

**North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality Public Notice
Issue of an NDPDES Permit**

Public Notice Date: 2/14/2020

Public Notice Number: ND-2020-005

Purpose of Public Notice

The Department intends to issue the following North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) Discharge Permit under the authority of Section 61-28-04 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Permit Information

Application Date: 10/1/2019

Application Number: NDR11

Applicant Name: NDPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit

Mailing Address: ND Dept of Env Quality, Div of Water Quality, 918 East Divide Ave, Bismarck ND 58501-1947

Telephone Number: 701.328.5242

Proposed Permit Expiration Date: 3/31/2025

Description

The Department proposes to reissue NDPDES General Permit NDR110000 (formerly NDR100000) to authorize the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(14)(x) and small construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(15). The regulated construction activities include clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one acre. The permit requires the implementation of a pollution prevention plan to reduce erosion and sediment impacts to surface waters. The permit includes discharge conditions based on prohibitions, best management practices, water quality standards, and other considerations applicable to construction activity.

Tentative Determinations

Proposed effluent limitations and other permit conditions have been made by the Department. They assure that State Water Quality Standards and applicable provisions of the FWPCA will be protected.

Information Requests and Public Comments

Copies of the application, draft permit, and related documents are available for review. Comments or requests should be directed to the ND Dept of Env Quality, Div of Water Quality, 918 East Divide Ave, Bismarck ND 58501-1947 or by calling 701.328.5210.

All comments received by March 17, 2020 will be considered prior to finalizing the permit. If there is significant interest, a public hearing will be scheduled. Otherwise, the Department will issue the final permit within sixty (60) days of this notice. If you require special facilities or assistance relating to a disability, call TDD at 1.800.366.6868.

DRAFT

Permit No: NDR11-0000
Effective Date: April 1, 2020
Expiration Date: March 31, 2025

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NORTH DAKOTA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with Chapter 33.1-16-01 of the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality rules as promulgated under Chapter 61-28 (North Dakota Water Pollution Control Act) of the North Dakota Century Code,

Facilities both qualifying for and satisfying the requirements identified in Part I of the permit

are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity

to waters of the state

provided all the conditions of this permit are met.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,
March 31, 2025.

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____.

Karl H. Rockeman, P.E.
Director
Division of Water Quality

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I. PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

A. Discharges Covered

1. This permit applies to all areas within the state of North Dakota, except for those areas defined as Indian Country. Construction activity located within Indian Country within the state of North Dakota must obtain a permit through the United States Environmental Protection Agency. If the construction activity is located with the jurisdiction of the state of North Dakota, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a permit must be obtained from both regulatory entities.
2. This permit applies to stormwater discharges associated with construction activity and small construction activity as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15), respectively. The reference to construction activity in this permit includes both large construction activity and small construction activity as described below.
 - a. Large construction activity includes clearing, grading and excavation, that disturbs land of equal to or greater than five (5) acres and includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five (5) acres or more.
 - b. Small construction activity includes clearing, grading and excavation, that disturbs land of equal to or greater than one (1) acre, and includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater that one (1) and less than five (5) acres.
3. This permit applies to discharges of stormwater from construction activity identified in Part I(A)(1)-(2) associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations, or transmission facilities resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21, or 40 CFR 302.6 or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.
4. Stormwater discharges from support activities (e.g., equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) may be covered by this permit as part of a related construction site. The support activities may only be in association with one project. If the support activity is associated with more than one project, a separate stormwater permit (Industrial or mining, extraction or paving material preparation) is required.
5. Certain non-stormwater discharges from facilities covered by this permit and meeting the requirements specified in Part II(A).
6. Stormwater discharges from construction activity covered by the previous permit, issued April 1, 2015, where a notice has been submitted to obtain coverage under this permit.
7. Projects which have obtained coverage under this permit shall amend and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that meets the requirements of this permit within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit.
8. Discharges from dewatering activities related to construction activities (discharges of uncontaminated stormwater, uncontaminated groundwater, and uncontaminated surface water).
9. Local Authority. This permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies or operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of stormwater to storm sewer systems or other water courses within their jurisdiction.

B. Discharges Not Covered

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from any source other than construction activities described in Part I(A).
2. Post-construction discharges from industrial activity that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed at the site. Industrial and post-construction stormwater discharges may need to be covered by a separate stormwater permit.
3. The placement of fill into waters of the state requiring local, state, or federal authorizations (such as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits).
4. This permit does not substitute for obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is the permittees responsibility to ensure the project and resulting discharges comply with the respective requirements.
5. Discharges to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocation are not covered unless you develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention plan (SWPPP) that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements in the approved TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, the SWPPP must incorporate the conditions applicable to the discharge necessary for consistency with the assumptions, allocations and requirements of the TMDL. If a specific numeric wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to discharges from construction activity, the permittee must incorporate that allocation into the SWPPP and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website: deq.nd.gov/WQ.
6. Stormwater discharges that the department determines will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the standards for quality for waters of the state (North Dakota Administrative Code [NDAC] 33.1-16-02.1).
7. Discharges from hydrostatic testing, well points, water line disinfection, treatment of refined petroleum contaminated groundwater or surface water, treatment of crude oil contaminated groundwater or surface water, and oil and gas production water.
8. Discharges of wash water using detergents, wastewater, and sanitary waste.

C. Obtaining Coverage and Authorization Effective Date

1. To obtain authorization under this general permit for stormwater discharges you must submit a complete notice of intent (NOI) and develop a SWPPP in accordance with Part II(C) of this permit. A SWPPP must be in place as a condition of the permit and a copy of the SWPPP must be retained by the permittee.
2. Permit coverage will become effective seven (7) days after you submit a complete NOI unless otherwise notified by the department (based on the department receipt date).
3. Upon the effective date of permit coverage, permittees are authorized to discharge stormwater from eligible activities under the terms and conditions of this permit.

D. Notice of Intent Process

1. Applicants must use a NOI form or electronic NOI to complete the application. The NOI form or electronic NOI can be found at: deg.nd.gov/WQ. Submission of data contained within the NOI must be in compliance with the electronic reporting requirements found in 40 CFR 127.
2. NOI Content and Conditions.
 - a. The owner, or owner jointly with the operator (usually the general contractor), shall submit a completed NOI for this permit. The owner is responsible for compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. The operator has day to day supervision of construction activities and is jointly responsible with the owner for compliance with the permit conditions as they pertain to the construction activities delegated to the operator.
 - b. The NOI shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 - 1) Owner name, mailing address, and phone number;
 - 2) Project contact name, phone number, and e-mail address;
 - 3) Project/site name;
 - 4) Project/site location (street address; section, township, range) and county;
 - 5) Project/site latitude and longitude;
 - 6) A brief description of the construction activity;
 - 7) The anticipated start date and the anticipated completion date for the project (if known);
 - 8) The estimated total area of the site and the total area of disturbance in acres;
 - 9) The name of receiving water(s), or the name of the municipal storm sewer system and receiving water; and
 - 10) The signature of the applicant(s), owner (and operator if co-applicants) signed in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part IV(A)(6) of this permit.
 - c. A SWPPP (Part II(C)) for the project must be prepared and available for review, upon request, by the department at the time of application. Permittees are not required to submit the SWPPP with the NOI unless otherwise notified by the department.
3. For residential construction activity occurring within a common plan of development (such as a subdivision) subject to the permit requirements, coverage may be obtained by the following:
 - a. The owner of the lot(s) shall submit one NOI for all of the owner's construction activity within the common plan of development, or
 - b. The operator, such as a homebuilder who may represent one or more lot owners, shall submit one NOI for all of the operator's construction activity within each addition of the common plan of development.

In addition, a SWPPP must be developed and implemented for the permittee's activities within the common plan of development. Additional phases of the common plan of development may be included under the initial NOI and permit coverage provided the SWPPP is amended to include the additional area or phases.

4. For construction activity associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, which discharge contaminated stormwater, an NOI may be submitted for individual project sites or for an area of operations such as well field or by county.

E. Notice of Termination (NOT)

1. Permittees wishing to terminate coverage under this permit must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) signed in accordance with Part IV(A)(6) of this permit. Submission of data contained within the NOT must be in compliance with the electronic reporting requirements found in 40 CFR 127. Compliance with the conditions of this permit is required until a NOT is submitted to the department.
2. Permittees may only submit a NOT after one of the following conditions have been met:
 - a. Final stabilization (Part II(E)) has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible.
 - b. Another owner/operator/permittee has assumed control in accordance with the transfer provisions (Part I(F)) over all areas of the site that have not achieved final stabilization.
 - c. For residential construction only, a NOT is not required for each lot that is sold, transferred, or has achieved final stabilization. The permittee must modify the SWPPP to indicate that permit coverage is no longer required for that lot. The SWPPP shall indicate the reason why coverage is no longer needed and the date the lot was sold, transferred, or achieved final stabilization. In order to terminate coverage, all lots under the control of the owner or operator must be sold, transferred, or achieved final stabilization (Part II(E)).

F. Transfer of Ownership or Control

1. When the owner or operator of a construction project changes, the new owner or operator must submit a written request for permit transfer/modification within fourteen (14) days of assuming control of the site or commencing work on-site, or of the legal transfer, sale or closing on the property; except as provided in Part I(F)(2). Late submittals will not be rejected; however the department reserves the right to take enforcement for any unpermitted discharges or permit noncompliance. For stormwater discharges from construction activities where the owner or operator changes, the new owner or operator can implement the original SWPPP created for the project or develop and implement their own SWPPP. Permittees shall ensure either directly or through coordination with other operators that their SWPPP meets all terms and conditions of this permit and that their activities do not interfere with another party's SWPPP.
2. A permit transfer/modification request is not required for the legal transfer, sale or closing on a property between permittees covered by this permit. Examples include the sale of a property parcel from a developer to a builder, or the transfer of an easement from a developer to a local government authority. If the new party is not covered by this permit at the time of transfer or sale, then the new owner/operator must submit a completed NOI within fourteen (14) days of assuming control of the site.

II. STORMWATER DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

The discharge of wastewater is not authorized by this permit. The following sources of non-stormwater discharges are allowed if they are not a significant source of pollution and are identified in the SWPPP: fire-fighting activity, fire hydrant flushing, potable water line flushing, equipment wash down without detergents or hazardous cleaning products, uncontaminated foundation drains, springs, surface water, lawn watering, chemical treatment of stormwater, and air conditioning condensate. Impervious surface wash water may not be directed into any surface water or storm drain inlet unless appropriate pollution prevention measures have been implemented. Non-stormwater discharges may not come into contact with oil and grease deposits or any other toxic or hazardous materials (unless cleaned up using dry clean-up methods). The SWPPP must include a description of the pollution prevention measures to be implemented while non-stormwater discharges are occurring.

B. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities

This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302, nor the reporting requirements found in NDAC 33.1-16-02.1. Any release which meets any reporting requirement shall be reported to the department in accordance with Part IV(A)(7).

C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans

All permittees shall implement a SWPPP for any construction activity requiring this permit until final stabilization is achieved. The SWPPP and revisions are subject to review by the department. The objectives of the SWPPP are to identify potential sources of sediment and other sources of pollution associated with construction activity, and to ensure practices are implemented and maintained to reduce the contribution of pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site to waters of the state and storm sewer systems. Stormwater management documents developed under other regulatory programs may be included or incorporated by reference in the SWPPP or used in whole as a SWPPP if it meets the requirements of this part. A partially complete SWPPP is acceptable when it clearly identifies the item(s) to be completed, the person(s) responsible for completing the item(s) and the deadline for completing the item(s). The SWPPP must be completed prior to the start of construction (or the applicable construction phase).

The SWPPP may identify more than one permittee and may specify the responsibilities of each permittee by task, area, and/or timing. Permittees may coordinate and prepare more than one SWPPP to accomplish this. However, in the event there is a requirement under the SWPPP for which responsibility is ambiguous or is not included in the SWPPP, each permittee shall be responsible for implementation of that requirement. Each permittee is responsible for assuring that their activities do not render another permittee's controls ineffective.

The SWPPP must incorporate the requirements provided in Appendix 1 and shall include the following information.

1. **Site Description.** Each SWPPP shall provide a description of the construction activity and potential sources of pollution as indicated below:
 - a. A description of the overall project and the type of construction activity;
 - b. Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, grubbing, or other activities during the life of the project;

- c. A proposed timetable/schedule, or chart, of activities that includes major phases/stages, BMP implementation, BMP removal, disturbances, and stabilization for major portions of the site;
- d. A description of the soil within the disturbed area(s);
- e. The name of the surface water(s) and municipal storm sewer system at or near the disturbed area that will receive stormwater runoff from the project site; and
- f. A site map which indicates the following items as applicable (more than one (1) map may be needed). If an item is not applicable, provide rationale describing why the item is not applicable to the construction activity:
 - 1) Location of project;
 - 2) Project boundaries;
 - 3) Areas of ground disturbance during each phase/stage of the project;
 - 4) Areas where disturbance will not occur, such as avoidance areas (e.g. wetlands, critical habitat, Threatened and Endangered Species, etc);
 - 5) Drainage patterns including flow direction (run-on and runoff);
 - 6) Discharge points and storm sewer system inlets which the site drains to or may be affected by the activity;
 - 7) Location of all temporary and permanent sediment and erosion controls during each particular phase;
 - 8) Location of any stormwater conveyances such as retention ponds, detention ponds, ditches, pipes, swales, stormwater diversions, culverts, and ditch blocks;
 - 9) Location of potential sources of pollution (e.g. portable toilets, trash receptacles, etc.) or areas where potential sources of pollution cannot be located;
 - 10) Location of soil stockpiles;
 - 11) Identify steep slopes;
 - 12) Surface waters, including an aerial extent of wetlands;
 - 13) Location of surface water crossings;
 - 14) Locations where stormwater is discharged to surface waters;
 - 15) Location of dewatering discharge points;
 - 16) Locations where chemical treatment of stormwater will be performed, including discharge points;
 - 17) Fueling locations and storage, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, designated wash water collection site, lubricant and chemical storage, paint storage, material storage, staging areas, and debris collection area;
 - 18) Location of any impervious surfaces upon completion of construction; and
 - 19) Where included as part of the project, the site maps for off-site concrete/asphalt batch plants, equipment staging areas, borrow sites or excavated fill material disposal sites. Site maps must show items 1 through 18 of this section.
- g. Projects that discharge stormwater which flows to a water body listed as impaired under section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act due to sediment, suspended solids or turbidity must identify the water body and impairment in the SWPPP. The department's 303(d) list may be found at the following website under Integrated Reports: deq.nd.gov/WQ
- h. For water bodies which have a TMDL, the SWPPP must describe and conform to the Waste Load Allocations (WLA) of the water body. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website: deq.nd.gov/WQ

2. **Narrative.** The SWPPP must include a narrative description of the selected operational controls and sediment and erosion controls as outlined in Part II(C)(3), Part II(C)(4), and Appendix 1 of this permit. When applicable, a description of the requirements for any additional environmental regulations and local requirements related to the project, as it relates to waters of the state, must also be included or incorporated by reference (e.g. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, The National Historic Preservation Act, The Endangered Species Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, etc.).

The narrative shall describe at a minimum:

- a. The installation, removal (if applicable), and maintenance requirements of selected Best Management Practices (BMPs) for each phase/stage of construction activity;
 - b. The rationale for the selection of all BMPs (the design should be included where appropriate);
 - c. Whether selected BMPs are temporary or permanent;
 - d. Any descriptions of infeasibility or explanations as required in Part II of this permit.
3. **Operational Controls.** The SWPPP shall describe the BMPs used in day to day operations on the project site that reduce the contribution of pollutants in stormwater runoff.
- a. The SWPPP must identify a person knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion and sediment control BMPs who will oversee the implementation of the SWPPP, and the installation, inspection, and maintenance of the erosion and sediment control BMPs before and during construction until a NOT is filed or the permit is transferred. A knowledgeable and experienced person is someone who meets the requirements of Part II(C)(3)(e) of this permit.
 - b. The owner shall develop a chain of responsibility with all operators on the site to ensure that the SWPPP will be implemented and stay in effect until the construction project is complete, the entire site has undergone final stabilization, and a NOT has been submitted to the department.
 - c. The SWPPP must include a description of good housekeeping practices used to maintain a clean and orderly site. The SWPPP shall describe how litter, debris, chemicals and parts will be handled to minimize exposure to stormwater. The SWPPP also shall describe what measures will be used to reduce and remove sediment tracked off site by vehicles or equipment. In addition, the SWPPP shall describe methods which will be used to reduce the generation of dust that could be discharged in stormwater from the project.
 - d. The SWPPP shall describe spill prevention and response procedures where potential spills can occur. Specific handling procedures, storage requirements, spill containment, cleanup procedures, and disposal must be identified. Storage structures for petroleum products and other chemicals shall have adequate leak and spill protection to prevent any spilled materials from entering waters of the state or storm sewer systems.

The potential discharge of hazardous substances in stormwater discharges shall be minimized by including measures detailed in the SWPPP to prevent and respond to releases of hazardous substances. If a reportable quantity release occurs, the SWPPP shall be revised to prevent the reoccurrence of such a release.

- e. The SWPPP shall outline how employees and responsible parties shall be trained on the implementation of the SWPPP. Training must be provided at least annually, as new employees or responsible parties are hired, or as necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and the general permit. Employees and responsible parties include individuals who are responsible for design, installation, maintenance, and repair of stormwater controls and conducting inspections.

- 1) On-site personnel must understand the requirements of this permit as it pertains to their role in implementing the SWPPP. On-site personnel must know:
 - a. The purpose of the SWPPP, requirements of the SWPPP, and how the SWPPP will be implemented;
 - b. The location of all BMPs identified in the SWPPP; and
 - c. Correct installation, function, maintenance, and removal (if applicable) of BMPs identified in the SWPPP.
 - 2) Personnel responsible for performing site inspections must understand when inspections must be conducted (Part III(A)), what must be inspected (Part II(C)(7)), how to record findings, and when to initiate and properly document corrective actions.
 - 3) Maintenance personnel must understand when maintenance must be performed on BMPs in order to maintain properly functioning BMPs and what needs to be recorded for corrective actions/maintenance records in accordance with Part III(A)(5) of this permit.
- f. The SWPPP must describe how concrete grindings and slurry will be managed. Wastewater from concrete washout, cleanout or washout from stucco, paint, joint compound, and other building materials shall not be discharged to waters of the state, storm sewer systems, or curb and gutter systems.
- 1) Wash water must be collected in leak-proof containers or leak-proof pits. Containers or pits must be designed and maintained so that overflows cannot occur due to inadequate sizing, precipitation events, or snowmelt.
- g. The SWPPP shall describe any dewatering activities planned at the site. Dewatering or basin draining (e.g., pumped discharges, trench/ditch cuts for drainage) related to the permitted activity must be managed with appropriate BMPs, such that the discharge does not adversely affect the receiving water. The following conditions apply to dewatering activities:
- 1) Dewatering is limited to uncontaminated stormwater, surface water, and groundwater that may collect on-site and those sources identified in Part II(A), if they are not a significant source of pollution. A separate permit must be obtained to discharge water from other sources such as hydrostatic testing of pipes, tanks, or other similar vessels; disinfection of potable water lines; pump testing of water wells; and the treatment of refined petroleum contaminated groundwater or surface water.
 - 2) The permittee(s) must operate the discharge to minimize the release of sediment and provide adequate BMPs where necessary to minimize erosion due to the discharge. Discharges must not lead to the deposition of sediment within stormwater conveyance systems or surface waters. Discharges must not cause or potentially cause a visible plume within a surface water body.
 - 3) When dewatering, utilize structures or BMPs which allow for draw down to occur from the surface of the water, unless infeasible. If infeasible, documentation must be provided in the SWPPP. In addition, you must describe what BMP(s) will be used in its place.

- 4) Chemical treatment of dewatering activities for sediment removal must be conducted in accordance with the chemical manufacturer's specifications. Treatment chemicals must be appropriately selected for the anticipated soil particle size and characteristics of the stormwater (pH, turbidity, flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system, etc.). A description of the chemical treatment process must be included in the SWPPP. Permittees shall ensure the selection and management of chemicals minimize the potential for harmful effects in the discharge. The following information must be included in the SWPPP.
 - a. Material Safety Data Sheet/Safety Data Sheet (MSDS/SDS);
 - b. Proposed water additive discharge concentration;
 - c. Discharge frequency (i.e., number of hours per day and number of days per year);
 - d. Monitoring point for product discharge;
 - e. Type of removal treatment, if any, that the water additive receives prior to discharge;
 - f. Product function (e.g., coagulant, flocculant, etc.);
 - g. A 48-hour LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (*Ceriodaphnia* sp., *Daphnia* sp., or *Simocephalus* sp.); and
 - h. Results for a toxicity test for one other North American freshwater aquatic species (other than a planktonic crustacean).
 - 5) Local authorities may require specific BMPs for discharges affecting their storm sewer system.
4. **Erosion and Sediment Controls.** Erosion and sediment controls and stabilization requirements must be implemented for each major phase of site activity (e.g., clearing, grading, building, and landscaping phases). A description of the erosion and sediment controls and site stabilization methods must be provided in accordance with Part II(C)(2) of this permit. Erosion and sediment controls, and site stabilization must conform to the requirements provided in Appendix 1. The description and implementation of controls shall address the following minimum components:
- a. The selection of erosion and sediment controls, and site stabilization shall consider the following:
 - 1) The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation events. Permittees may state that selected erosion and sediment controls and site stabilization methods are industry standards;
 - 2) The nature of stormwater run-on and runoff from the site as well as changes during, and as a result of, construction activity. This includes changes to impervious surfaces, slopes, seasonal changes, and drainage features on-site;
 - 3) Channelized flow must be handled in order to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize impacts to downstream receiving waters;
 - 4) Soil types (wind and water erodibility, and settling time); and
 - 5) Seasonal conditions.
 - b. Sediment basins, or an appropriate combination of equivalent sediment controls such as smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps, silt fences, fiber logs, vegetative buffer strips, berms, etc., are required for all down slope boundaries of the disturbance area and for those side slope boundaries as may be appropriate for site conditions.

- c. Temporary or permanent erosion protection and stabilization (such as cover crop planting or mulching) must be initiated immediately, as described in Appendix 1(A), for all exposed soil areas where activities have been completed or temporarily ceased.
- d. All control measures must be properly selected, installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practices. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the permittee must replace or modify the control for site situations. Corrective actions must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event of within 24 hours of discovery (whichever comes first) or as soon as field conditions allow. Documentation must be provided in the maintenance records if field conditions do not allow access along with a plan of action for performing maintenance activities.

The permittee may deviate from the manufacturer's specifications and erosion and sediment control requirements in Appendix 1 if they provide justification for the deviation and document the rationale for the deviation in the SWPPP. Any deviation must provide equivalent erosion and sediment control.

- e. If sediment escapes from the site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed in a manner and frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts as outlined in Appendix 1(B). The SWPPP must be modified to prevent further sediment deposition off site.
 - f. Stormwater controls are expected to withstand and function properly during precipitation events of up to the 2-year, 24-hour storm event. Visible erosion and/or off-site sediment deposition from such storm events should be minimal. The 2-year, 24-hour rainfall event in North Dakota ranges from about 1.76 inches in the west to 2.50 inches in the east (NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 8, Version 2, Midwestern States 2013).
 - g. For projects that discharge stormwater which flows to a water body for which there is a TMDL allocation the SWPPP must be consistent with the assumptions, allocations, and requirements in the approved TMDL. If a TMDL specifies certain BMPs or controls to meet a WLA applicable to the project's discharges, the BMPs or controls must be incorporated into the SWPPP. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website: deq.nd.gov/WQ
5. **Stormwater Management.** The SWPPP must identify permanent practices incorporated into the project to control pollutants in stormwater discharges occurring after construction operations have been completed.
- a. Identify stormwater ponds; flow reduction methods; infiltration of runoff on-site; sequential systems which combine several practices or other post-construction stormwater management features.
 - b. Identify velocity / energy dissipation devices placed at discharge locations and appropriate erosion protection for outfall channels and ditches.
 - c. Maintenance for on-site stormwater management features is the responsibility of the permittee until the NOT is submitted or the feature is accepted by the party responsible for long term maintenance.
 - d. The design, installation and use of stormwater management features must comply with applicable local, state or federal requirements.

6. **Maintenance.** The SWPPP shall describe preventative maintenance practices used to ensure the proper operation of erosion and sediment control devices and equipment used or stored on site. All erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. The SWPPP must indicate, as appropriate, the maintenance or clean out interval for sediment controls. If site inspections, required in Part III of this permit, identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance shall be arranged and accomplished in accordance to Appendix 1 or as soon as practicable.
7. **Inspections.** The SWPPP must provide for site inspections as outlined in Part III. The permittee shall ensure that personnel conducting site inspections are familiar with permit conditions and the proper installation and operation of control measures. Inspectors must be knowledgeable in their role of the SWPPP, as outlined in Part II(C)(3)(e) of this permit. The erosion and sediment control measures and stabilized areas identified in the SWPPP shall be observed to ensure they are operating correctly and in serviceable condition. Inspections shall include areas used for storage of materials, permanent stormwater control measures, vehicle maintenance areas, and dewatering activities. These areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering a drainage system. If necessary, the plan shall be revised based on the observations and deficiencies noted during the inspection.
8. **SWPPP Review and Revisions.**
 - a. The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with the Signatory Requirements, Part IV(A)(6), and retained on-site for the duration of activity as outlined in Part III(B). The owner, or owner jointly with the operator (usually the general contractor), shall sign the SWPPP.
 - b. The permittee shall make the SWPPP available upon request to the department, EPA, or, in the case of discharges to a municipal storm sewer system, the operator of the municipal system.
 - c. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, maintenance, or BMPs. The SWPPP shall be amended if the plan is found to be ineffective in controlling pollutants present in stormwater. The SWPPP shall include a description of the amendment process.

D. Local Requirements

All stormwater discharges must comply with the requirements, policies, or guidelines of municipalities and other local agencies as applicable to the construction site. Any discharges to a storm sewer, ditch or other water course under the jurisdiction of a municipality must comply with any specific conditions or BMPs required by the municipality or agency.

E. Final Stabilization

The permittee(s) must ensure final stabilization of the site. Permittees should submit a NOT within 30 days after final stabilization has been achieved, or another owner/operator (permittee) has assumed control according to Part I(F) for all areas of the site that have not undergone final stabilization. Final stabilization can be achieved in one of the following ways.

1. All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and all soils must be stabilized by a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the pre-existing cover over the entire pervious surface area, or other equivalent means necessary to prevent soil failure under erosive conditions and;

- a. All drainage ditches, constructed to drain water from the site after construction is complete, must be stabilized to preclude erosion;
 - b. All temporary erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs (such as silt fence) must be removed as part of the site final stabilization; and
 - c. The permittee(s) must remove all sediment from conveyances and temporary sedimentation basins that will be used as permanent water quality management basins. Sediment must be stabilized to prevent it from being washed into basins, conveyances or drainage ways discharging off-site or to surface waters. The cleanout of permanent basins must be sufficient to return the basin to design capacity.
2. For areas of the state where the average annual rainfall is less than 20 inches, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and erosion control measures (e.g., degradable rolled erosion control product) and stabilization methods are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years and achieve 70 percent of the pre-existing vegetative cover within three (3) years without active maintenance. Sites must meet the criteria outlined in items 1(a), (b), and (c) above.
 3. Disturbed areas on land used for agricultural purposes that are restored to their pre-construction agricultural use are not subject to these final stabilization criteria. If the construction activity removed standing crop, the area must be restored in accordance with the landowner.

Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to waters of the state, and areas which are not being returned to their pre-disturbance use must meet the final stabilization criteria in (1) or (2) above.

4. For residential construction only, final stabilization may be achieved when soil is stabilized (see Appendix 1(A)(3)) and down gradient perimeter control for individual lots has been implemented and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner. Additionally, the permittee must distribute a "homeowner fact sheet" to the homeowner to inform the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization. The permittee also must demonstrate that the homeowner received the fact sheet.

III. SELF MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

1. Inspections shall be performed by or under the direction of the permittee at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event of greater than 0.25 inches of rain per 24-hour period. Inspections are only required during normal working hours. The permittee shall use a rain gauge on-site or utilize the nearest National Weather Service precipitation gauge station. Rain gauge locations or stations must be representative of the site.
 - a. "Within 24 hours after any storm event greater than 0.25 inches rain per 24-hour period" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. If 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 rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

2. There may be times when a site inspection may not be practical at the specified time. Adverse climatic conditions, such as flooding, high winds, tornadoes, electrical storms, site access constraints, etc., may prohibit inspections. The permittee must include a description of why the inspection(s) could not be performed at the designated time in the next inspection record. If an inspection is delayed due to adverse weather conditions or rain events outside normal working hours, an inspection must be conducted during the next working day, or as conditions allow.
3. Some erosion and sediment control measures may require more frequent inspection based on location (e.g., sensitive areas or waters of the state) or as a result of recurring maintenance issues. Erosion or sediment control measures found in need of maintenance between inspections must be repaired or replaced with appropriate measures as soon as practicable. Erosion and sediment control measures which require more frequent inspection based on location or as a result of recurring maintenance issues must be identified in the SWPPP.
4. All inspections conducted during construction must be recorded. These records (or reports) must be retained in accordance with Part III(B). Records (or reports) of each inspection activity shall include:
 - a. Date of inspections;
 - b. Name of person(s) conducting inspections;
 - c. Findings of inspections, including recommendations and schedule for corrective actions;
 - d. Date and amount of all rainfall events greater than 1/4 inch (0.25 inches) in 24 hours;
 - e. Documentation that the SWPPP has been amended when changes are made to BMPs in response to inspections; and
 - f. Signature of person(s) conducting the inspection or other means used to verify an inspector (e.g., work order or preventative maintenance schedule completion).
5. Corrective actions (maintenance activities) performed during construction must be recorded and these records must be retained in accordance with Part III(B). Records for maintenance activity shall include:
 - a. Best Management Practice corrected;
 - b. Date of corrective action;
 - c. Name of person(s) performing corrective actions;
 - d. Corrective actions taken; and
 - e. Corrective actions/maintenance records shall be signed or use another means to verify corrective actions/maintenance were completed (e.g., work order or preventative maintenance schedule completion).
6. Completed areas that have been stabilized but do not meet the 70 percent perennial vegetative cover criteria for final stabilization may be inspected once per month. Inspections may be suspended for parts of the construction site that meet final stabilization requirements of Part II(E) of this permit. The SWPPP must update to identify any areas which meet this condition.

7. Inspections may be suspended where earthwork has been suspended due to frozen ground conditions. The required inspections and maintenance must resume as soon as runoff occurs or the ground begins to thaw at the site. The permittee must record freeze/thaw and runoff dates as part of the inspection records.
8. Dewatering activities shall be inspected daily. The inspection must include the dewatering site, areas where BMPs are being implemented and the discharge location. A record (or report) shall be maintained to document the inspections of the dewatering operation and actions taken to correct any problems that may be identified. Records shall contain at a minimum:
 - a. Date of inspections;
 - b. Name of person(s) conducting inspections;
 - c. Approximate volume of water discharged;
 - d. Findings of the inspection, including recommendations and schedule for corrective actions;
 - e. Corrective actions taken (including dates and party completing maintenance activities);
 - f. Documentation that the SWPPP has been amended when changes are made to the dewatering activity in response to inspections; and
 - g. Signature of person(s) conducting inspections and maintenance or other means used to verify an individual (e.g., work order or preventative maintenance schedule completion).

B. Records Location

A copy of the completed and signed NOI, coverage letter from the department, SWPPP, site inspection records, and this general permit shall be kept at the site of the construction activity in a field office, trailer, shed, or in a vehicle that is on-site during normal working hours. If the site does not have a reasonable on-site location, then the documents must be retained at a readily available alternative location; preferably with the individual responsible for overseeing the implementation of the SWPPP. Electronic copies of records are acceptable if the records can be accessed on-site. If the site is inactive, then the documents may be stored at a local office. Permittees should avoid using personal electronic devices for storing electronic records.

IV. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES BP 2019.05.29

1. Duty to Comply

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

2. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. If necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit, this shall include the operation and maintenance of backup or auxiliary systems.

3. Planned Changes

The department shall be given advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of an activity which may result in permit noncompliance. Any anticipated facility expansions, production increase, or process modifications which might result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants shall be reported to the department as soon as possible. Changes which may result in a facility being designated a "new source" as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b) shall also be reported.

4. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the department, within a reasonable time, any information which the department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. When a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

5. Records Retention

All records and information (including calibration and maintenance) required by this permit shall be kept for at least three years or longer if requested by the department or EPA.

6. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the department shall be signed and certified.

All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer for a corporation; a general partner or the proprietor for a partnership or sole proprietorship; or a principal executive officer or ranking elected official for a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency.

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and included in the SWPPP; and
- b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

A copy of the written authorization must be submitted to the department upon request. If an authorization under 6. Signatory Requirements is no longer accurate for any reason, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements must be included in the SWPPP.

Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

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

7. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

- a. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The oral report shall be made the department at 701.328.5210.
- b. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee became aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - 1) A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - 2) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - 3) The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - 4) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Reports shall be submitted to the department at the following address:

ND Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Ave
Bismarck ND 58501-1947

The department may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the department at 701.328.5210 as identified above.

8. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

- a. Prohibition of Bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - 1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - 2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of preventive maintenance; and

The department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the department determines that it will meet the two (2) conditions listed above.

9. Upset Conditions

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with erosion and sediment or site stabilization methods if the requirements of the following paragraph are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- a. An upset occurred and the permittee can identify its cause(s);
- b. The permitted facility was, at the time being, properly operated;

- c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under 7. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting and
- d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 10. Duty to Mitigate.

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

10. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee, at the department's request, shall provide accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of any discharge.

11. Removed Materials

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be buried or disposed of in such a manner to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard.

12. Duty to Reapply

Any request to have this permit renewed should be made fifteen days prior to its expiration date.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow department and EPA representatives, at reasonable times and upon the presentation of credentials if requested, to enter the permittee's premises to inspect the construction activity and monitoring equipment, to sample any discharges, and to have access to and copy any records required to be kept by this permit.

2. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the department and EPA. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable except upon the filing of a Transfer/Modification request (Part I(F)) by the new party. The current permit holder should inform the new controller, operator, or owner of the existence of this permit and also notify the department of the possible change.

4. New Limitations or Prohibitions

The permittee shall comply with any effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 306(a), Section 307(a), or Section 405 of the Act for any pollutant (toxic or conventional) present in the discharge or removed substances within the time identified in the regulations even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.

5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. This includes the establishment of limitations or prohibitions based on changes to Water Quality Standards, the development and approval of waste load allocation plans, the development or revision to water quality management plans, or the establishment of prohibitions or more stringent limitations for toxic or conventional pollutants and/or sewage sludges. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

6. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

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

7. **State Laws**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation preserved under Section 510 of the Act.

8. **Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

9. **Property Rights**

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

10. **Severability**

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

V. DEFINITIONS

“303(d) list” or **“section 303(d) list”** means a list of North Dakota’s water quality-limited waters needing total maximum daily loads or TMDLs developed to comply with section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. A copy of the list is available on the state’s web site at: deq.nd.gov/WQ

“Act” means the Clean Water Act.

“Bankfull” means the channel is filled to the top of one or both of its banks.

“BMP” or **“best management practices”** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control construction site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

“Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

“Common plan of development or sale” means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing activities may be taking place at different times, on different schedules, but under one proposed plan. One plan is broadly defined to include design, permit application, advertisement or physical demarcation indicating that land-disturbing activities may occur.

“Construction activity” means construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(14)(x) and small construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(15). This includes a disturbance to the land that results in a change in topography, existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative), or the existing soil topography that may result in accelerated stormwater runoff, leading to soil erosion and movement of sediment into surface waters or drainage systems. Examples of construction activity may include clearing, grading, filling and excavating. Construction activity includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one (1) acre or more. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

“Department” means the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality.

“Energy dissipation” means methods employed at pipe outlets to prevent erosion. Examples include, but are not limited to: concrete aprons, riprap, splash pads, and gabions that are designed to prevent erosion.

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

“Infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

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

“Large construction activity” means land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater that

five acres.

“Normal wetted perimeter” means the area of a conveyance, such as a ditch, channel, or pipe that is in contact with water during flow events that are expected to occur once every year.

“Non-stormwater discharges” means discharges other than stormwater. The term includes both process and non-process sources. Process wastewater sources that require a separate NDPDES permit include, but are not limited to industrial processes, domestic facilities and cooling water. Non-stormwater sources that may be addressed in this permit include, but are not limited to: fire-fighting, fire hydrant flushing, potable water line flushing, equipment wash down without detergents or hazardous cleaning products, uncontaminated foundation drains, springs, surface water, lawn watering, chemical treatment of stormwater and air conditioning condensate.

“Operator” means the person (usually the general contractor) designated by the owner who has day to day operational control and/or the ability to modify project plans and specifications related to the SWPPP. The person must be knowledgeable in those areas of the permit for which the operator is responsible and must perform those responsibilities in a workmanlike manner.

“Owner” means the person or party possessing the title of the land on which the construction activities will occur; or if the construction activity is for a lease holder, the party or individual identified as the lease holder; or the contracting government agency responsible for the construction activity.

“Permanently ceased” means clearing and excavation within any area of your construction site that will not include permanent structures has been completed.

“Permanent Cover” means final stabilization. Examples include grass, gravel, asphalt, and concrete.

“Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to best management practices which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in construction.

“Significant materials” includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

“Significant spills” includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

“Small construction activity” means land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres.

“Stabilized” means the exposed ground surface has been covered by appropriate materials such as mulch, staked sod, riprap, erosion control blanket, or other material that prevents erosion from occurring. Grass seeding alone is not stabilization. Snow cover and frozen ground conditions are not considered stabilized.

“Steep Slopes” means slopes which are fifteen (15) percent or greater in grade.

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

“Stormwater associated with industrial activity” means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, or surface runoff and drainage from industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

“Stormwater associated with small construction activity” means the discharge of stormwater from:

(i) Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

(ii) Any other construction activity designated by EPA or the Department, based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the state.

“Temporarily ceased” means clearing, grading, and excavation within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures, will not resume (i.e., the land will be idle) for a period of 14 or more calendar days, but such activities will resume in the future.

“Temporary erosion protection” means methods employed to prevent erosion. Examples of temporary cover include; mulch, straw, erosion control blanket, wood chips, tackifiers, and erosion netting.

“Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with permit requirements because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed erosion and sediment controls or site stabilization methods, inadequate erosion and sediment controls or site stabilization methods, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

“Waters of the state” means any and all surface waters that are contained in or flow in or through the state of North Dakota as defined in NDCC 61-28-02. This definition includes all water courses, even if they are usually dry.

Appendix 1 – Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements

Requirements for designing, implementing and maintaining erosion and sediment controls.

A. Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

1. Sites using temporary (or permanent) sediment basins must meet the following requirements:
 - a. Sediment basins shall be designed for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm per acre drained to the basin and provides not less than 1,800 cubic feet of sediment storage below the invert of the outlet pipe from each acre drained to the basin; or
 - b. Basins shall be sized to provide 3,600 cubic feet of sediment storage below the invert of the outlet pipe per acre drained to the basin if calculations are not performed.
 - c. Basin outlets must be designed to avoid short-circuiting and the discharge of floating debris. Basins must be designed with the ability to allow complete basin drawdown for maintenance activities. Basins must release the storage volume in at least 24 hours. Outlet structures must be designed to withdraw water from the surface, unless not practicable. If not practicable, rationale must be provided in the SWPPP. The basin must have a stabilized emergency overflow to prevent failure of pond integrity. Energy dissipation must be provided for the basin outlet.
2. Erosion, sediment, and stabilization practices shall be provided. Erosion, sediment, and stabilization practices include such things as: silt fences, fiber logs, stabilized earth berms, vegetative buffer strips, erosion control blankets, mulch, hydro-seeding combined with mulch or tackifiers, etc.
3. All exposed soil areas must be stabilized (see definitions). Stabilization must be initiated immediately where activities have been permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. Stabilization must be completed as soon as practicable, but no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization. Temporary stockpiles without significant silt, clay or organic components (e.g., clean aggregate stockpiles, demolition concrete stockpiles, sand stockpiles) are exempt from this requirement.
 - a. For slopes with a grade of 3:1 or greater, stabilization must be initiated immediately once activities have been completed or temporarily ceased. Stabilization must be completed as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization.
4. Temporary soil stockpiles must have effective sediment controls, and cannot be placed in surface waters, including stormwater conveyances such as curb and gutter systems, or conduits and ditches.
5. The normal wetted perimeter of any temporary or permanent drainage ditch that drains water from a construction site, or diverts water around a site, must be stabilized at least 200 linear feet from the property edge, or from the point of discharge to any surface water. Stabilization shall be completed prior to connection with a surface water. Any remaining portion of the temporary or permanent drainage ditch must be stabilized within fourteen (14) calendar days for portions which construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.
6. If stabilization requirements cannot be met due to circumstances beyond the control of the permittee, the permittee may comply with following:
 - a. If vegetative stabilization is to be used, immediately initiate, and within 14 calendars days complete, the installation of temporary non-vegetated stabilization; or
 - b. Complete all methods of initiating stabilization as soon as conditions or circumstances allow.

If any conditions in parts (a) or (b) above are encountered, the permittee must document in the SWPPP the circumstances which prevented the stabilization requirements from being met and provide a schedule in the SWPPP which will be followed in order to meet the stabilization requirements.

Permittees are responsible for implementing winter stabilization methods during frozen ground conditions if the site was not stabilized prior to the ground freezing.

7. Stream diversions or any temporary or permanent drainage ditch or trench, which will have continuous flow, shall be stabilized with appropriate controls prior to connection with any surface water. The entire area (channel and bank) of the stream diversion or temporary or permanent drainage ditch, or trench, must be appropriately stabilized to bankfull height.
8. While working in or around surface waters, sediment and erosion controls must be used above the anticipated level of the surface water. Floating silt curtain does not satisfy the down slope and side slope boundary requirements in Part II(C)(4)(b) of this permit, unless the construction activity is on or below the elevation of the surface water. Floating silt curtain must be placed as close to shore as possible. Sediment controls must be installed where exposed soils drain to the surface water immediately after construction activity along the waterline has been completed.
9. Pipe and culvert outlets must be provided with energy dissipation prior to connection with a surface water.
10. Splash pads and/or downspout extensions must be provided for roof drains to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
11. All storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the construction site must be protected by appropriate BMPs during construction until all disturbed areas and stockpiles with the potential to discharge to the inlet have been stabilized. This includes storm drain inlets which may be affected by sediment tracked onto paved surfaces by vehicles or equipment.
12. Inlet protection devices are a last line of control – erosion and sediment control practices must be used on site. Inlet protection devices must conform to local ordinances or regulations. In general, inlet protection devices need to provide for adequate drainage to prevent excessive roadway flooding. Inlet protection may be removed for a particular inlet if a specific concern (i.e., street flooding/freezing, snow removal) has been identified and documented in the SWPPP. In this situation, additional erosion and sediment control practices, or stabilization methods must be used to supplement the loss of the inlet protection device to prevent sediment from entering the storm sewer system.
13. Vegetated buffers must have a minimum width of 1 foot for every 5 feet of disturbed area that drains to the buffer. The width of the buffer shall have a slope of 5 percent or less and the area draining to the buffer shall have a slope of 6 percent or less. Concentrated flows should be minimized throughout the buffer.

Buffers shall consist of dense grassy vegetation, 3 to 12 inches tall with uniform coverage over 90 percent of the buffer. Woody vegetation shall not be counted for the 90 percent coverage. No more than 10 percent of the overall buffer may be comprised of woody vegetation.
14. A 50-foot natural buffer or equivalent erosion and sediment controls must be provided when a project is within 50 feet of a surface water and stormwater flows to the surface water. If equivalent erosion and sediment controls are used, rationale for using equivalent controls must be provided in the SWPPP.

If working within 100 feet of a surface water listed as impaired for sediment, suspended solids or turbidity, a 100-foot natural buffer or equivalent sediment and erosion controls must be provided. If equivalent erosion and sediment controls are to be used, rationale for using equivalent controls must be provided in the SWPPP.

15. Discharges from the chemical treatment of stormwater must not cause a violation of the standards of quality for waters of the state (NDAC 33.1-16-02.1). The discharge must meet the dewatering or basin draining requirements provided in Part II(C)(3)(g) of this permit.
16. Minimize the duration of exposed soils on steep slopes.

B. Maintenance Requirements for Erosion and Sediment Controls

1. All erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs must be inspected to ensure integrity and effectiveness. All nonfunctional BMPs must be repaired, maintained, or replaced with functional BMPs. Corrective actions must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event or within 24 hours of discovery (whichever comes first), or as soon as field conditions allow access. Documentation must be provided in the maintenance records if field conditions do not allow access along with a plan of action for performing maintenance activities.

Permittees must investigate and comply with the following inspection and maintenance requirements:

- a. All control devices similar to, and including, silt fence or fiber rolls must be repaired, replaced, maintained or supplemented when they become nonfunctional (torn from posts, visible tears, etc.). Collected sediment must be removed as it approaches 1/2 of the above ground capacity of the control device.
 - b. Fiber rolls must be replaced when 1/2 of the original above ground height of the device when it was installed has been lost as a result of flattening or other damage.
 - c. Sedimentation basins must be drained and the sediment removed when the depth of sediment collected in the basin reaches 1/2 the storage volume. Drainage and removal must be completed within 72 hours of discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access. Documentation must be provided in the maintenance records if field conditions do not allow access along with a plan of action for performing maintenance activities.
 - d. Maintenance and cleaning of inlet protection devices must be performed when sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised.
2. Surface waters, including drainage ditches and conveyance systems, must be inspected for evidence of sediment deposited by erosion. Permittees must remove all deltas and sediment deposits in surface waters, drainage ways, catch basins, and other drainage systems. Areas where sediment removal results in exposed soil must be stabilized. Removal and stabilization must take place immediately, but no more than, seven (7) calendar days after the discovery unless precluded by legal, regulatory or physical access constraints. Permittees shall use all reasonable efforts to obtain access. If precluded, removal and stabilization shall take place immediately, but no more than, seven (7) calendar days after obtaining access. Permittees are responsible for contacting all local, regional, state, and federal authorities, and receiving any applicable permits prior to conducting any work.
 3. Vehicle tracking of sediment from the site must be minimized by BMPs. This may include having a designated egress with aggregate surfacing from the site or by designating off-site parking. Permittees are responsible for (or making the arrangements for) street sweeping and/or scraping if BMPs are not adequate to prevent sediment from being tracked onto the street from the site.

Construction site egress locations must be inspected for evidence of sediment being tracked offsite by vehicles or equipment onto paved surfaces. Accumulations of tracked and deposited sediment must be removed from all off-site paved surfaces by the end of the work day, shift or if applicable, within a shorter time specified by local authorities or the department.

4. If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed in a manner and at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts (e.g., fugitive sediment in streets could be washed into storm sewers by the next rain event and/or pose a safety hazard to users of public streets). BMPs shall be used to minimize further impacts of off-site accumulations of sediment until the off-site accumulations are removed. Impervious surface wash water may not be directed into any surface water or storm drain inlet unless appropriate pollution prevention measures have been implemented.
5. Vegetative buffers must be inspected for proper distribution of flows, sediment accumulation and signs of rill formation. If a buffer becomes silt covered, contains rills, or is otherwise rendered ineffective, other control measures shall be implemented. Eroded areas shall be repaired and stabilized within 24 hours of discovery, or as soon as conditions allow access. Documentation must be provided in the maintenance records if field conditions do not allow access along with a plan of action for performing maintenance activities.

C. Operational Controls

1. Properly handle construction debris and waste materials.
 - a. Debris and waste must be handled appropriately until disposal. Litter and debris shall be collected and stored to reduce the potential for wind and water to carry the materials off-site or leachate discharging from a site. Collected material shall be taken to the appropriate facility for disposal or recycling.
 - b. Liquid or soluble materials including oil, fuel, paint, and any other hazardous substances must be properly stored, to prevent spills, leaks or other discharges. Restricted access to storage areas must be provided to prevent vandalism. Storage and disposal of liquid or soluble material must be in compliance with applicable regulations.
2. Wash water containments must be cleaned out (solids and liquid) before 80 percent of storage capacity is attained.
3. BMPs used in surface waters must be cleaned immediately upon removal from surface waters to prevent the transfer of aquatic nuisance species.
4. Fueling operations must be managed to minimize spills or leaks. Collected spill or leak material must be disposed in compliance with applicable regulations.

**FACT SHEET FOR NDPDES PERMIT
NDR11-0000
(FORMERLY NDR10-0000)
PERMIT REISSUANCE**

**GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

DATE OF THIS FACT SHEET – JANUARY 2020

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA, 1972, and later amendments in 1977, 1981, and 1987, etc.) established water quality goals for the navigable (surface) waters of the United States. One mechanism for achieving the goals of the CWA is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has oversight authority. In 1975, the State of North Dakota was delegated primacy of the NPDES program by EPA. The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ), hereafter referred to as “department”, has been designated the state water pollution control agency for all purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended [33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.], and is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to this state the benefits of the act and similar federal acts. The department’s authority and obligations for the wastewater discharge permit program is in the NDAC 33.1-16 (North Dakota Administrative Code) which was promulgated pursuant to NDCC chapter 61-28 (North Dakota Century Code). The department uses North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) as its permitting title.

The following rules or regulations apply to NDPDES permits:

- Procedures the department follows for issuing NDPDES permits (NDAC chapter 33.1-16-01),
- Standards of Quality for Waters of the State (NDAC chapter 33.1-16-02.1).

These rules require any treatment facility operator to obtain an NDPDES permit before discharging wastewater to state waters. They also define the basis for limits on each discharge and for other requirements imposed by the permit.

According to the North Dakota Administrative Code (NDAC) section 33.1-16-01-08, the department must prepare a draft permit and accompanying fact sheet, and make it available for public review. The department must also publish an announcement (public notice) during a period of thirty days, informing the public where a draft permit may be obtained and where comments regarding the draft permit may be sent (NDAC chapter 33.1-16-01-07). For more information regarding preparing and submitting comments about the fact sheet and permit, please see **Appendix A – Public Involvement**. Following the public comment period, the department may make changes to the draft NDPDES permit. The department will summarize the responses to comments and changes to the permit in **Appendix D - Response to Comments**.

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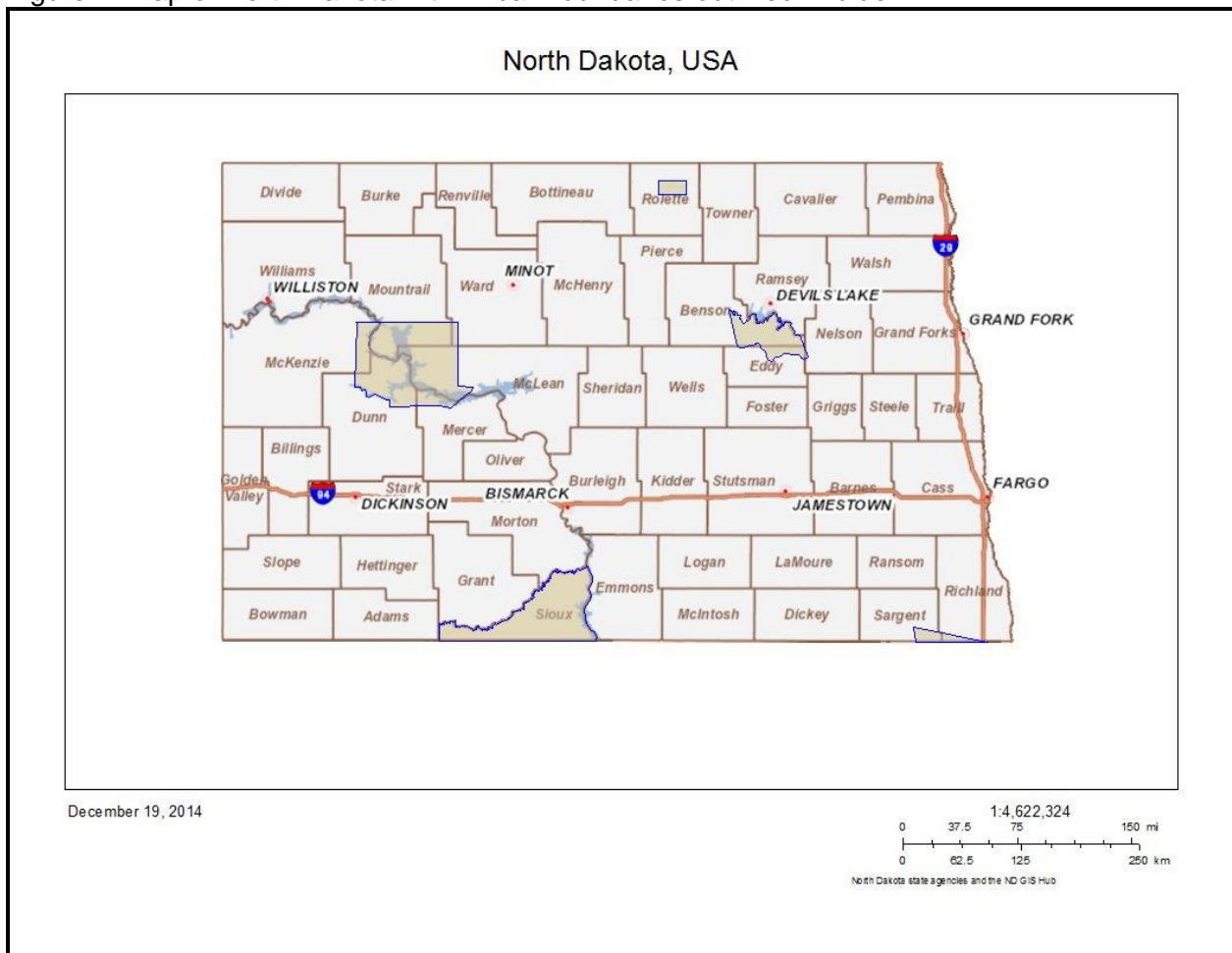
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General Information

Permit Number:	NDR11-0000 (formerly NDR10-0000)
Permit Type:	General Permit, Renewal
Type of Treatment:	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT); Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT); Best Professional Judgment (BPJ); and Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Discharge Location:	Waters of the State of North Dakota

Figure 1: Map of North Dakota with Tribal Boundaries outlined in blue.



General permits (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 122.28) provide a streamlined means to cover a large number of construction activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” (40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x)) and small construction activity defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15). These activities are subject to the requirements of Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as enforced by the NDPDES program.

General permits require baseline control practices aimed at minimizing the impact of stormwater discharges to waters of the state. In addition, the general permit process places less of an administrative burden on the issuing authority than the individual permitting process. Individual permits may still be developed to address specific water quality concerns.

The present general permit issued for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity expires on March 31, 2020. The permit was developed in response to the stormwater permit application requirements promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990. The renewal will continue to cover stormwater discharges from construction activity. Currently, there are about 3,000 construction projects or operations covered by the existing permit for the discharge of stormwater from construction activities.

SIGNIFICANT PERMIT CHANGES

The following additions or changes to this general permit were made:

- Part I(A)(2)(c) was changed to Part I(A)(3) in the proposed permit. The subsection deals with the permit covering discharges from construction activity related to oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations, or transmission facilities. The subsection was included and updated to clarify what types of oil and gas related construction activity are covered by the permit and when a permit is required. The language reflects the Code of Federal Regulations prior to 2006 which the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals remanded to in the court's opinion in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. United States Environmental Protection Agency*, 526 F.3d 591 (9th Cir. 2008).
- The reference to total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocations for sediment and/or parameters associated with sediment transport was removed from Part I(B)(5) of the proposed permit. The subsection now specifies that discharges to any water that has a TMDL must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL. The department determined that a TMDL allocation will include the specific requirements for construction activity.
- The department added "treatment of crude oil contaminated groundwater or surface water" and "oil and gas production water" to the types of discharges not covered in Part I(B)(7) of the proposed permit. The department changed the term "gasoline or diesel" to "refined petroleum" in this subsection. The department also included surface water as part of the treatment of refined petroleum contamination in this subsection.
- References to department websites were updated.
- Location of project was added to the site map conditions (Part II(C)(1)(f) in the proposed permit). Location of dividing lines and pre-existing and final grades were removed from the site map conditions (Part II(C)(1)(f) in the proposed permit).
- Requiring acreage in determining an aerial extent of wetlands was removed from the site map conditions (Part II(C)(1)(f) in the proposed permit). The department determined identifying an aerial extent of wetlands is sufficient.

- The department clarified that the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must describe methods used to minimize the generation of dust that could be discharged in stormwater from the project (Part II(C)(3)(c) in the proposed permit).
- The Operational Controls related to inspection and maintenance requirements were moved to the “Inspections” and “Maintenance” sections of the SWPPP requirements (Part II(C)(6) and (7) in the proposed permit).
- Dewatering inspection requirements were moved from Part II(C)(3)(g) to Part III(A)(8) in the proposed permit.
- Provisions regarding chemical treatment of dewatering activity were moved from Appendix 1(A) to Part II(C)(3)(g) of the proposed permit.
- The word “supplemented” was removed from sections that dealt with erosion and sediment control maintenance.
- A requirement to have the SWPPP signed by the owner, or owner jointly with the operator, was specified in the SWPPP signature requirement (Part II(C)(8)(a) of the proposed permit).
- The SWPPP amendment process in Part II(C)(8)(c) of the proposed permit was changed to require permittees to describe the SWPPP amendment process instead of amending the SWPPP as soon as practicable. The department determined the change will allow permittee to clearly define the SWPPP amendment process.
- Electronic reporting requirements for notices of intent and termination were included in the proposed permit. The electronic reporting requirements comply with 40 CFR 127.
- The requirements to record time of inspections and corrective actions was removed from the Inspection and Maintenance Requirements section of the proposed permit (Part III(A)(4), (5), and (8)). A requirement to allow inspection records to be signed or use of another means to verify an inspector were included in these parts. The requirements to maintain written records were updated to allow other types of records or reports to be maintained.
- The Signatory Requirements (Part IV(A)(6) of the proposed permit) were updated to state that written authorization for a duly authorized individual no longer has to be submitted to the department but must be kept with the SWPPP. A copy of the written authorization must be submitted to the department upon request. The language is similar to the language in the U.S. EPA 2017 Construction General Permit.
- Permit language related to 24-hour non-compliance reporting and bypass provisions was updated to be relevant to construction activity (Part IV(A)(7) and (8) in the proposed permit).
- Stabilized earth berms were added to the list of erosion, sediment, and stabilization practices of Appendix 1(A)(4) in the proposed permit.

- In Appendix 1(A)(9) of the proposed permit, the timeline to provide energy dissipation for pipe and culvert outlets was changed from “within 24 hours of connection to a surface water” to “prior to connection to a surface water.” The change was made since energy dissipation is provided for pipe/culvert installation or construction.
- Requirements to implement BMPs to minimize further impacts of off-site accumulations of sediment were added to the off-site accumulations provision (Appendix 1(B)(4) of the permit). The requirement to utilize pollution prevention measures for impervious surface wash water was reiterated in the provision.
- A provision to manage fueling operations to minimize spills or leaks was added as an Operational Control in Appendix 1(C) of the proposed permit.

COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Applicability of the General Permit

The proposed permit applies to stormwater discharges associated with construction activity and small construction activity as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15), respectively. The reference to construction activity in the permit includes both large construction activity and small construction activity. The permit authorizes the discharge of relatively uncontaminated stormwater from construction activity, support activities, and dewatering associated with the construction activity. The permit is not intended for stormwater discharges from other industrial activities. These activities are covered under separate general permits, NDR05-0000 and NDR32-0000.

The proposed permit applies to all areas within the state of North Dakota, except for those areas defined as Indian Country. Construction activity located within Indian Country within the state of North Dakota must obtain a permit through the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Projects which are within the jurisdiction of both the State and U.S. EPA must apply for and obtain coverage from both entities.

The proposed permit applies to the discharge of stormwater from construction activity associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that results in the discharge of a reportable quantity which requires notification pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6, 117.21, or 302.6, or contributes to a water quality standard. Discharges of stormwater from construction activity associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that do not result in the discharge of a reportable quantity or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard are not eligible for coverage under the proposed permit.

Construction activities covered under the present permit will be retained under the proposed permit after a renewal form is submitted to the department.

Discharges Not Covered

There are other types of discharges which also may not be appropriately regulated by the proposed permit and other limitations on what activities the proposed permit can authorize. As such, the following discharges are not eligible for coverage under the proposed permit:

- Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from any source other than construction activities and associated activity.
- Post-construction discharges from industrial activity that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed at the site.
- The placement of fill into waters of the state requiring local, state, or federal authorizations (such as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits).
- This permit does not substitute for obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is your responsibility to ensure the project and resulting discharges comply with the respective requirements.
- Stormwater discharges that the department determines will cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, violations of the standards of quality for waters of the state (North Dakota Administrative Code [NDAC] 33.1-16-02.1).
- Discharges from hydrostatic testing, well points, water line disinfection, treatment of refined petroleum contaminated groundwater or surface water, treatment of crude oil contaminated groundwater or surface water, or oil and gas production water.
- Discharges of wash water using detergents, wastewater, or sanitary waste.

Request for Authorization

Construction activities that are required to obtain coverage under the proposed permit must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(2). Construction activities covered under the present permit will be retained, provided a satisfactory request was made under the renotification provisions of the permit. If necessary, the department may require the submittal of a new NOI.

For operators of new construction activities wishing to obtain coverage, a NOI must be submitted at least seven days prior to starting any activity subject to regulation as a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity. Permit coverage becomes effective seven days after a complete NOI has been submitted to the department unless otherwise notified by the department (based on the department receipt date).

The NOI will include the following:

- Owner name, mailing address, and phone number;
- Project contact name, phone number, and e-mail address;
- Project/site name;
- Project location;
- Brief description of construction activity;
- Start and end dates of the construction activity;
- Total area of site and disturbance; and
- Receiving waters or municipal storm sewer system and receiving water.

Application Process

A separate application must be submitted for each project meeting the definition of construction activity. The owner or the owner jointly with the operator (usually the general contractor) shall

submit a completed application for this permit. The owner is responsible for compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. The operator has day to day supervision of construction activities and is jointly responsible with the owner for compliance with the permit for construction activities performed.

A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the project must be prepared and available for review, upon request, by the department at the time of application. Permittees are not required to submit the SWPPP with the NOI unless notified by the department.

For residential construction activity occurring within a development or subdivision subject to the permit requirements, coverage may be obtained by one of the following:

- An owner of one or more lots may submit one NOI for all of the owner's construction activity within the common plan of development
- An operator, such as a homebuilder who may represent one or more lot owners, may submit one NOI for all of the operator's construction activity within each addition of a development or subdivision (i.e., common plan of development or sale).

For construction activity associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities which require coverage under the proposed permit an NOI may be submitted for individual project sites or for an area of operations such as well field or by county.

Alternative Permit Coverage

The department may require any construction activity to apply for and obtain an individual NDPDES permit or seek coverage under an alternative NDPDES general permit (40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)). Any permittee covered by the proposed general permit may request to be excluded from coverage by applying for an individual NDPDES permit.

When an individual NDPDES permit is issued to a facility otherwise subject to the proposed permit, the applicability of the general permit to the individual permittee is automatically terminated upon the effective date of the individual permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT)

Permittees may terminate permit coverage after the final stabilization conditions outlined in the proposed permit have been achieved. The permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to terminate coverage. Compliance with the conditions of the permit is required until a NOT is submitted.

For residential construction only, a NOT is not required for each lot that is sold, transferred, or has achieved final stabilization. Permittees must modify their SWPPP to indicate that permit coverage is no longer required for that lot. The SWPPP must indicate the date the lot was sold, transferred, or achieved final stabilization. In order to terminate coverage, all lots under the control of the owner or operator must be sold, transferred, or achieved final stabilization.

Transfer of Ownership or Control

When the owner or operator of a construction project changes the new owner/operator must submit a written request for permit transfer/modification within fourteen days of assuming control of the site or commencing work on-site, or of the legal transfer, sale or closing on the property. The new owner or operator can implement the original SWPPP created for the project or

develop and implement their own SWPPP. A transfer/modification request is not required for the legal transfer, sale or closing on a property between permittees covered by the permit (e.g., sale of a property parcel from a developer to a builder, transfer of an easement from a developer to a local government authority). If the new party is not covered by the permit at the time of transfer or sale, the new owner/operator must submit a NOI within fourteen days of assuming control of the site.

STORMWATER DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

The proposed permit must identify discharges that are prohibited from coverage under the permit. Wastewater and other non-stormwater sources that combine with a stormwater discharge must comply with a NDPDES permit specifically for the wastewater or no-stormwater discharge. The discharge of wastewater is not authorized by this permit. Non-stormwater discharges that are eligible for coverage under the proposed permit include: fire-fighting activity, fire hydrant flushing, potable water line flushing, equipment wash down without detergents or hazardous cleaning products, uncontaminated foundation drains, springs, surface water, lawn watering, chemical treatment of stormwater, and air conditioning condensate. Impervious surface wash water may not be directed into any surface water or storm drain inlet unless appropriate pollution prevention measures have been implemented.

Release in Excess of Reportable Quantities

The proposed permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 or the reporting requirements found in NDAC 33.1-16-02.1. Any releases which meet any reporting requirement must be reported.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

All activities covered by the proposed permit are required to prepare, implement, and maintain a SWPPP until final stabilization is achieved. The major objectives of the SWPPP are to identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges and ensure that practices are implemented to minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges.

Some construction activities covered by the proposed permit may be subject to local or state sediment and erosion control programs or stormwater management related requirements as part of other regulatory programs. In most cases, it will be acceptable to incorporate by reference the applicable portions or requirements of plans developed under other regulatory programs into the SWPPP.

The SWPPP requirements reflect a combination of control measures and BMPs outlined the EPA Construction General Permit (CGP-2017), and the requirements of the Construction and Development Effluent Guidelines (40 CFR 450). The required SWPPP items in the proposed permit are similar to those in the past versions of the permit. The minimum SWPPP must include the following:

- Site Description: Include description of project and type of construction activities, total area and area expected to be disturbed, timetable of activities, soil description, surface water or municipal storm sewer systems in the area, and site maps detailing items such as outfalls and the presence of impaired waters.

- **Narrative Description:** Describe the selection or operational controls and sediment and erosion controls. This section includes installation, removal, and maintenance practices of BMPs; the rationale for selecting BMPs; and any description of infeasibility.
- **Stormwater Controls:** Describe the BMPs used in day to day operations on the project site to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. This section includes site supervisor, chain of responsibility, good housekeeping, dust control, preventative maintenance, spill prevention and response, employee training, concrete and wash water management, and dewatering management.
- **Erosion and Sediment Controls:** Describe the erosion and sediment controls and site stabilization methods used throughout the construction activity. This section addresses erosion and sediment controls and site stabilization; recovery of off-site accumulations of sediment; and TMDL conditions.
- **Stormwater Management:** This section addresses the maintenance of constructed stormwater management devices.
- **Maintenance:** A description of the maintenance practices for all stormwater pollution prevention control measures identified in the SWPPP.
- **Inspections:** Procedures for performing inspections such as inspector knowledge, schedule, area of inspection, and information to record.
- **Plan Review and Revisions:** Amendments to the SWPPP when there is a change that affects the SWPPP or to achieve compliance with the proposed permit.

Local Requirements

Stormwater discharges from construction activity must comply with the requirements, policies, or guidelines of municipalities and other local agencies. Any discharge must comply with any specific conditions or BMPs required by the municipality or agency.

Final Stabilization

Permittee must ensure final stabilization of a construction site. Final stabilization can be achieved in one of the following ways:

- All soil disturbing activities at the site complete and soils must be stabilized by a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the pre-existing cover over the entire pervious surface area or stabilized with another equivalent means necessary to prevent soil failure under erosive conditions. In addition, all drainage ditches must be stabilized to preclude erosion; all temporary BMPs such as silt fence must be removed; and sediment must be removed from stormwater conveyances and basins and stabilized.
- Areas that receive less than 20 inches of rain per year may meet final stabilization after all soil disturbing activities are complete and erosion controls and stabilization methods are employed to achieve 70 percent of pre-existing cover within three years.
- Soils that will return to agricultural use are restored to their agricultural use.

- For residential construction, soils are stabilized and down gradient perimeter controls are provided. In addition, a homeowner fact sheet is provided to the homeowner.

Records Retention

A copy of the completed and signed NOI, coverage letter from the department, SWPPP, inspection records, and the general permit, must be kept at the site of construction activity or a reasonable alternative location. Electronic copies are acceptable. All records must be kept for at least three years.

Authorization to Discharge

Coverage under the proposed permit does not convey approval to discharge through any ditch, storm sewer, private property, or other method of routing stormwater from the facility to waters of the state. Permittees are responsible for applying and obtaining any additional authorizations necessary to initiate the discharge proposed in the permittee's application. If the process of obtaining all authorizations to discharge results in changes to the permittee's application, the permittee shall modify in writing the application for an NDPDES permit. The permittee will not be authorized to discharge stormwater other than the type and at the location specified in the application.

SELF MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

All activities covered by the proposed permit are required to conduct comprehensive site inspections according to the schedule below:

- General Inspection Requirement: Inspections shall be performed one every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours after a storm event greater than 0.25 inches in 24 hours.
- Stabilized Areas: Inspections may be performed once per month in areas that have been stabilized but do not meet 70 percent perennial vegetative cover.
- Final Stabilization Areas: Inspections may be suspended where parts of the project meet the requirements of final stabilization.
- Frozen Conditions: Inspections may be suspended due to frozen ground conditions. Inspections must take place if the ground is frozen and earthwork is occurring. Regular inspections must resume when runoff occurs or the ground begins to thaw.
- Dewatering Activities: Dewatering activities must be inspected daily.

Permittees must inspect erosion and sediment control measures and stabilized areas to ensure they are operating correctly and in serviceable conditions. Permittees also must inspect the following areas for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system:

- Areas used for storage of materials;
- Permanent stormwater control measures;
- Vehicle maintenance areas;
- Dewatering activities

Personnel conducting inspections must be familiar with:

- The SWPPP;
- Location, installation, function, maintenance, and removal of BMPs;
- Inspection frequency;
- Areas to inspect;
- How to record inspection findings;
- How to initiate and properly document corrective actions

Inspection records must include:

- Date of the inspection;
- Name of person(s) conducting the inspection;
- Findings including recommendations and schedule for corrective actions;
- Date and amount of rainfall events greater than 0.25 inches; and
- Documentation that the SWPPP has been amended

Maintenance records must include:

- BMPs corrected;
- Date of corrective actions;
- Name of person(s) performing corrective actions; and
- Corrective actions taken

SURFACE WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS

The North Dakota Standards of Quality for Waters of the State (NDAC Chapter 33.1-16-02.1) – known as the state water quality standards (WQS) – are designed to protect existing water quality and preserve the beneficial uses of North Dakota’s surface waters. Stormwater discharge permits must include conditions that ensure the discharge will meet the surface water quality standards. Water quality-based effluent limits may be based on an individual waste load allocation or on a waste load allocation developed during a basin wide total maximum daily load (TMDL) study. TMDLs result from a scientific study of the water body and are developed in order to reduce pollution from all sources.

Narrative Criteria

Narrative water quality criteria (NDAC Chapter 33.1-16-02.1-08) limit concentrations of pollutants from exceeding applicable standards of the receiving waters. The department adopted a narrative biological goal solely to provide an additional assessment method that can be used to identify impaired surface waters.

Antidegradation

The purpose of North Dakota’s Antidegradation Policy (NDAC Chapter 33.1-16-02.1 (Appendix IV)) is to:

- Provide all waters of the state one of three levels of antidegradation protection.
- Determine whether authorizing the proposed regulated activity is consistent with antidegradation requirements.

The department's fact sheet demonstrates that the existing and designated uses of the receiving water will be protected under the conditions of the proposed permit.

EVALUATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS FOR NUMERIC CRITERIA

The best management practices in the proposed permit reflect the conditions of the EPA Construction General Permit (CGP-2017). Additional water quality-based limitations may be imposed on discharges covered by this permit through the implementation of a TMDL allocation. In addition, a construction activity covered by this permit may be required to obtain an individual permit based on site specific water quality-based limitations.

PERMIT ISSUANCE PROCEDURES

Permit Actions

The proposed permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. This includes the establishment of limitations or prohibitions based on changes to WQS, the development and approval of waste load allocation plans, the development or revision to water quality management plans, or the establishment of prohibitions or more stringent limitations for toxic or conventional pollutants. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Proposed Permit Issuance

The proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for the department to authorize a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity. The permit includes management practices and conditions to protect human health and aquatic life, and the beneficial uses of waters of the State of North Dakota. The department proposes to issue the proposed permit for a term of five years.

Any request to retain coverage under a renewal of this permit shall be made in writing to the department at least 15 days prior to the expiration date of this permit. Typically, the department provides permit holders with renewal or renotification instructions when a new permit has been drafted. Upon request by the department, a new Notice of Intent shall be submitted.

APPENDIX A – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The department proposes to reissue a general permit for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. The permit includes the use of best management practices, the development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan, monitoring requirements and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the type of facilities covered under the permit and the department's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

The department will place a Public Notice of Draft on **February 14, 2020** in the **Bismarck Tribune**, the official newspaper of the capital city, and in **Regional Papers** throughout the state to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and fact sheet. The notice also will be mailed to the department's Public Notice mailing list and placed on the department's Public Comments & Notices webpage.

The Notice –

- Indicates where copies of the draft Permit and Fact Sheet are available for public evaluation.
- Offers to provide assistance to accommodate special needs.
- Urges individuals to submit their comments before the end of the comment period.
- Informs the public that if there is significant interest, a public hearing will be scheduled.

You may obtain further information from the department by telephone, 701.328.5210 or by writing to the address listed below.

North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Avenue, 4th Floor
Bismarck, ND 58501

The primary author of the general permit and fact sheet is Dallas Grossman.

**North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality Public Notice
Issue of an NDPDES Permit**

Public Notice Date: 2/14/2020 Public Notice Number: ND-2020-005

Purpose of Public Notice

The Department intends to issue the following North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) Discharge Permit under the authority of Section 61-28-04 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Permit Information

Application Date: 10/1/2019 Application Number: NDR11

Applicant Name: NDPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit

Mailing Address: ND Dept of Env Quality, Div of Water Quality, 918 East Divide Ave, Bismarck ND 58501-1947

Telephone Number: 701.328.5242

Proposed Permit Expiration Date: 3/31/2025

Description

The Department proposes to reissue NDPDES General Permit NDR110000 (formerly NDR100000) to authorize the discharge of stormwater associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(14)(x) and small construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(15). The regulated construction activities include clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one acre. The permit requires the implementation of a pollution prevention plan to reduce erosion and sediment impacts to surface waters. The permit includes discharge conditions based on prohibitions, best management practices, water quality standards, and other considerations applicable to construction activity.

Tentative Determinations

Proposed effluent limitations and other permit conditions have been made by the Department. They assure that State Water Quality Standards and applicable provisions of the FWPCA will be protected.

Information Requests and Public Comments

Copies of the application, draft permit, and related documents are available for review. Comments or requests should be directed to the ND Dept of Env Quality, Div of Water Quality, 918 East Divide Ave, Bismarck ND 58501-1947 or by calling 701.328.5210.

All comments received by March 17, 2020 will be considered prior to finalizing the permit. If there is significant interest, a public hearing will be scheduled. Otherwise, the Department will issue the final permit within sixty (60) days of this notice. If you require special facilities or assistance relating to a disability, call TDD at 1.800.366.6868.

APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS Permit Specific

“303(d) list” or **“section 303(d) list”** means a list of North Dakota’s water quality-limited waters needing total maximum daily loads or TMDLs developed to comply with section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. A copy of the list is available on the state’s web site at: deq.nd.gov/WQ

“Act” means the Clean Water Act.

“Bankfull” means the channel is filled to the top of one or both of its banks.

“BMP” or **“best management practices”** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control construction site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

“Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

“Common plan of development or sale” means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing activities may be taking place at different times, on different schedules, but under one proposed plan. One plan is broadly defined to include design, permit application, advertisement or physical demarcation indicating that land-disturbing activities may occur.

“Construction activity” means construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(14)(x) and small construction activity as defined in 40 CFR part 122.26(b)(15). This includes a disturbance to the land that results in a change in topography, existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative), or the existing soil topography that may result in accelerated stormwater runoff, leading to soil erosion and movement of sediment into surface waters or drainage systems. Examples of construction activity may include clearing, grading, filling and excavating. Construction activity includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one (1) acre or more. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

“Department” means the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality.

“Energy dissipation” means methods employed at pipe outlets to prevent erosion. Examples include, but are not limited to: concrete aprons, riprap, splash pads, and gabions that are designed to prevent erosion.

“Indian country” means (1) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservations; (2) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired

territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (3) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

“Infeasible” means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

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

“Large construction activity” means land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five acres.

“Normal wetted perimeter” means the area of a conveyance, such as a ditch, channel, or pipe that is in contact with water during flow events that are expected to occur once every year.

“Non-stormwater discharges” means discharges other than stormwater. The term includes both process and non-process sources. Process wastewater sources that require a separate NDPDES permit include, but are not limited to industrial processes, domestic facilities and cooling water. Non-stormwater sources that may be addressed in this permit include, but are not limited to: fire-fighting, fire hydrant flushing, potable water line flushing, equipment wash down without detergents or hazardous cleaning products, uncontaminated foundation drains, springs, surface water, lawn watering, chemical treatment of stormwater and air conditioning condensate.

“Operator” means the person (usually the general contractor) designated by the owner who has day to day operational control and/or the ability to modify project plans and specifications related to the SWPPP. The person must be knowledgeable in those areas of the permit for which the operator is responsible and must perform those responsibilities in a workmanlike manner.

“Owner” means the person or party possessing the title of the land on which the construction activities will occur; or if the construction activity is for a lease holder, the party or individual identified as the lease holder; or the contracting government agency responsible for the construction activity.

“Permanently ceased” means clearing and excavation within any area of your construction site that will not include permanent structures has been completed.

“Permanent Cover” means final stabilization. Examples include grass, gravel, asphalt, and concrete.

“Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to best management practices which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in construction.

“Significant materials” includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

“Significant spills” includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

“Small construction activity” means land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres.

“Stabilized” means the exposed ground surface has been covered by appropriate materials such as mulch, staked sod, riprap, erosion control blanket, or other material that prevents erosion from occurring. Grass seeding alone is not stabilization. Snow cover and frozen ground conditions are not considered stabilized.

“Steep Slopes” means slopes which are fifteen (15) percent or greater in grade.

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

“Stormwater associated with industrial activity” means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, or surface runoff and drainage from industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

“Stormwater associated with small construction activity” means the discharge of stormwater from:

(i) Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

(ii) Any other construction activity designated by EPA or the Department, based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the state.

“Temporarily ceased” means clearing, grading, and excavation within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures, will not resume (i.e., the land will be idle) for a period of 14 or more calendar days, but such activities will resume in the future.

“Temporary erosion protection” means methods employed to prevent erosion. Examples of temporary cover include; mulch, straw, erosion control blanket, wood chips, tackifiers, and erosion netting.

“Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with permit requirements because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed erosion and sediment controls or site stabilization methods, inadequate erosion and sediment controls or site stabilization methods, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

“Waters of the state” means any and all surface waters that are contained in or flow in or through the state of North Dakota as defined in NDCC 61-28-02. This definition includes all water courses, even if they are usually dry.

APPENDIX C – RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Comments received during the public comment period will be addressed and placed here.