam Water Quality Standards within the zone. Waters discharged within the identified category G-2 recharge zone shall receive treatment to the degree required to protect the drinking water quality prior to it entering the category G-1 resource zone.

c. All conditions and requirements set forth in the 22 Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations (GARR), Division II, Water Control, Chapter 10, Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations (GSESCR) that are more protective than the CGP regarding construction activities must be complied with.

d. All standards and requirements set forth in the 22 GARR, Division II, Water Control, Chapter 5, *Guam Water Quality Standards (GWQS) 2001 Revisions*, must be complied with to include reporting GWQS exceedance to Guam EPA.

e. All operators/owners of any property development or earth moving activities shall comply with the erosion control pre-construction and post-construction BMP design performance standards and criteria set forth in the 2006 CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual.

f. All conditions and requirements regarding dewatering activities set forth in 22 Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations Chapter 7, Water Resources Development and Operating Regulations must be complied with to include securing permits with Guam EPA prior to the start of any dewatering activities.

g. If a project to be developed is covered under the Federal Stormwater Regulations (40 CFR Parts 122 & 123), a Notice of Intent (NOI) to discharge stormwater to the surface and marine waters of Guam must be submitted to the U.S. EPA and a copy furnished to Guam EPA, pursuant to Section 10, 104(B)(5)(d) 22GAR, Division II, Chapter 10.

h. Guam EPA shall apply the Buffer Requirements listed in Appendix G of the CGP NPDES Permit for construction activities as it pertains to Waters of the U.S. in Guam. Guam EPA shall also apply the same buffer requirements for sinkholes in Guam.

i. When Guam EPA, through its permit review process, identifies that the proposed construction activity is close proximity to marine waters, contractors and owners will be informed that any activity that may impair water quality are required to stop

during peak coral spawning periods as per the Guam Coral Spawning Construction Moratoriums.

j. The Proposed Construction General Permit must set appropriate measures and conditions to protect Guam's Threatened and Endangered Species and Outstanding Resource Waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance as determined by the Guam EPA Administrator as per *Guam Water Quality Standards 2001 Revisions,* §5102, Categories of Waters, D. Outstanding Resource Waters.

k. When Guam EPA through its permit review process identifies that proposed construction activity is in close proximity to any Section 303d impaired waters, which includes marine waters and surface waters, shall ensure that construction activity does not increase the impaired water's ambient parameters.

l. When Rainfall Erosivity and TMDL Waivers reflected in the CGP, Appendix C, are submitted to the U.S. EPA, Guam EPA will review waivers on a project by project basis.

m. Prior to submission of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the U.S. EPA, permittees must clearly demonstration to Guam EPA that the project site has met all soil stabilization requirements and removal of any temporary erosion control as outlined in the GSESCR.

9.7 EPA REGION 10

9.7.1 IDR100000 State of Idaho, except Indian country

a. *Idaho's Antidegradation Policy*. The WQS contain an antidegradation policy providing three levels of protection to water bodies in Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.02.051).

1. Tier I Protection. The first level of protection applies to all water bodies subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction and ensures that existing uses of a water body and the level of water quality necessary to protect those existing uses will be maintained and protected (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01; 58.01.02.052.01). Additionally, a Tier 1 review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).

2. Tier II Protection. The second level of protection applies to those water bodies considered high quality and ensures that no lowering of water quality will be allowed unless deemed necessary to accommodate important economic or social development (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.052.08).

3. Tier III Protection. The third level of protection applies to water bodies that have been designated outstanding resource waters and requires that activities not cause a lowering of water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03; 58.01.02.052.09).

DEQ is employing a water body by water body approach to implementing Idaho's antidegradation policy. This approach means that any water body fully supporting its beneficial uses will be considered high quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.a). Any water body not fully supporting its beneficial uses will be provided Tier I protection for that use, unless specific circumstances warranting Tier II protection are met (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c). The most recent federally approved Integrated Report and supporting data are used to determine support status and the tier of protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).

b. *Pollutants of Concern.* The primary pollutants of concern associated with stormwater discharges from construction activities are sediment, typically measured as total suspended solids and turbidity. Other potential pollutants include the following:

phosphorus, nitrogen, pesticides, organics, metals, PCBs, petroleum products, construction chemicals, and solid wastes.

c. *Receiving Water Body Level of Protection.* The CGP provides coverage to construction activities throughout the entire State of Idaho. Because of the statewide applicability, all of the jurisdictional waters within Idaho could potentially receive discharges either directly or indirectly from activities covered under the CGP. DEQ applies a water body by water body approach to determine the level of antidegradation a water body will receive.

All waters in Idaho that receive discharges from activities authorized under the CGP will receive, at minimum Tier I antidegradation protection because Idaho's antidegradation policy applies to all waters of the state. Water bodies that fully support their aquatic life or recreational uses are considered to be *high quality waters* and will receive Tier II antidegradation protection.

Although Idaho does not currently have any Tier III designated outstanding resource waters (ORWs) designated, it is possible for a water body to be designated as an ORW during the life of the CGP. Because of this potential, the antidegradation review also assesses whether the permit complies with the outstanding resource water requirements of Idaho's antidegradation policy.

To determine the support status of the receiving water body, persons filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under this general permit must use the most recent EPA-approved Integrated Report, available on Idaho DEQ's website: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/surface-water/monitoring-assessment/integrated-report/.

High quality waters are identified in Categories 1 and 2 of the Integrated Report. If a water body is in either Category 1 or 2, it is a Tier II water body.

Unassessed waters are identified as Category 3 of DEQ's Integrated Report. These waters require a case-by-case determination to be made by DEQ based on available information at the time of the application for permit coverage. If a water body is unassessed, the applicant is directed to contact DEQ for assistance in filing the NOI.

Impaired waters are identified in Categories 4 and 5 of the Integrated Report. Category 4(a) contains impaired waters for which a TMDL has been approved by EPA. Category 4(b) contains impaired waters for which controls other than a TMDL have been approved by EPA. Category 5 contains waters which have been identified as "impaired," for which a TMDL is needed. These waters are Tier I waters, for the use which is impaired. With the exception, if the aquatic life uses are impaired for any of these three pollutants—dissolved oxygen, pH, or temperature—and the biological or aquatic habitat parameters show a health, balanced biological community, then the water body shall receive Tier II protection, in addition to Tier I protection, for aquatic life uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c.i.).

DEQ's webpage also has a link to the state's map-based Integrated Report which presents information from the Integrated Report in a searchable, map-based format: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/assistance-resources/maps-data/.

Water bodies can be in multiple categories for different causes. If assistance is needed in using these tools, or if additional information/clarification regarding the

support status of the receiving water body is desired, the operator is directed to make contact with the appropriate DEQ regional office of the State office in the table below:

Regional and State Office	Address	Phone Number	Email
Boise	1445 N. Orchard Rd., Boise 83706	208-373-0550	Kati.carberry@deq.idaho.gov
Coeur d'Alene	2110 Ironwood Parkway, Coeur D'Alene 83814	208-769-1422	June.bergquist@deq.idaho.gov
Idaho Falls	900 N. Skyline, Suite B., Idaho Falls 83402	208-528-2650	Troy.saffle@deq.idaho.gov
Lewiston	1118 "F" St., Lewiston 83501	208-799-4370	Mark.sellet@deq.idaho.gov
Pocatello	444 Hospital way, #300 Pocatello 83201	208-236-6160	Lynn.vanevery@deq.idaho.gov
Twin Falls	650 Addison Ave., W., Suite 110, Twin Falls 83301	208-736-2190	Balthasar.buhidar@deq.idaho.gov
State Office	1410 N. Hilton Rd., Boise 83706	208-373-0502	Nicole.deinarowicz@deq.idaho.gov

d. *Turbidity Monitoring.* The permittee must conduct turbidity monitoring during construction activities and thereafter on days where there is a direct discharge of pollutants from an unstabilized portion of the site which is causing a visible plume to a water of the U.S.

A properly and regularly calibrated turbidimeter is required for measurements analyzed in the field (preferred method), but grab samples may be collected and taken to a laboratory for analysis. If the permittee can demonstrate that there will be no direct discharge from the construction site, then turbidity monitoring is not required. When monitoring is required, a sample must be taken at an undisturbed area immediately upstream of the project area to establish background turbidity levels for the monitoring event. Background turbidity, location, date and time must be recorded prior to monitoring downstream of the project area. A sample must also be taken immediately downstream from any point of discharge and *within* any visible plume. The turbidity, location, date and time must be recorded. The downstream sample must be taken immediately following the upstream sample in order to obtain meaningful and representative results.

Results from the compliance point sampling or observation[78] must be compared to the background levels to determine whether project activities are causing an exceedance of state WQS. If the downstream turbidity is 50 NTUs or more than the upstream turbidity, then the project is causing an exceedance of WQS. *Any exceedance of the turbidity standard must be reporting to the appropriate DEQ regional office within 24 hours. The following six (6) steps should be followed to ensure compliance with the turbidity standard:*

1. If a visible plume is observed, quantify the plume by collecting turbidity measurements from within the plume and compare the results to Idaho's instantaneous numeric turbidity criterion (50 NTU over the background).
2. If turbidity is less than 50 NTU instantaneously over the background turbidity; continue monitoring as long as the plume is visible. If turbidity exceeds background turbidity by more than 50 NTU instantaneously then stop all earth disturbing construction activities and proceed to step 3.
3. Take immediate action to address the cause of the exceedance. That may include inspection the condition of project BMPs. If the BMPs are functioning to their fullest capability, then the permittee must modify project activities and/or BMPs to correct the exceedance.
4. Notify the appropriate DEQ regional office within 24 hours.
5. Possibly increase monitoring frequency until state water quality standards are met.
6. Continue earth disturbing construction activities once turbidity readings return to within 50 NTU instantaneously <u>and</u> 25 NTU for more than ten consecutive days over the background turbidity.

Copies of daily logs for turbidity monitoring must be available to DEQ upon request. The report must describe all exceedances and subsequent actions taken, including the effectiveness of the action.

e. *<u>Reporting of Discharges Containing Hazardous Materials or Petroleum Products.</u>* All spills of hazardous material, deleterious material or petroleum products which may impact waters (ground and surface) of the state shall be immediately reported. Call 911 if immediate assistance is required to control, contain or clean up the spill. If no assistance is needed in cleaning up the spill, contact the appropriate DEQ regional office in the table below during normal working hours or Idaho State Communications Center after normal working hours. If the spilled volume is above federal reportable quantities, contact the National Repose Center.

<u>For immediate assistance</u>: Call 911

<u>National Response Center</u>: (800) 424-8802

<u>Idaho State Communications Center</u>: (800) 632-8000

[78] A visual observation is only acceptable to determine whether BMPs are functioning properly. If a plume is observed, the project may be causing an exceedance of WQS and the permittee must collect turbidity data and inspect the condition of the projects BMPs. If the BMPs appear to be functioning to their fullest capability and the turbidity is 50 NTUs or more than the upstream turbidity, then the permittee must modify the activity or implement additional BMPs (this may also include modifying existing BMPs).

Regional office	Toll Free Phone Number	Phone Number
Boise	888-800-3480	208-373-0550
Coeur d'Alene	877-370-0017	208-769-1422
Idaho Falls	800-232-4635	208-528-2650
Lewiston	977-547-3304	208-799-4370
Pocatello	888-655-6160	208-236-6160
Twin Falls	800-270-1663	208-736-2190

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

9.7.2.1 Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Shoshone-Bannock Reservation:

f. Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Water Resources Department at the same time it is submitted electronically to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and shall provide the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Water Resources Department the acknowledgement of receipt of the NOI from the EPA within 7 calendar days of receipt from the EPA.

9.7.3 WAR10F000 Areas in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian country, subject to construction activity by a Federal Operator. The following conditions apply only to discharges on federal facilities in the State of Washington:

a. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), groundwater quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), sediment management standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR Part 131.36). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.

b. Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-storm water to waters of the State, the Permittee must apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate SWPPP, with all appropriate BMPs installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit.

c. Permittees who discharge to segments of waterbodies listed as impaired by the State of Washington under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for turbidity, fine sediment, phosphorus, or pH must comply with the following numeric effluent limits:

Parameter Identified in 303{d) Listing	Parameter Sampled	Unit	Analytical Method	Numeric Effluent Limit
• Turbidity • Fine Sediment • Phosphorus	Turbidity	NTU	SM2130 or EPA 180.1	25 NTUs at the point where the stormwater is discharged from the site.
High pH	pH	Su	pH meter	In the range of 6.5 – 8.5

d. All references and requirements associated with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act mean the most current EPA approved listing of impaired waters that exists on February 16, 2017, or the date when the operator's complete permit application is received by EPA, whichever is later.

e. Discharges to waterbodies subject to an applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, shall be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.

   i. Where an applicable TMDL sets specific waste load allocations or requirements for discharges covered by this permit, discharges shall be consistent with any specific waste load allocations or requirements establish by the applicable TMDL.

   ii. Where an applicable TMDL has established a general waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but no specific requirements have been identified, compliance with this permit will be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL.

   iii. Where an applicable TMDL has not specified a waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but has not excluded these discharges, compliance with this permit will be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL.

   iv. Where an applicable TMDL specifically precludes or prohibits discharges from construction activity, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

   v. Applicable TMDL means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, which has been completed and approved by EPA prior to February 16, 2017, or prior to the date the operator's complete NOI is received by EPA, whichever is later.

9.7.4 WAR10I000 Indian country within the State of Washington

9.7.4.1 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Colville Indian Reservation (CIR) and on other Tribal trust lands or allotments of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation:

a. A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to the following office at least thirty (30) days in advance of sending the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA:

   Environmental Trust Department
   Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
   PO Box 150
   Nesepelem, WA 99155

b. Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the ETD at the same time they are submitted to EPA.

c. Discharges to Omak Creek, the Okanogan River, and Columbia River downstream of Chief Joseph Dam may affect threatened or endangered species, and shall only be permitted in adherence with Appendix D of the CGP.

d. All work shall be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in Chapter 4-8 Water Quality Standards of the Colville Law and Order Code, as amended.

e. Appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that petroleum products or other chemical pollutants are prevented from entering waters of the CIR. All spills must be reported to the appropriate emergency management agency and the ETD, and measures shall be taken immediately to prevent the pollution of waters of the CIR, including groundwater.

f. Stormwater site inspections shall be conducted at least once every 7 calendar days, within 24-hours of the occurrence of a rain event of 0.25 inches or greater in a 24-hour period, and daily during periods of saturated ground surface or snowmelt with accompanying surface runoff.

g. Results of discharge sampling must be reported to the ETD within 7 days of sample collection. All sample reporting must include the date and time, location, and individual performing the sampling.

h. Any corrective action reports that are required under the CGP must be submitted to the ETD at the above address within one (1) working day of the report completion.

i. This certification does not authorize impacts to cultural, historical, or archeological features or sites, or proprieties that may be eligible for such listing.

9.7.4.2 Lummi Nation. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Lummi Reservation:

a. The Lummi Nation reserves the right to modify this 401 certification if the final version of the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (CGP) on tribal lands in the State of Washington (Permit No. WAR10I000) is substantively different than the draft version of the proposed permit that was made available for public comments during April 2016. The Lummi Nation will determine if the final version of the NPDES CGP is substantively different than the draft version following review of the final version once the EPA makes it available.

b. This certification does not exempt and is provisional upon compliance with other applicable statutes and codes administered by federal and Lummi tribal agencies. Pursuant to Lummi Code of Laws (LCL) 17.05.020(a), the operator must also obtain a land use permit from the Lummi Planning Department as provided in Title 15 of the Lummi Code of Laws and regulations adopted thereunder.

c. Pursuant to LCL 17.05.020(a), each operator shall develop and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Lummi Water Resources Division for review and approval by the Water Resources Manager prior to beginning any discharge activities.

d. Pursuant to LCL Title 17, each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Lummi Indian Reservation (Lummi Administrative Regulations [LAR] 17 LAR 07.010 through 17 LAR 07.210 together with supplements and amendments thereto).

e. Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Lummi Water Resources Division at the same time it is submitted electronically to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and shall provide the Lummi Water Resources Division the acknowledgement of receipt of the NOI from the EPA and the associated NPDES tracking number provided by the EPA within 7 calendar days of receipt from the EPA.

f. Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Lummi Water Resources Division at the same time it is submitted electronically to the EPA and shall provide the Lummi Water Resources Division the EPA acknowledgement of receipt of the NOT.

g. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, Notice of Intent, Notice of Termination and associated correspondence with the EPA shall be submitted to:

Lummi Natural Resources Department
ATTN: Water Resources Manager
2665 Kwina Road
Bellingham, WA 98226-9298

9.7.4.3 Makah Tribe. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Makah Reservation:

a. The operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Makah Tribe's Water Quality Standards.

b. The operator shall submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to the Makah Tribe Water Quality Program and Makah Fisheries Habitat Division for review and approval at least thirty (30) days prior to beginning any discharge activities.

c. The operator shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent to the Makah Tribe Water Quality Program and Makah Fisheries Habitat Division at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

d. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and Notices of Intent shall be submitted to:

Aaron Parker
Makah Fisheries Management Water Quality Specialist
(360) 645-3162
Cell 206-356-0319
Aaron.parker@makah.com
PO Box 115
Neah Bay WA 98357

9.7.4.4 Puyallup Tribe of Indians. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Reservation:

a. Each permittee shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Puyallup Tribe's Water Quality Standards, including antidegradation provisions. The Puyallup Natural Resources Department will conduct an antidegradation review for permitted activities that have the potential to lower water quality. The antidegradation review will be consistent with the Tribe's Antidegradation Implementation Procedures. The Tribe may also impose additional controls on a site-specific basis, or request EPA to require the operator obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in the NOI or from other sources indicates that the operator's discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

b. The permittee shall be responsible for meeting any additional permit requirements imposed by EPA necessary to comply with the Puyallup Tribe's antidegradation policies if the discharge point is located within 1 linear mile upstream of waters designated by the Tribe.

c. Each permittee shall submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the general permit to Char Naylor (char.naylor@puyalluptribe.com) and Russ Ladley (russ.ladley@puyalluptribe.com) by email or at the address listed below at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

Puyallup Tribe of Indians
3009 E. Portland Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98404
ATTN: Russ Ladley and Char Naylor

d. All supporting documentation and certifications in the NOI related to coverage under the general permit for Endangered Species Act purposes shall be submitted to the Tribe's Resource Protection Manager (russ.ladley@puyalluptribe.com) and Char Naylor (char.naylor@puyalluptribe.com) for review.

e. If EPA requires coverage under an individual or alternative permit, the permittee shall submit a copy of the permit to Russ Ladley and Char Naylor at the address listed above.

f. The permittee shall submit all stormwater pollution prevention plans to Char Naylor for review and approval prior to beginning any activities resulting in a discharge to tribal waters.

g. The permittee shall conduct benchmark monitoring for turbidity (or transparency) and, in the event of significant concrete work or engineered soils, pH monitoring as well. Monitoring, benchmarks, and reporting requirements contained in Condition S.4. (pp.13-20) of the Washington State Construction Stormwater General Permit, effective January 1, 2016, shall apply, as applicable.

h. The permittee shall notify Char Naylor (253-680-5520) and Russ Ladley (253-680-5560) prior to conducting inspections at construction sites generating storm water discharged to tribal waters.

i. Treat dewatering discharges with controls necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in order to minimize the discharge of pollutants to groundwater or surface waters from stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other storage areas. Examples of appropriate controls include sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, and filtration systems (e.g., bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment.

   To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of Part 2.2.11 of EPA's 2016 General Construction Stormwater Permit. Examples of velocity dissipation devices include check dams, sediment traps, riprap, and grouted riprap at outlets.

j. The permittee shall provide and maintain natural buffers to the maximum extent possible (and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls) when tribal waters are located within 100 feet of the site's earth disturbances. If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed 100 foot natural buffer, erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 100-foot undisturbed natural buffer shall be required.

9.7.4.5 Spokane Tribe of Indians. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Spokane Tribe Reservation:

a. Pursuant to Tribal Law and Order Code (TLOC) Chapter 30 each operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with the Surface Water Quality Standards of the Spokane Tribe. The operator shall notify the Spokane Tribe, Water Control Board (WCB) of any spills of hazardous material and;

b. Each operator shall submit a signed hard copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the WCB at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

c. The permittee shall allow the Tribal Water Control Board or its designee to inspect and sample at the construction site as needed.

d. Each operator shall submit a signed copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the WCB at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

The correspondence address for the Spokane Tribe Water Control Board is:

Water Control Board
c/o. Brian Crossley
P0 Box 480
Wellpinit WA 99040
(509)626-4409
crossley@spokanetribe.com

9.7.4.6 Swinomish Indian Tribal Community. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Swinomish Reservation:

a. Owners and operators seeking coverage under this permit who intend to discharge to Regulated Surface Waters must submit a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the DEP at the same time the NOI is submitted to EPA.

b. Owners and operators seeking coverage under this permit must also submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan to the DEP for review and approval by DEP prior to beginning any discharge activities.

c. Owners and operators must also submit to the DEP Changes in NOI and/or Notices of Termination at the same time they are submitted to EPA.

9.7.4.7 Tulalip Tribes. The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Tulalip Reservation:

a. This certification does not exempt and is provisional upon compliance with other applicable statues and codes administered by federal and Tulalip tribal agencies. Pursuant to Tulalip Tribes code of law, the operator must also obtain a land use permit from the Tulalip Tribes Planning Department as provided in Title 7 of the Tulalip Tribal Code (http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/Tulalip/?Tulalip02/Tulalip0205.html).

b. Each CGP operator shall be responsible for achieving compliance with Tulalip Tribes Water Quality Standards.

c. Each CGP operator shall submit their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the:

Tulalip Natural & Cultural Resources Department
Tulalip Tribes
6406 Marine Drive
Tulalip, WA 98271

Appendix C
Notice of Intent (NOI)

South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility

Project/Site Name: South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility
Operator Name: NGL Waste Services, LLC
My Assigned Permissions: View, Sign, Manage

NPDES FORM 3510-9	EPA	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, DC 20460 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR THE 2017 NPDES CONSTRUCTION PERMIT	FORM Approved OMB No. 2040-0004

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) permit number identified in Section II of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form meets the eligibility requirements of Part 1.1 CGP for the project identified in Section IV of this form. Permit coverage is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in Part 8 of the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

Permit Information

NPDES ID: NMR10026B

State where your construction site is located: NM

Is your construction site located on Indian Country Lands? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Are you requesting coverage under this NOI as a *"Federal Operator"* as defined in Appendix A (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_a_-_definitions_508.pdf)?
☐ YES ☑ NO

Have stormwater discharges from your current construction site been covered previously under an NPDES permit? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Will you use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals at your construction site? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared in advance of filling this NOI, as required? ☑ YES ☐ NO

Are you able to demonstrate that you meet one of the criteria listed in Appendix D (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_d_-_endangered_species_reqs_508.pdf) with respect to protection of threatened or endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and federally designated critical habitat?
☑ YES ☐ NO

Have you completed the screening process in Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf) relating to the protection of historic properties?
☑ YES ☐ NO

Indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that CGP only authorized the allowable stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.1 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, Including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an Inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.
☑ YES ☐ NO

Operator Information

Operator Information

Operator Name: NGL Waste Services, LLC

Operator Mailing Address:

Address Line 1: 3773 Cherry Creek North Drive, Suite 1000

Address Line 2:

City: Denver

ZIP/Postal Code: 80209

State: co

County or Similar Division: DENVER

Operator Point of Contact Information

First Name, Middle Initial, LastName: Garrett Clemons

Title: Vice President, EHS

Ext.

Phone: 303-370-7106

Email: garrett.clemons@nglep.com

Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name: South Ranch Surface Waste Management Facility

Project/Site Address

Address Line 1: Frying Pan Road

Address Line 2:

City: Jal

ZIP/Postal Code: 88252

State: NM

County or Similar Division: LEA

Latitude/Longitude: 32.0087°N, 103.2573°W

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: GPS

Horizontal Reference Datum: NAD 83

Project Start Date: 2019-06-15

Project End Date: 2029-08-15

Estimated Area to be Disturbed: 135.75

Types of Construction Sites:

- Industrial

Will there be demolition of any structure built or renovated before January 1, 1980? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Was the pre-development land use used for agriculture? ☑ YES ☐ NO

Have earth-disturbing activities commenced on your project/site? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Is your project located on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Discharge Information

Does your project/site discharge stormwater into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Are there any waters of the U.S. within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Are any of the waters of the U.S. to which you discharge designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water) or as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding National Resource Water)? See Appendix F (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_f_-_tier_3_tier_2_and_tier_2.5_waters_508.pdf)

☐ YES ☑ NO

001: Unnamed

Latitude/Longitude: 32.0002°N, 103.2567°W

Tier Designation: N/A

Is this receiving water impaired (on the CWA 303(d) list)? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Has a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody? ☐ YES ☑ NO

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

First Name, Middle Initial, LastName: LaVern D Choquette

Title: Principal Consultant

Phone: 405-531-0600

Ext.

Email: vchoquette@bearcreekconsultants.com

Endangered Species Protection

Using the Instructions in Appendix D of the CGP, under which criterion listed in Appendix D are you eligible for coverage under this permit? Criterion A

Provide a brief summary of the basis for criterion selection listed above (the necessary content for a supportive basis statement is provided under the criterion you selected.):

According to the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Environmental Conservation Online System, only one federally protected species is located in the area: Northern Aplomado Falcon (Falco femoralis septentrionalis). There is no critical habitat located in the project area.

Historic Preservation

Are you installing any stormwater controls as described in Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf) that require subsurface earth disturbances? (Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf), Step 1)

☑ YES ☐ NO

Have prior surveys or evaluations conducted on the site already determined historic properties do not exist, or that prior disturbances have precluded the existence of historic properties? (Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf), Step 2):

☐ YES ☑ NO

Have you determined that your installation of subsurface earth-disturbing stormwater controls will have no effect on historic properties? (Appendix E (https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/2017_cgp_final_appendix_e_-_historic_properties_reqs_508.pdf), Step 3)

☑ YES ☐ NO

Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.

Certified By: Garrett Clemons

Certifier Title: North Ranch Surface Waste Facility

Certifier Email: garrett.clemons@nglep.com

Certified On: 06/03/2019 12:31 PM

Appendix D
SWP3 Forms

General Information
(see reverse for instructions)

Name of Project		**NPDES ID No.**		**Inspection Date**	
Weather conditions during inspection		**Inspection start time**		**Inspection end time**	

Inspector Name, Title & Contact Information	
Present Phase of Construction	
Inspection Location (if multiple inspections are required, specify location where this inspection is being conducted)	

Inspection Frequency *(Note: you may be subject to different inspection frequencies in different areas of the site. Check all that apply)*

Standard Frequency:

- ☐ Every 7 days
- ☐ Every 14 days and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge

Increased Frequency:

- ☐ Every 7 days and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain (for areas of sites discharging to sediment or nutrient-impaired waters or to waters designated as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3)

Reduced Frequency:

- ☐ Twice during first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart; then once per month after first month; (for stabilized areas)
- ☐ Twice during first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart; then once more within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain (for stabilized areas on "linear construction sites")
- ☐ Once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain (for arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas during seasonally dry periods or during drought)
- ☐ Once per month (for frozen conditions where earth-disturbing activities are being conducted)

Was this inspection triggered by a 0.25" storm event? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how did you determined whether a 0.25" storm event has occurred?

☐ Rain gauge on site ☐ Weather station representative of site. Specify weather station source:

Total rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (in inches)**:**

Was this inspection triggered by the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Unsafe Conditions for Inspection

Did you determine that any portion of your site was unsafe for inspection per CGP Part 4.5? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "yes", complete the following:

- Describe the conditions that prevented you from conducting the inspection in this location:

- Location(s) where conditions were found:

Instructions for Filling Out "General Information" Section

Name of Project
Enter the name for the project.

NPDES ID No.
Enter the NPDES ID number that was assigned to your NOI for permit coverage.

Inspection Date
Enter the date you conducted the inspection.

Weather Conditions During Inspection
Enter the weather conditions occurring during the inspection, e.g., sunny, overcast, light rain, heavy rain, snowing, icy, windy.

Inspection start and end times
Enter the time you started and ended the inspection.

Inspector Name, Title & Contact Information
Provide the name of the person(s) (either a member of your company's staff or a contractor or subcontractor) that conducted this inspection. Provide the inspector's name, title, and contact information as directed in the form.

Present Phase of Construction
If this project is being completed in more than one phase, indicate which phase it is currently in.

Inspection Location
If your project has multiple locations where you conduct separate inspections, specify the location where this inspection is being conducted. If only one inspection is conducted for your entire project, enter "Entire Site." If necessary, complete additional inspection report forms for each separate inspection location.

Inspection Frequency
Check the box that describes the inspection frequency that applies to you. Note that you may be subject to different inspection frequencies in different areas of your site. If your project does not discharge to a "sensitive water" (i.e., a water impaired for sediment or nutrients, or listed as Tier 2, 2.5, or 3 by your state or tribe) and you are not affected by any of the circumstances described in CGP Part 4.4, then you can choose your frequency based on CGP Part 4.2 – either every 7 calendar days, or every 14 calendar days <u>and</u> within 24 hours of a 0.25-inch storm event. For any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water, your inspection frequency for that area is fixed under CGP Part 4.3 at every 7calendar days <u>and</u> within 24 hours of a 0.25-inch storm event. If portions of your site are stabilized, are located in arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, or are subject to frozen conditions, consult CGP Part 4.4 for the applicable inspection frequency. Check all the inspection frequencies that apply to your project.

Was This Inspection Triggered by a 0.25 Inch Storm Event or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt sufficient to cause a discharge?
If you were required to conduct this inspection because of a 0.25-inch (or greater) rain event, indicate whether you relied on an on-site rain gauge or a nearby weather station (and where the weather station is located). Also, specify the total amount of rainfall for this specific storm event. If you were required to conduct this inspection because of the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt, then check the appropriate box.

Unsafe Conditions for Inspection
Inspections are not required where a portion of the site or the entire site is subject to unsafe conditions. See CGP Part 4.5. These conditions should not regularly occur, and should not be consistently present on a site. Generally, unsafe conditions are those that render the site (or a portion of it) inaccessible or that would pose a significant probability of injury to applicable personnel. Examples could include severe storm or flood conditions, high winds, and downed electrical wires.

If your site, or a portion of it, is affected by unsafe conditions during the time of your inspection, provide a description of the conditions that prevented you from conducting the inspection and what parts of the site were affected. If the entire site was considered unsafe, specify the location as "Entire site"

Condition and Effectiveness of Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Controls (CGP Part 2.2) (see reverse for instructions)				
Type/Location of E&S Control [Add an additional sheet if necessary]	**Maintenance Needed?***	**Corrective Action Required?***	**Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?**	**Notes**
1.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
2.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
3.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
4.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
5.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
6.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
7.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
8.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
9.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
10.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		

*** Note:** The permit differentiates between conditions requiring routine maintenance, and those requiring corrective action. The permit requires maintenance in order to keep controls in effective operating condition. Corrective actions are triggered only for specific conditions, which include: 1) A stormwater control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance) if it is not operating as intended; 2) A stormwater control necessary to comply with the permit was never installed or was installed incorrectly; 3) You become aware that the stormwater controls you have installed and are maintaining are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1; 4) One of the prohibited discharges in Part 1.3 is occurring or has occurred; or 5) EPA requires corrective actions as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8. If a condition on your site requires a corrective action, you must also fill out a corrective action form found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities#resources. See Part 5 of the permit for more information.

Instructions for Filling Out the "Erosion and Sediment Control" Table

Type and Location of E&S Controls

Provide a list of all erosion and sediment (E&S) controls that your SWPPP indicates will be installed and implemented at your site. This list must include at a minimum all E&S controls required by CGP Part 2.2. Include also any natural buffers established under CGP Part 2.2.1. Buffer requirements apply if your project's earth-disturbing activities will occur within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. You may group your E&S controls on your form if you have several of the same type of controls (e.g., you may group "Inlet Protection Measures", "Perimeter Controls", and "Stockpile Controls" together on one line), but if there are any problems with a specific control, you must separately identify the location of the control, whether maintenance or corrective action is necessary, and in the notes section you must describe the specifics about the problem you observed.

Maintenance Needed?

Answer "yes" if the E&S control requires maintenance due to normal wear and tear in order for the control to continue operating effectively. At a minimum, maintenance is required in the following specific instances: (1) for perimeter controls, whenever sediment has accumulated to half or more the above-ground height of the control (CGP Part 2.2.3.a); (2) where sediment has been tracked-out onto the surface of off-site streets or other paved areas (CGP Part 2.2.4); (3) for inlet protection measures, when sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised (CGP Part 2.2.10); and (4) for sediment basins, as necessary to maintain at least half of the design capacity of the basin (CGP Part 2.2.12.f). Note: In many cases, "yes" answers are expected and indicate a project with an active operation and maintenance program. You should also answer "yes" if work to fix the problem is still ongoing from the previous inspection.

Corrective Action Needed?

Answer "yes" if during your inspection you found any of the following conditions to be present (CGP, Part 5.1): (1) a required E&S control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance required under Part 2.1.4); (2) a require E&S control was never installed or was installed incorrectly; (3) you become aware that the inadequacy of the E&S control has led to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard; (4) one of the prohibited discharges in Part 1.3 is occurring or has occurred; or (5) EPA requires corrective action for an E&S control as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8. If you answer "yes", you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action report, found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities#resources.. Note: You should answer "yes" if work to fix the problem from a previous inspection is still ongoing.

Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?

Provide the date on which the condition that triggered the need for maintenance or corrective action was first identified. If the condition was just discovered during this inspection, enter the inspection date. If the condition is a carryover from a previous inspection, enter the original date of the condition's discovery.

Notes

For each E&S control and the area immediately surrounding it, note whether the control is properly installed and whether it appears to be working to minimize sediment discharge. Describe any problem conditions you observed such as the following, and why you think they occurred as well as actions (e.g., maintenance or corrective action) you will take or have taken to fix the problem:

1. Failure to install or to properly install a required E&S control
2. Damage or destruction to an E&S control caused by vehicles, equipment, or personnel, a storm event, or other event
3. Mud or sediment deposits found downslope from E&S controls
4. Sediment tracked out onto paved areas by vehicles leaving construction site
5. Noticeable erosion at discharge outlets or at adjacent streambanks or channels
6. Erosion of the site's sloped areas (e.g., formation of rills or gullies)
7. E&S control is no longer working due to lack of maintenance

For buffer areas, make note of whether they are marked off as required, whether there are signs of construction disturbance within the buffer, which is prohibited under the CGP, and whether there are visible signs of erosion resulting from discharges through the area.

If maintenance or corrective action is required, briefly note the reason. If maintenance or corrective action have been completed, make a note of the date it was completed and what was done. *If corrective action is required, note that you will need to complete a separate corrective action report describing the condition and your work to fix the problem*.

Condition and Effectiveness of Pollution Prevention (P2) Practices (CGP Part 2.3) (see reverse for instructions)				
Type/Location of P2 Practices [Add an additional sheet if necessary]	**Maintenance Needed?***	**Corrective Action Required?***	**Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?**	**Notes**
1.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
2.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
3.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
4.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
5.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
6.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
7.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
8.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
9.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		
10.	☐Yes ☐No	☐Yes ☐No		

*** Note:** The permit differentiates between conditions requiring routine maintenance, and those requiring corrective action. The permit requires maintenance in order to keep controls in effective operating condition. Corrective actions are triggered only for specific conditions, which include: 1) A stormwater control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance) if it is not operating as intended; 2) A stormwater control necessary to comply with the permit was never installed or was installed incorrectly; 3) You become aware that the stormwater controls you have installed and are maintaining are not effective enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or applicable requirements in Part 3.1; 4) One of the prohibited discharges in Part 1.3 is occurring or has occurred; or 5) EPA requires corrective actions as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8. If a condition on your site requires a corrective action, you must also fill out a corrective action form found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities#resources. See Part 5 of the permit for more information.

Instructions for Filling Out the "Pollution Prevention (P2) Practice" Table

Type and Location of P2 Controls
Provide a list of all pollution prevention (P2) practices that are implemented at your site. This list must include all P2 practices required by Part 2.3, and those that are described in your SWPPP.

Maintenance Needed?
Answer "yes" if the P2 practice requires maintenance due to normal wear and tear in order for the control to continue operating effectively. Note: In many cases, "yes" answers are expected and indicate a project with an active operation and maintenance program.

Corrective Action Needed?
Answer "yes" if during your inspection you found any of the following conditions to be present (CGP, Part 5.1): (1) a required P2 practice needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance required under Part 2.1.4); (2) a require P2 practice was never installed or was installed incorrectly; (3) you become aware that the inadequacy of the P2 practice has led to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard; (4) one of the "prohibited discharges" listed in CGP Part 1.3 is occurring or has occurred, or (5) EPA requires corrective action for a P2 practice as a result of a permit violation found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8. If you answer "yes", you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action report (see https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-construction-activities#resources). Note: You should answer "yes" if work to fix the problem from a previous inspection is still ongoing.

Date on Which Maintenance or Corrective Action First Identified?
Provide the date on which the condition that triggered the need for maintenance or corrective action was first identified. If the condition was just discovered during this inspection, enter the inspection date. If the condition is a carryover from a previous inspection, enter the original date of the condition's discovery.

Notes
For each P2 control and the area immediately surrounding it, note whether the control is properly installed, whether it appears to be working to minimize or eliminate pollutant discharges, and whether maintenance or corrective action is required. Describe problem conditions you observed such as the following, and why you think they occurred, as well as actions you will take or have taken to fix the problem:

1. Failure to install or to properly install a required P2 control
2. Damage or destruction to a P2 control caused by vehicles, equipment, or personnel, or a storm event
3. Evidence of a spill, leak, or other type of pollutant discharge, or failure to have properly cleaned up a previous spill, leak, or other type of pollutant discharge
4. Spill response supplies are absent, insufficient, or not where they are supposed to be located
5. Improper storage, handling, or disposal of chemicals, building materials or products, fuels, or wastes
6. P2 practice is no longer working due to lack of maintenance

If maintenance or corrective action is required, briefly note the reason. If maintenance or corrective action have been completed, make a note of the date it was completed and what was done. *If corrective action is required, note that you will need to complete a separate corrective action report describing the condition and your work to fix the problem.*

Stabilization of Exposed Soil (CGP Part 2.2.14) (see reverse for instructions)			
Stabilization Area **[Add an additional sheet if necessary]**	**Stabilization Method**	**Have You Initiated Stabilization?**	**Notes**
1.		☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide date:	
2.		☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide date:	
3.		☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide date:	
4.		☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide date:	
5.		☐ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide date:	

Description of Discharges (CGP Part 4.6.6) (see reverse for instructions)	
Was a stormwater discharge or other discharge occurring from any part of your site at the time of the inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No **If "yes", provide the following information for each point of discharge:**	
Discharge Location **[Add an additional sheet if necessary]**	**Observations**
1.	Describe the discharge: At points of discharge and the channels and banks of waters of the U.S. in the immediate vicinity, are there any visible signs of erosion and/or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) where these conditions were found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:
2.	Describe the discharge: At points of discharge and the channels and banks of waters of the U.S. in the immediate vicinity, are there any visible signs of erosion and/or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) where these conditions were found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:

Instructions for Filling Out the "Stabilization of Exposed Soil" Table

Stabilization Area
List all areas where soil stabilization is required to begin because construction work in that area has permanently stopped or temporarily stopped (i.e., work will stop for 14 or more days), and all areas where stabilization has been implemented.

Stabilization Method
For each area, specify the method of stabilization (e.g., hydroseed, sod, planted vegetation, erosion control blanket, mulch, rock).

Have You Initiated Stabilization
For each area, indicate whether stabilization has been initiated.

Notes
For each area where stabilization has been initiated, describe the progress that has been made, and what additional actions are necessary to complete stabilization. Note the effectiveness of stabilization in preventing erosion. If stabilization has been initiated but not completed, make a note of the date it is to be completed. If stabilization has been completed, make a note of the date it was completed. If stabilization has not yet been initiated, make a note of the date it is to be initiated, and the date it is to be completed.

Instructions for Filling Out the "Description of Discharges" Table

You are only required to complete this section if a discharge is occurring at the time of the inspection.

Was a Stormwater Discharge Occurring From Any Part of Your Site At The Time of the Inspection?
During your inspection, examine all points of discharge from your site, and determine whether a discharge is occurring. If there is a discharge, answer "yes" and complete the questions below regarding the specific discharge. If there is not a discharge, answer "no" and skip to the next page.

Discharge Location (repeat as necessary if there are multiple points of discharge)
Location of discharge. Specify the location on your site where the discharge is occurring. The location may be an outlet from a stormwater control or constructed stormwater channel, a discharge into a storm sewer inlet, or a specific point on the site. Be as specific as possible; it is recommended that you refer to a precise point on your site map.

Describe the discharge. Include a specific description of any noteworthy characteristics of the discharge such as color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; and other obvious pollution indicators.

Are there visible signs of erosion or sediment accumulation? At each point of discharge and the channel and streambank in the immediate vicinity, visually assess whether there are any obvious signs of erosion and/or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge. If you answer "yes", include a description in the space provided of the erosion and sediment deposition that you have found, specify where on the site or in the water of the U.S. it is found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue.

Contractor or Subcontractor Signature and Certification (see reverse for instructions)
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." **Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor:** _____ **Date:** **Printed Name and Affiliation:** _____

Operator Signature and Certification (see reverse for instructions)
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." **Signature of Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative":** _____ **Date:** **Printed Name and Affiliation:** _____

Instructions for Signature/Certification

Each inspection report must be signed and certified to be considered complete.

Contractor or Subcontractor Signature and Certification
Where you rely on a contractor or subcontractor to carry out the inspection and complete the inspection report, you should require the inspector to sign and certify each report. Note that this does not relieve you, the permitted operator, of the requirement to sign and certify the inspection report as well.

Operator Signature and Certification
At a minimum, the inspection report must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply to scenarios (1) and (2):

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation*: A responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship*: A general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- *For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency*: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Section A – Initial Report (CGP Part 5.4.1) (Complete this section within 24 hours of identifying the condition that triggered corrective action)					
Name of Project		**NPDES ID No.**		**Today's Date**	
Date Problem First Discovered		**Time Problem First Discovered**			
Name and Contact Information of Individual Completing this Form					

What site conditions triggered the requirement to conduct corrective action *(check the box that applies)*:

- ☐ A stormwater control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance required under Part 2.1.4)
- ☐ A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly
- ☐ A discharge is causing an exceedance of applicable water quality standards
- ☐ A Part 1.3 prohibited discharge has occurred
- ☐ EPA requires corrective action as a result of permit violations found during an EPA inspection carried out under Part 4.8

Provide a description of the problem:

Deadline for completing corrective action *(check the box that applies)*:

- ☐ Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events
- ☐ Complete by close of the next business day when problem does not require a new or replacement control or significant repair
- ☐ No later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery for problems that require a new or replacement control or significant repair
- ☐ Infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days. Explain why it is infeasible and document schedule for installing control:

Enter date of corrective action completion: _____

Section B – Corrective Action Completion (CGP Part 5.4.2)

(Complete this section no later than 24 hours after completing the corrective action)

Section B.1 – Why the Problem Occurred

Cause(s) of Problem (Add an additional sheet if necessary)	**How You Determined the Cause and the Date You Determined the Cause**
1.	**1.**
2.	**2.**

Section B.2 – Stormwater Control Modifications Implemented to Correct the Problem

List of Stormwater Control Modification(s) Needed to Correct Problem (Add an additional sheet if necessary)	**Date of Completion**	**SWPPP Update Necessary?**	**Notes**
1.		☐Yes ☐No If yes, provide date SWPPP modified:	
2.		☐Yes ☐No If yes, provide date SWPPP modified:	

Instructions for Filling Out the Initial Report (Section A)

You must complete Section A of the report form <u>within 24 hours</u> of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action

Name of Project
Enter the name for the project.

NPDES ID No.
Enter the NPDES ID number that was assigned to your NOI for permit coverage.

Today's Date
Enter the date you completed this form.

Date/Time Problem First Discovered
Specify the date on which the triggering condition was first discovered. Also specify the time of the discovery.

Name/Contact Information
Provide the individual's name, title, and contact information as directed in the form.

Site Condition That Triggered Corrective Action
Under the CGP, corrective action is required when one of 4 triggering conditions occurs at your site or when EPA requires a corrective action as a result of a permit violation found during an EPA inspection. See CGP Parts 5.1 and 5.3. Check the box that corresponds to the condition that triggered this corrective action.

Description of the Site Condition
Provide a summary description of the condition you found that triggered corrective action under CGP Part 5.1 and the specific location where it was found. Be as specific as possible about the location; it is recommended that you refer to a precise point on your site map. If you have already provided this explanation in an inspection report, you can refer to that report.

Deadline for Completing Corrective Action
This deadline is fixed in CGP Part 5.2. For all projects, the deadlines are: (1) immediately take all reasonable steps; (2) by the close of the next business day when the problem does not require significant repair or replacement; (3) no more than 7 calendar days after the date you discovered the problem when the problem does require significant repair or replacement, or (4) if it is infeasible to complete work within the first 7 days, as soon as practicable following the 7th day. If your estimated date of completion falls after the 7-day deadline consistent with (3), above, explain (a) why you believe it is infeasible to complete work within 7 days, and (b) why the date you have established for making the new or modified stormwater control operational is the soonest practicable timeframe.

Instructions for Filling Out the Corrective Action Completion Table (Section B)

You must complete Section B of the report form <u>no later than 24 hours</u> after completing the correction action.

<u>Section B.1 – Why the Problem Occurred</u>
After you have had the opportunity to examine the problem more closely, provide details as to what you believe to be the cause of the problem, and specify the follow-up actions you took (along with the dates of such actions) to diagnose the problem. This is consistent with CGP Part 5.4.2.

<u>Section B.2 – Stormwater Control Modifications Implemented</u>
Provide a list of modifications you made to your stormwater controls to correct the problem and the date you completed such work. Keep in mind that your work must be completed within the timeline specified in Section A for the completion of corrective action work.

Also, if a SWPPP modification is necessary consistent with Part 7.4.1.a in order to reflect changes implemented at your site, indicate the date you modified your SWPPP. Keep in mind that SWPPP changes must be made within 7 days of discovering the problem that triggered this corrective action.

Space is provided for you to include additional notes or observations regarding the change that you implemented at your site to correct the problem.

Section C –Signature and Certification (CGP Part 5.4.3)
Section C.1 – Contractor or Subcontractor Signature and 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 have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." **Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor:** _____ **Date:** **Printed Name and Affiliation:** _____

Section C.2 – Operator Signature and 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 have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." **Signature of Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative":** _____ **Date:** **Printed Name and Affiliation:** _____

Instructions for Signature and Certification (Section C)

Each corrective action report must be signed and certified to be considered complete.

Section C.1 – Contractor or Subcontractor Signature and Certification
Where you rely on a contractor or subcontractor to complete this report and the associated corrective action, you should require the individual(s) to sign and certify each report. Note that this does not relieve you, the permitted operator, of the requirement to sign and certify the report as well.

Section C.2 – Operator Signature and Certification
At a minimum, the corrective action report form must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply to scenarios (1) and (2):

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation*: A responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship*: A general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- *For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency*: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

SWPPP Amendment Log

Instructions (see CGP Part 7.4):

- Create a log here of changes and updates to the SWPPP. You may use the table below to track these modifications.
- SWPPP modifications are required pursuant to CGP Part 7.4.1 in the following circumstances:
  - ✓ Whenever new operators become active in construction activities on your site, or you make changes to your construction plans, stormwater controls, or other activities at your site that are no longer accurately reflected in your SWPPP;
  - ✓ To reflect areas on your site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage;
  - ✓ If inspections or investigations determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit;
  - ✓ Where EPA determines it is necessary to install and/or implement additional controls at your site in order to meet requirements of the permit; and
- To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater control measures implemented at the site.
- If applicable, if a change in chemical treatment systems or chemically-enhanced stormwater control is made, including use of a different treatment chemical, different dosage rate, or different area of application.

No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]

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: _____

Grading and Stabilization Activities Log

Date Grading Activity Initiated	**Description of Grading Activity**	**Description of Stabilization Measure and Location**	**Date Grading Activity Ceased** (Indicate Temporary or Permanent)	**Date When Stabilization Measures Initiated**
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	
			☐ Temporary ☐ Permanent	

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)*

- ☐ **Sediment and Erosion Controls**
- ☐ **Stabilization Controls**
- ☐ **Pollution Prevention Measures**
- ☐ **Emergency Procedures**
- ☐ **Inspections/Corrective Actions**

Specific Training Objective:_____

_____

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

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

Appendix E
Delegation of Authority

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 (CGP), 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 Appendix I of EPA's CGP, and that the designee above meets the definition of a "duly authorized representative" as set forth in Appendix I.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name: _____

Company: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____