Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Operators:

Cornerstone General Contractors
4040 B Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 561-1993

SWPPP Contacts:

Tony Link, Cornerstone General Contractors
Superintendent, SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead
Phone 907-351-1821

Will Moran, Cornerstone General Contractors
SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead
Phone 907-230-2423

February 2022

Estimated Project Start: 3/12/2022
Estimated Project Completion: 8/23/2023

Cornerstone Construction's APDES Permit No. _AKR10GP11_

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SWPPP APPENDICES

SWPPP Checklist

- Make sure the delegation of authority in Appendix E has been signed by a company official for Cornerstone.
- Make sure the certification in Appendix E has been signed by the Superintendent.
- Make sure any subcontractors or utility companies doing any work that requires them to be aware of the SWPPP has signed a certification in Appendix E before starting work.
- Current job schedule in Appendix C
- Add all bmps and major grading activities to the project schedule to show when they were installed and when they were removed.
- Install a rain gage at the project site or check the local weather station if within 20 miles
- Check the rain gage daily, fill in the rain record in Appendix N
- Inspect the site according to Section 11.1 of the SWPPP. Inspection reports included in Appendix K or a separate notebook
- Fill in the Corrective Action Log in Appendix J if any controls need to be modified or anything needs to be corrected
- Mark the location along with the date of installation and your initials of all best management practices (bmps) installed on the site maps in Appendix A
- Mark the date best management practices have been removed on the site maps in Appendix A
- Show disturbed areas and mark the date and initial when areas are stabilized on the site maps
- Fill in Grading and Stabilization Activities Log in Appendix G to show that stabilization is initiated on disturbed areas immediately after reaching final preparation
- Update site maps to include any modifications to the work (see the Maps section of the report for what is required to be on the site maps)
- Any revision to plan added to the amendment log in Appendix M

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addresses the requirements under Anchorage Municipal Code 21 that requires that all discharges from construction sites within the municipality be within the Alaska Water Quality Requirements. This is a Type 3 SWPPP that requires permit coverage under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) Construction General Permit (located in Appendix F) because the amount of disturbed area is greater than one acre and there is the potential for a discharge to waters of U.S. Cornerstone Construction's certification of understanding of this plan is in Appendix E.

1.0 Operators

Operator Information			
Organization: Cornerstone Construction	Name: Joe Jolley	Title: President	
Phone: 907-646-7213	Fax (optional):	Email:	
Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box): 4040 B Street, Suite 200		
	City: Anchorage,	State: AK	Zip: 99503
Area of Control	Day-to-day operational control of those activities at a site which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP or other permit conditions. Cornerstone Construction is authorized to direct workers at the site to carry out activities required by this SWPPP and the permit conditions for all areas of work discussed in this plan. Cornerstone Construction will also be responsible for installing, maintaining and inspecting all erosion and sediment control measures.		

1.1 Subcontractors

Any subcontractor or utility company doing any kind of ground disturbing activity on the project will sign a Subcontractor Certification Agreement. Those agreements will be added by addendum to Appendix E of this plan for each company before they start work. Subcontractors will be responsible for preventing spills of hazardous materials, making sure hazardous materials have secondary containment, reducing dust where possible, covering waste material disposal areas, notifying the superintendent if there is a water quality issue within their area of work, preventing water with an obvious sediment plume in it from leaving their work area, using the concrete washout area, staying within the work limits, and reducing waste and energy usage.

2.0 Storm Water Contacts:

Qualifications are located in Appendix E.

Site Superintendent, SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead:
Tony Link, Cornerstone General Contractors
Phone 907-351-1821
AK-CESCL No. AGC-20-0017 Expires 1/23/23

The Site Superintendent/ SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this plan conducting the inspections, updating the SWPPP and for signing the inspection reports.

SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead:
Will Moran, Cornerstone General Contractors
Phone 907-230-2423
AK-CESCL No. AGC-21-0131 Expires 3/18/24

The SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this plan conducting the inspections, updating the SWPPP and for signing the inspection reports.

This SWPPP Was Prepared By:
Elaine Pflugh,
P.E. No. 10374 Expires 12/31/2021
CISEC Certification No. 0736 Expires 6\30\22
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3.1 Project Information

The project is located in Anchorage, Alaska.

Project/Site Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development
Project Street/Location: Raspberry Road
City: Anchorage State: AK ZIP Code: 99502
Borough or Subdivision: Municipality of Anchorage
Latitude: Longitude:
61.16236 º N -150.00335 º W

Method for determining latitude/longitude:
☐ USGS topographic map (specify scale:) ☐ EPA Web site ☐ GPS
X Other (please specify): Google Earth

3.2 Project Site-Specific Conditions

ANCHORAGE INTL AP, ALASKA (500280)
Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary
Period of Record : 04/01/1952 to 06/09/2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	21.5	26.1	32.7	43.7	55.1	62.3	65.2	63.3	55.1	40.7	27.9	22.8	43.0
Average Min. Temperature (F)	8.5	12.2	17.4	28.6	38.9	47.3	51.6	49.6	41.5	28.8	16.1	10.4	29.2
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	0.76	0.83	0.64	0.55	0.65	1.01	1.91	2.71	2.75	1.89	1.15	1.13	15.97
Average Total SnowFall (in.)	9.8	12.1	9.4	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.2	12.2	16.1	72.3
Average Snow Depth (in.)	11	12	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	4

Percent of possible observations for period of record.
Max. Temp.: 99.4% Min. Temp.: 99.6% Precipitation: 99.6% Snowfall: 98.1% Snow Depth: 97.9%
Check Station Metadata or Metadata graphics for more detail about data completeness.

Western Regional Climate Center, wrcc@dri.edu

Spring 'Freeze' Probabilities (Jan 1 - Jul 31)

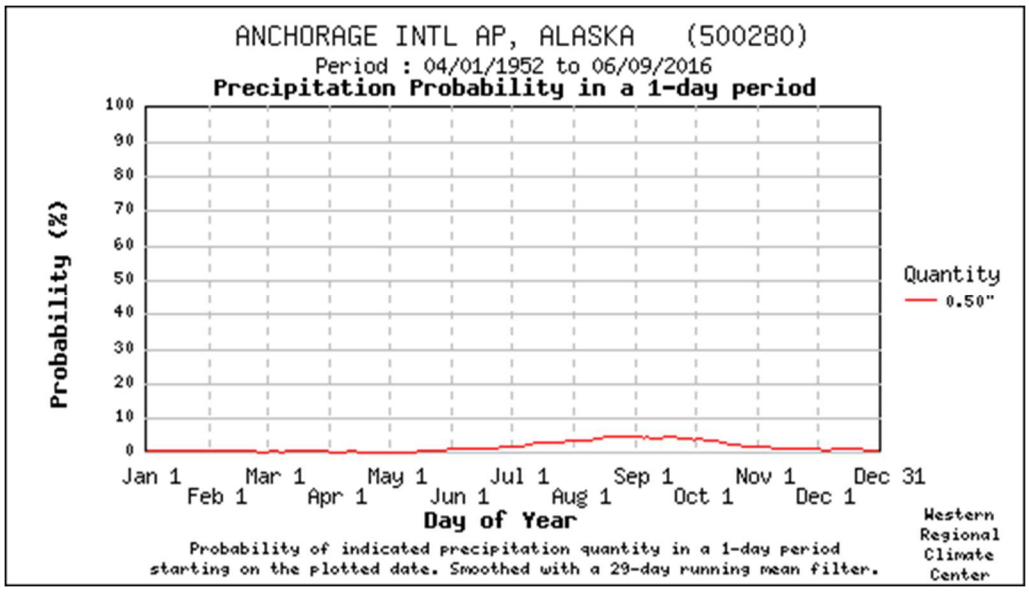
ANCHORAGE INTL AP, s (500280)

Temp F	Earliest	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	Latest
36.5	05/07	05/15	05/17	05/18	05/21	05/21	05/23	05/26	05/29	06/03	07/01
32.5	04/19	04/29	05/01	05/03	05/05	05/08	05/09	05/13	05/16	05/18	05/22
28.5	04/02	04/14	04/19	04/21	04/23	04/26	04/28	04/30	05/03	05/06	05/16
24.5	03/18	03/31	04/05	04/09	04/10	04/13	04/16	04/19	04/21	04/24	05/10
20.5	03/07	03/19	03/25	03/27	04/01	04/03	04/08	04/12	04/15	04/20	05/10

Fall 'Freeze' Probabilities (Jul. 31 - Dec. 31)

ANCHORAGE INTL AP, s (500280)

Temp F	Earliest	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Latest
36.5	08/14	08/28	09/05	09/08	09/10	09/13	09/15	09/19	09/23	09/26	10/04
32.5	08/28	09/10	09/16	09/20	09/23	09/24	09/27	09/29	09/30	10/05	10/16
28.5	09/11	09/22	09/24	09/27	09/30	10/02	10/05	10/09	10/11	10/14	10/20
24.5	09/22	10/03	10/08	10/09	10/11	10/13	10/16	10/18	10/20	10/27	11/09
20.5	09/24	10/08	10/13	10/15	10/19	10/23	10/26	10/27	11/01	11/09	11/23



The 2 year, 24 hour storm event for the Anchorage Airport is 1.4 inches according to NOAA Atlas available at http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_ak.html.

Soil Types and Slopes

Soils in the project corridor generally consist of gravel, sand and some silt, and peat. All slopes will be graded to be stable.

Landscape Topography

The project area is generally flat.

Drainage Patterns

Drainage patterns are shown in the site maps in Appendix A. Runoff from the project area flows through the Anchorage Storm Drain System to Campbell Creek.

Approximate Growing Season

According to Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Alaska Region (Version 2.0) produced by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the growing season for the Cook Inlet area is from May 8th through October 5th.

Existing Vegetation

Vegetation in the project area is mostly trees and mowed grass.

Historic Site Contamination

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Contaminated Sites Database, there are known contaminated sites within 1500 feet of any of the project areas. More information can be found at http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/db_search.htm.

Hazard Id 26838, AIA Signature Flight Support UST Dispenser, 6231 South Airpark Place, active site, DRO and naphthalene were detected above the most stringent cleanup level in one sample located at the outfall to the ditch, at 1,220 mg/kg and 0.0727 mg/kg, respectively. The lateral and vertical extent of contamination was not determined, but expected to be limited. No groundwater samples were collected.

Fire Training Area- water in the fire pit pond was found above ADEC cleanup levels for PFHpa, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS and PFOS from Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) used for fire training and fire prevention at the airport. Samples for PFOS compounds were taken at the project area and were found to be below cleanup levels.

If any contamination is discovered, work will stop in that area and the proper authorities will be notified immediately.

4.0 Nature of Construction Activity

4.1 Scope of Work

This project will install utilities, fences, construct a building and parking area.

4.2 Project Function

The purpose of this project is to construct a building for airport support.

4.3 Support Activities

Support activities for this project are:

Support Activity	Location	Dedicated	
		Yes	No
Concrete Batch Plant	AS&G 111Lang Street	☐	☑
Asphalt Batch Plant	AS&G 111Lang Street	☐	☑
Equipment Staging Yards	See locations in Appendix A	☑	☐
Material Storage Areas	AS&G 5950 Kincaid Road	☐	☑
Excavated Material Disposal Areas	AS&G 5950 Kincaid Road.	☐	☑
Borrow Areas	AS&G 111Lang Street	☐	☑

4.4 Sequence and Timing of Soil-disturbing Activities

The detailed schedule, sequencing and timing of project activities are provided in progress schedules located in Appendix C; these schedules will be updated as the project progresses. The sequence is expected to be as follows:

- File NOI
- Conduct storm water pollution prevention training
- Survey
- Site delineation, get locates
- Install Fence
- Install inlet protection
- Excavation
- Install Fuel Lines to Hardstands
- Place, grade and compact select fill
- Prepare concrete washout
- Construct Hardstands and Taxi lanes
- Construct building foundation

- Install water, sewer and storm drain lines
- Install communications and electrical lines and any other utilities
- Construct building
- Place geotextile
- Place, grade and compact select material
- Place, grade and compact leveling course
- Place, grade and compact crushed aggregate
- Pave
- Pavement markings
- Place topsoil, seed and water
- Remove inlet protection
- File NOT

4.5 Size of Property and Total Area Expected to be Disturbed

The following are estimates of the construction site:

Total project area	121 acres
Construction site area to be disturbed	114 acres
Percentage impervious area BEFORE construction	0 %
Runoff coefficient BEFORE construction	0.3
Percentage impervious area AFTER construction	5 %
Runoff coefficient AFTER construction	0.8

4.6 Identification of All Potential Pollutant Sources

The biggest potential source of pollutants to storm water runoff at the project site is expected to be suspended sediment picked up by rain and snowmelt traveling over disturbed areas. Potential sources of sediment to storm water runoff include:

- Cleared and grubbed areas
- Areas where stockpiling, filling, grading and excavation operations are occurring
- Areas where sediment has deposited due to vehicle tracking

Other potential pollutants are expected to include petroleum, oil and lubricants, and antifreeze and coolants from equipment operations such as fueling, maintenance and accidents. Solid waste handling and storage, sanitation facilities, paint, demo materials, concrete washout and solvents are other possible pollutants. The Hazardous Material Control Plan in Appendix O provides control actions to prevent pollution. More detail about the potential sources of pollution is included in the following table:

Trade Name Material	Storm water Pollutants	Location
Gas, diesel, oil	Petroleum, Oil and lubricants	Equipment storage area, staging area
Antifreeze and coolants	Methanol, Ethylene glycol, Propylene glycol	Equipment storage area, staging area
Trash	Paper, plastic, metal	Waste storage area
Waste	Organic material	Sanitation facilities

5.0 Site Maps

The plan sheets for this project applicable to this report are shown in the site maps in Appendix A. The site maps show the entire site, current features, and project details. The maps include the following information (shown in parentheses is the page number or title of the page where that information is shown):

- Property boundaries where construction activities will occur (Sheet C3)
- Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur (Sheet C3), noting phasing of construction activities (Sheet C3)
- Location of areas that will not be disturbed and natural features to be preserved (Sheet C3)
- Location of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes and swales (C3)
- Locations of storm water inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (Figure 1)
- Municipal separate storm sewer systems, if present (Figure 1)
- Direction of storm water flow (Figure 1) and approximate slopes anticipated after grading activities
- Locations where control measures will be or have been installed (Figure 1)
- Locations where exposed soils will be or have been stabilized
- Locations where post-construction storm water controls will be or have been installed (n/a)

- Locations of support activities which include concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas, whether on-site, adjacent to, or off-site, provided the support activity is directly related to the construction, the support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects , the support activity does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports
- Locations where authorized non-storm water will be used including the type used (Sheet C3)
- Locations of all waters of the U.S. (including significant wetland areas 10,000 square feet or greater) on-site and within 2,500 feet of the site boundary that may be affected by storm water discharged from the site (Figures 2 and 3)
- Locations of existing public water system (PWS) drinking water protection areas (DWPA) for TWS sources (e.g. springs, wells, or surface water intakes) that intersect the boundary of the proposed project/permit area. (Figure 4)
- Locations where storm water and/or authorized non-storm water discharges to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) or an MS4 (Figure 1, 2 and 3)
- Sampling point(s), if applicable (not applicable)
- Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction phase permit requirement apply
- Staging and material storage areas (construction materials, hazardous materials, fuels, etc.)

Any of the information above that is not shown on the site maps will be added when the information becomes available.

6.0 Discharges

6.1 Locations of Other Industrial Storm Water Discharges

The asphalt plant, concrete plant and borrow area are at a commercial facility that serves multiple un-related projects. There are no other industrial storm water discharges associated with this project.

6.2 Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges

All authorized non-storm water discharges will be controlled so as to prevent soil erosion and runoff by limiting the amount of water used or directing the water to a vegetated area where it can soak into the ground. All pollutants will be prevented from entering any wetland or water body. Authorized non-storm water discharges may include:

- Water used to control dust
- Pavement wash water where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled materials have been removed) and where detergents are not used.

- Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water
- Landscape irrigation

7.0 Documentation of Permit Eligibility

7.1 Receiving Waters

The location of the receiving water is shown in Appendix A. The following water body is the receiving waters for the project:

Receiving Water	Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Anadromous Waters Catalog Number
Campbell Creek	247-60-10340-2018

Are there Outstanding Natural Resource Waters (ONRW) located within this project?

✓ No □ Yes

If yes, has a consultation with the ADEC been completed?

✓ No □ Yes

7.2 Identify TMDLs

Is an EPA-established or approved TMDL published for the receiving water(s) listed in Section 3.1? X Yes ☐No

Campbell Creek is listed in "Alaska's Final Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report" as a category 4a impaired waterbody and it has a TMDL for fecal coliform bacteria. The only source of fecal coliform bacteria on the project would be from the sanitation facilities on site, all of which will be well maintained and all efforts will be made to ensure there is no spillage.

8.0 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

Are endangered or threatened species and critical habitats on or near the project area?

☐Yes X No

The Fish and Wildlife IPac webpage was used to determine threatened species or critical habitats in the area. The Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) decision support system web page is a conservation planning tool for streamlining the environmental review process. It helps to site projects in a way that minimizes conflicts with natural resources. The official species list

from the web site, dated August 24, 2021, is included in Appendix D. The IPaC species list said no threatened species or critical habitats were in the area.

Will species or habitat be adversely affected by storm water discharge?

☐ Yes X No

9.0 Applicable Federal, State, Tribal or Local Requirements

This SWPPP is consistent with the APDES Construction general permit and satisfies Federal and State requirements. There are no tribal or local storm water requirements with jurisdiction for the project area. Updates will be made to the SWPPP as necessary to reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements for soil and erosion control. Revisions to the SWPPP will be made within 7 days of when the change in requirements is made known.

Drinking Water Protection Areas

There are NO drinking water protection areas within the project area as is shown in Appendix A in the Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map. There are private drinking water wells for homes in the area near the project and the location of those wells is shown in Figure 4. Contact the person listed in the figure if there are any significant spills on the project or any excess erosion.

Water Quality Standards

Best management practices will be installed and put in place to keep all water that is discharged from the site in compliance with the most current version of the Alaska Water Quality Standards 18 AAC 70.

The best way to determine if a discharge is within the water quality requirements for turbidity is if you can visually detect a change in turbidity as the water enters the receiving water.

Historic Properties

Are there any historic sites on or near the construction site?

X No ☐Yes

No historic sites are within the project area. If cultural or paleontological resources are discovered, work that would disturb such resources will stop, and the Office of History and Archaeology, a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/), is to be notified immediately at (907) 269-8721.

Permits

Project specific permits required for this project are or will be included in Appendix D.

10.0 Control Measures

This section details the best management practices (BMPs) and control measures to be used on-site to reduce pollutant discharges. Additional detailed descriptions and specifications are located in Appendix B BMP Details. All controls have been and will be properly selected, installed and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and good engineering practices to minimize pollutants in the discharge as necessary to meet all applicable water quality standards.

Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity, duration of precipitation; the nature of resulting storm water runoff; and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

Implementation of Control Measures

The sequence for implementation of control measures will be as follows:

- Before beginning work on-site, determine current drainage patterns for the project site, areas of concentrated water flow, work areas that will be susceptible to erosion and surface waters that need to be protected
- Select the best management practices based on existing site conditions, the principles in this plan and the measures shown in the figures section
- Strive to first prevent erosion, then minimize erosion and then trap any sediment before it leaves the project site
- Plan for the need for BMPs to be installed as the work progresses and changes. Add the installation and removal of BMPs to the project schedule in Appendix C.
- Install selected BMPs before beginning work in an area or as is required to reduce pollutants.
- Mark the location and type of all BMPs installed or removed along with the date of installation and your initials on the site maps in Appendix A.
- Inspect erosion control measures and any location where a concentrated flow of water leaves the site, fill out the inspection report, evaluate erosion prevention procedures and reevaluate work areas susceptible to erosion and drainage patterns.
- Make changes as necessary, update SWPPP if needed to modify or change any of the control measures, record changes in the amendment log and/or corrective action log.
- Remove temporary structures when no longer needed or after final stabilization.

Measures to Protect Natural Features Table

Natural Features	Summary of Measures to Protect Them
Campbell Creek	• Prevent the spill of any hazardous material by keeping the lids on all containers, providing adequate secondary containment and protecting containers from rain and wind. • Do maintenance and store hazardous materials as far away as possible from any storm drain entrance. • Do fueling and place sanitation facilities as far away as possible from any storm drain entrance. • Initiate stabilization on all disturbed areas by the end of the next work day after work has stopped in an area • Prevent any leaks or spills of any portable sanitation facilities

10.1 Minimize Amount of Soil Exposed During Construction Activity

The area that is expected to be disturbed during construction is shown in Appendix A.

Ground disturbance activities should be kept to a minimum to perform the work and to help prevent erosion. All employees will be reminded at safety meetings that no disturbance will be allowed beyond the limits of construction. Preserve existing vegetation where possible.

Site Delineation

BMP Description: Site delineation is a means for showing where the limits of construction are, where the right of way is, where the edge of clearing, fill or excavation is and any other information that the surveyors are hired to provide. Wood stakes are used and colors, words and numbers are often added to the stake to show what the stake is marking. Sometimes colored flagging is used to mark a location. Sensitive or critical habitats or areas to be preserved can be marked with stakes, flagging or safety fencing. Safety fencing is used when it is critical to keep people from entering a sensitive area or in high traffic areas to keep people out of the construction area.
BMP Manual: DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide, BMP 54.00, October 2016.
Installation Schedule: Delineate site features before starting work in an area,
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Make sure no one is tampering with the stakes and the stakes are in good shape. Double check

that all areas to be preserved have been marked. Make sure clearing areas are well marked before clearing.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Phase Construction

BMP Description Sequence or phase construction activities to minimize the extent and duration soils are exposed. The project schedule shows the phasing in which construction activities will disturb the ground.
BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.
Installation Schedule: Plan out what areas to disturb based on weather conditions.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Make sure the schedule is kept up to date.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.2 Maintain Natural Buffer Areas

Are stream crossings or waters of the U.S. located within or immediately adjacent to the property? ☐ Yes X No

Natural buffers will be maintained at stream crossings and around the edge of any waters of the U.S. that are located within or immediately adjacent to the property where the construction activity will take place. The buffer must be a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet wide, unless infeasible based on site dimensions, or the width as required by local ordinance. Exceptions are allowed for water dependent activities, specific water access activities, or necessary water crossings. Direct storm water sheet flow to buffer areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration, unless infeasible. Vegetation and the root mass will be left in place where ever possible to the greatest extent practical. Topsoil and the vegetative mat will be preserved and reused where practical.

Vegetative Buffer Strip

BMP Description: A vegetative buffer strip is an undisturbed area or strip of natural vegetation that provides a filter to intercept and detain storm water runoff, reduce runoff flow velocity and promote infiltration. The buffer strip may be natural, undeveloped land or may be graded and planted with grass or other vegetation. The buffer strips may be placed between a source of sediment and a waterway or drainage area, can be used as a location to divert drainage to and can be used as a perimeter control measure. Additional information on this measure can be found in Appendix B. This measure can be either permanent or temporary, depending on the area.
BMP Manual: DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 38.00 , December 2015.
Installation Schedule: Use existing vegetation or plant before starting work in an area
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Buffer strips will be inspected to make sure they are operating correctly and erosion of the soil is not occurring.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.3 Control Storm Water Discharges and Flow Rates

Velocity dissipation devices (e.g., check dams,) are not necessary in this location because the area is very flat.

10.3.1 Protect Steep Slopes

Steep slopes are slopes that are steeper than 20% and that have a slope length that exceeds 25 feet.

Will steep slopes be present at the site during construction? ☐ Yes X No

10.4 Storm Water Inlet Protection Measures

Inlet protection will be installed on all municipal storm drain system inlets that could receive runoff from disturbed areas.

Storm Drain Inlet Sediment Protection

BMP Description: Inlet protection is intended for use at the entrances to storm drain systems to prevent sediment and other contaminants from entering the storm drain. The Ultra DrainGuard®, or witch's hat or Inlet Filter will be used for this project or another effective way of preventing sediment and pollutants from getting into the drain. The storm drain inlet will be completely surrounded and covered so that sediment is prevented from entering the storm drain system. All paint, concrete washout, sanitary waste and other contaminants will be kept out of the storm drain system.

BMP Manual: Ultra Drain Guard and Inlet Filter Manufacturer's Specification.

Installation Schedule: Install inlet protection before any runoff from disturbed areas can reach the inlet and drain off-site. Install according to the manufacturer's specifications. Remove the inlet protection upon completion of the project. Ensure that the inlet is completely covered and that no sediment can work its way around the protective structure. Remove all inlet protection before the snow season starts and during flood events, as the witch's hats cause ice jams in the spring if left in all winter.

Maintenance and Inspection: Ensure sediment and contaminants are being kept out of the storm drain. Sediment will be removed whenever the sediment level reaches one-half (1/2) of the height of the depth of the witch's hat or when the structure gets clogged and is not draining well. The removed sediment will be placed in an area not subject to erosion. Replace or repair if any tears or wear appears.

Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.5 Water body Protection Measures

The most effective way to protect the receiving water, Campbell Creek, is to keep contaminants out of the storm drain system so inlet protection in Section 10.4 is the best water body protection measure.

10.6 Down-Slope Sediment Controls

Inlet protection will prevent any sediment or contaminants from reaching the creek.

10.7 Stabilized Construction Vehicle Access and Exit Points and Track-Out from Vehicles

Stabilized access points will be provided by making sure all vehicles travel over a gravel surface before entering a paved area. Offsite tracking of sediments by construction vehicles will be controlled by picking up any sediment on the roadway using sweeping or vacuuming.

Street Sweeping

BMP Description: Street sweeping is the process of removing sediment from paved roadways by either vacuuming or picking up or side sweeping. See the Appendix B BMP Details for further information.
BMP Manual: DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 55.00, October 2016.
Installation: See Appendix B BMP Details
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Maintain equipment in good working order. Remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Temporary Construction Entrances

BMP Description: A stabilized construction entrance provides a stabilized area that is placed where traffic enters or exits the construction site. This measure establishes a buffer area for vehicles to deposit their mud and sediment, and minimizes the amount of sediment transported onto public roadways. Mud on a road can create a safety hazard as well as a sediment problem. Construction entrances can be made of gravel or use a mud mat. See the Appendix B BMP Details for further information.
BMP Manual: Idaho Transportation Department, Best Management Practices Manual, SC-11, August 2011.
Installation: Install before sediment is likely to get tracked onto paved areas.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect for sediment accumulation and material displacement. Maintain each entrance in a condition that will reduce tracking of mud or sediment onto public rights-of-way. Removed sediment will be placed on-site and stabilized or hauled off-site.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.8 Dust Generation

Dust can become a significant contributor to storm water when storms wash the dust from surfaces it has coated into the storm water discharge.

Wind Erosion Control

BMP Description: Dust will be controlled by spraying all disturbed areas, stockpiles and unpaved roads with water. Borrow material that is being hauled to the project site shall be kept slightly moist or covered to prevent wind transport during hauling. Use water trucks to increase the soil moisture levels. Re-apply as necessary to keep dust to a minimum. The minimum amount of water will be used to perform dust control. Avoid overwatering. Use reduced speeds on un-paved areas. Limit material loading during high winds. This is a temporary measure.

BMP Manual: Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks, Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual, WE-1, March 1, 2003 modified by SWPPP Preparer.

Installation: Spray with water when soil is dry enough to be picked up when vehicles drive over it.

Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Check to see that dust is being controlled when necessary. Maintain the water truck in good working order.

Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.9 Soil Stockpiles

Will soil stockpiles be at the site during construction? ☐ Yes X No

10.10 Sediment Basins

Will a sediment basin be required during construction? ☐ Yes X No

A sediment basin is not required at this site.

10.11 Dewatering

Will excavation dewatering be conducted during construction? X No ☐ Yes

An ADEC Excavation Dewatering Permit is required if excavation dewatering discharges to land or to waters of the U.S. are within 1,500 feet of an "DEC-identified contaminated site or groundwater plume or a drinking water well. There are contaminated sites within 1,500 feet of the work areas. Dewatering of excavated areas is not expected.

10.12 Soil Stabilization

All disturbed areas of the project area and material sites are required to be stabilized to minimize on-site erosion and sedimentation to prevent the discharge of water above the water quality limits. Ensure that existing vegetation is preserved wherever possible and avoid the use of impermeable or impervious surfaces for stabilization.

The mean annual precipitation for the project area is: 15.97 inches
This project area falls under the permit requirements for sites that have less than 40 inches of mean annual precipitation.

The Grading and Stabilization Activities Log located in Appendix G will serve as a record for documenting: Dates when grading activities occur, dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and dates when stabilization measures are initiated. The information on the grading and stabilization activities log is permit required documentation.

The general sequence of the stabilization practices that will be used to achieve temporary and permanent stabilization is shown in the project schedule located in Appendix C.

Temporary Stabilization

Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated **immediately** whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. Immediately means no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. The requirement to immediately initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as you know with reasonable certainty that work will be stopped for 14 days or longer.

The deadline to complete temporary stabilization activities is as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures. The following are required to be completed:

- For vegetative stabilization, all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized; and/or
- For non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such nonvegetative measures

Temporary stabilization measures to be used on this project may be surface roughening or hydraulic erosion control products.

Surface Roughening

BMP Description: Surface roughening involves running equipment along the contours to create furrows to slow down runoff as it flows down the slope. Roughening is further described in Appendix B.
BMP Manual: DOT Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 30.00, December 2015.
Installation Schedule: Do roughening when grading has stopped temporarily.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to check for rill erosion, dislocation or failure. Grade again and re-apply if area erodes and flatten the slope if possible or add fiber rolls along the contours.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead for Cornerstone

Hydraulic Erosion Control Products

BMP Description: Hydraulic erosion control products form a protective layer that controls erosion and allows for seed germination, accelerated plant growth, increase infiltration, reduce evaporation, insulate the soil, suppress weed growth, and hold fertilizer, water and seed.
BMP Manual: DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 51.00, October 2016.
Installation Schedule: Apply during seeding or apply after grading is complete according to manufacturer's specifications.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to check for rill erosion, dislocation or failure. Grade again and re-apply if area erodes and flatten the slope if possible or add fiber rolls along the contours.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead for Cornerstone

Final Stabilization

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated **immediately** whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site.

Immediately means no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased.

The deadline to complete final stabilization activities must be within seven (7) calendar days of initiating final stabilization. Complete or continue maintenance for the following on any portion of the site that has reached final grading and for areas where clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased:

- All soil conditioning, seeding, watering, mulching, and any other required activities for the establishment of vegetative cover;
- The installation or application of all such measures for vegetative cover; and/or
- The placement of non-vegetative final stabilization measures.

Final stabilization will be considered reached when all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the two following criteria have been met:

- a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or

- equivalent non vegetative permanent stabilization measures have been employed (such as the use of riprap, gabions, porous backfill (ADOT Specification 703-2.10), railroad ballast or subballast, ditch lining (ADOT Specification 610-2.01), geotextiles, or fill material with low erodibility as determined by an engineer familiar with the site and documented in the SWPPP.

When background native vegetation will cover less than 100 percent of the ground (e.g., arid areas, beaches), the 70 percent coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: if the native vegetation covers 50 percent of the ground, then 70 percent of 50 percent (0.70 X 0.50 = 0.35) would require 35 percent total cover for final stabilization. On a beach with no natural vegetation, no stabilization is required.

Permanent stabilization measures to be installed at this site are:

- Pavement
- Porous Backfill
- Concrete
- Seeding

Pavement

BMP Description: Paving involves running asphalt through a paving machine and laying it down at a specific depth, then compacting it with a roller.

BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.

Installation Schedule: Install according to the project specifications.

Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure the pavement is installed according to the project plans and specifications.

Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Porous Backfill

BMP Description: Porous backfill is an equivalent non vegetative permanent stabilization measure that resists erosion, drains well and has little fines that can be washed away and meets ADOT Specification 703-2.10.

BMP Manual: ADOT Specification 703-2.10

Installation Schedule: Install once the ground has been prepared according to the project plans and specifications.

Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure the material is placed according to the project plans and specifications.

Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Concrete

BMP Description: Concrete forms a hard surface that resists erosion.

BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.

Installation Schedule: Install according to the project plans and specifications.

Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure the concrete is installed according to the project plans and specifications.

Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Seeding

BMP Description: Seeding involves preparing the ground, either broadcast seeding or hydroseeding, applying mulch and watering to get vegetation established. Vegetative cover is the stabilization method and the areas are not considered stabilized until vegetation has been established with a density of 70 percent, which means you shouldn't see any bare spots.
BMP Manual: DOT Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 52.00 and 53.00, October 2016.
Installation Schedule: Seed immediately after work in each area is finished.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure the area is not eroding, make sure the right seed mix is used, make sure the soil is staying moist during germination and make sure people and vehicles are not travelling over the area. Reseed areas of insufficient growth.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.13 Treatment Chemicals

Will treatment chemicals be used to control erosion and/or sediment during construction?

☐ Yes X No

10.14 Active Treatment System Information

An active treatment system will not be used on this project.

10.15 Good Housekeeping Measures

This section describes the good housekeeping measures that will be implemented and maintained effective on the site to prevent and/or minimize the discharge of pollutants. Building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site will be covered, enclosed in waterproof containers, stored inside or otherwise prevented from being exposed to precipitation and to storm water. The discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks will be prevented and chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures will be implemented.

10.15.1 Washing of Equipment and Vehicles

Will equipment and vehicle washing and/or wheel wash-down be conducted at the site?

☐ Yes X No

10.15.2 Fueling and Maintenance Areas

Will equipment and vehicle fueling or maintenance be conducted at the site?

X Yes ☐ No

Preventing accidental contamination of the environment is an integral part of site operations. Operations or activities which might contribute to the contamination of air, soil, materials, equipment, other surfaces or water resources by discharge or spilling of waste materials will be eliminated or restricted and monitored throughout this project.

Standard operating procedures to be employed for prevention and control of potential on-site spills or releases during construction activities are described in the Hazardous Material Control Plan in Appendix O. These procedures cover control of equipment fueling, detected spills, potential non-detected spills, and the protection of human and ecological receptors during spills.

- Designate areas to be used for fueling and/or maintenance of equipment and vehicles and conduct such activities only in these areas (the designated area may move from one location to another on linear projects)
- Locate such activities, to the extent practicable, away from storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlets, and waters of the U.S.
- Minimize the exposure to precipitation and storm water or use secondary containment structures designed to eliminate the potential for spills or leaked chemicals
- Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately;
- Ensure adequate clean up supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;
- Use drip pans or absorbents under or around leaky equipment and vehicles;
- Dispose of liquid wastes or materials used for fueling and maintenance by storing it in appropriate sealed containers and dispose in accordance with manufacture's recommended method of disposal or federal, state or local requirements

Maintenance Area Controls

BMP Description: Maintenance will be done off-site whenever possible. Maintenance controls will consist of performing maintenance in an area where all leaks can be contained with duck ponds or drip pans or over an impervious surface. Maintenance will be done in an area as far away as possible from a storm drain inlet, water body or wetland or conveyance channel and storm water will be prevented from traveling over the maintenance area by diverting the water around the area. Spill kits will be located next to any maintenance areas and any spills will be cleaned up with

absorbent material immediately. Properly dispose of any empty containers or spill cleanup materials. Keep all oil, fuel and lubricants in closed containers. See the Hazardous Material Control Plan in Appendix O for more information.
BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure the spill kit is still there and well stocked and procedures are in place to prevent spills.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Fueling Area Controls

BMP Description: Any fueling done will have absorbent material or drip pans or other effective measure to catch any spills or drips in place before beginning the fuel transfer unless the fueling takes place over an impermeable area. Spill kits will be located next to any fueling areas and any spills will be cleaned up immediately. Nozzles used in vehicle and equipment fueling will be equipped with an automatic shut-off. Fueling operations will be attended at all times. See the Hazardous Material Control Plan in Appendix O for more information.
BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure the spill kit is still there and well stocked and procedures are in place to prevent spills.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.15.3 Washout of Applicators/Containers Used for Paint, Concrete, and Other Materials

Will washout areas for trucks, applicators, or containers of concrete, paint, or other materials be used at the site?

X Yes ☐ No

Concrete Washout

BMP Description: The wash water from concrete is alkaline and contains high levels of chromium which can contaminate groundwater and harm creeks. Washout from concrete trucks or work will be placed in a concrete washout area located in a convenient place for concrete washout activities. The washout area will be lined and water tight. Hardened concrete will be removed from the area when necessary and hauled to the local dump. The location of the concrete washout will be noted on the site maps in Appendix A. See Appendix B BMP Descriptions of this plan for further details.
BMP Manual: DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 6.00, October 2016.
Installation: Install in an area away from conveyance channels, storm drain inlets and water bodies to the extent practicable. Construct a collection area that is sized to contain all liquids between cleanout or use a manufactured container. Prevent overflow of the collection area. Recycle materials when possible and allow water to evaporate or properly dispose of the

washout water. Cover the area when it is raining or snowing to prevent rainfall from causing overflows.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to section 11.1. Remove materials when area has reached 50% of its capacity. Inspect side walls and repair if they become damaged.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.15.4 Fertilizer or Pesticide Use

Will fertilizers be used at the site? ☐ Yes X No

Will pesticides be used at the site? ☐ Yes X No

10.16 Spill Notification

Spill notification is discussed in Appendix O in the Hazardous Material Control Plan (HMCP). The HMCP provides standard operating procedures under which the proper authorities will be notified if there is a spill.

10.17 Construction and Waste Materials

All waste management activities will be performed in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Details of material handling and waste management procedures are provided in the Hazardous Material Control Plan (HMCP) prepared for this project located in Appendix O.

Staging Area Controls
BMP Description: No equipment staging or material storage area will be located on a historic site or other critical habitat and will be located away from storm water conveyance channels, storm drain inlets and waters of the U.S. Minimize exposure of the area to precipitation and storm water. Keep all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products and other materials in sealed containers in a locked, covered and impervious area. Prevent vandalism by keeping the area staffed or locked. Staging areas and material storage areas are or will be shown in the site maps in Appendix A.
BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure procedures are in place to prevent exposure of materials stored to precipitation and wind.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Waste Management
BMP Description: Wastes expected to be generated during field activities include trash, and construction debris. Waste derived during this project will be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. A covered container will be used to contain all on-

site construction debris and waste to minimize exposure to storm water. All solid materials used on the construction site including litter, trash, debris and chemicals, etc. will be secured against wind or water transport and will be stored as far away as possible from a body of water, conveyance channels, storm water inlets and protected from vandalism. Dispose of all collected sediment, asphalt and concrete millings, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, construction and demolition debris and other domestic wastes according to federal, state and local requirements. Store hazardous or toxic waste in appropriate sealed containers and dispose of these wastes in accordance with manufacture's recommended method of disposal or federal, state or local requirements.

BMP Manual: No manual was used to select or design the BMP.
Installation: Install waste containers in convenient places before work begins
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure waste containers are covered during rain.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

Sanitary Waste Management

BMP Description: Sanitation facilities will be regularly maintained to prevent overflow. All facilities will be water tight to prevent discharge of pollutants. Sanitary waste will be properly disposed of. Provide containment of sanitation facilities (e.g., use of portable toilets) to prevent discharges of pollutants to the storm water drainage system or receiving water. Clean or replace sanitation facilities and inspect them regularly for leaks and spills.
BMP Manual: DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide BMP 41.00, October 2016.
Installation: Install as far away as possible from water if a temporary facility is used.
Maintenance and Inspection: Inspect according to the frequency discussed in Section 11.1. Inspect to make sure waste containers are being maintained often enough to prevent overflow and are water tight.
Responsible Staff: Superintendent or SWPPP Manager/Storm Water Lead

10.18 Permanent/Post Construction BMPs

Seeding, discussed in Section 10.12, post construction best management practices for this project. ADEC's review of the post construction BMPs was not required**.** Permanent storm water controls will be made functional prior to site improvements.

11.0 Inspections

Inspections will be performed until the site is finally stabilized. Rainfall will be measured by installing a rain gauge at the site or checking a weather station that is within 20 miles. The amount of rain will be recorded on the record of rainfall in Appendix N.

11.1 Inspection Schedule

The site will be formally inspected and an inspection report filled out every 7 days or every 14 days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event that resulted in a discharge from the site.

Reduction in Inspection Frequency

If the entire site is temporarily stabilized, the frequency of inspections may be reduced to at least once every calendar month (minimum of 7 days separation between inspections) and within two business days of the end of a storm event that resulted in a discharge from the site at actively staffed sites.

If portions of the site have achieved final stabilization, but construction activity remains on other portions of the site, inspections may be suspended for those portions that have achieved final stabilization; however, inspections need to be conducted within two business days of the end of a storm event that results in erosion and causes a discharge from that portion of the site previously considered finally stabilized.

Winter Shutdown Procedures

Winter shutdown is defined as when soil disturbing or soil stabilizing activity has stopped for the winter. Before winter shutdown the following items must be addressed:

- Temporarily or permanently stabilize all possible conveyance channels, disturbed slopes, disturbed soils, and soil stockpiles. Use the stabilization measures listed in section 11.12.
- Provide erosion and sediment control measures in anticipation of spring thaw
- Record the dates of the beginning and ending period for winter shutdown

Monthly inspections may stop fourteen (14) calendar days after the anticipated fall freeze-up. Fall freeze up is anticipated to be September 30th. Inspections must resume at least twenty-one (21) calendar days prior to the anticipated spring thaw. The anticipated spring thaw is May 16th, so inspections would need to start on or before April 25th.

11.2 Inspection Form

An inspection report is included in Appendix K. All inspection reports will be signed by a person who has been assigned as a duly authorized representative in the delegation of authority form in Appendix E.

Areas to be Inspected

At a minimum, the following areas of the site will be inspected:

- Areas of the site disturbed by construction activity
- Areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation
- Areas where control measures are installed and maintained at the site
- Areas where sediment and other pollutants have accumulated or been deposited and may have the potential for or are entering the storm water conveyance system.
- Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site
- Areas where storm water typically flows, including the storm water conveyance system
- Points of discharge from the site. Where such discharge locations are inaccessible, the nearest downstream location must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable
- Portions of the site where temporary or permanent stabilization measures have been initiated
- Staging areas, equipment storage areas, hazardous material storage areas, disposal sites and waste sites

Scope of Inspections

The following items will be considered during the inspection:

- Check whether all control measures are installed and operating as intended and determine if any control measures need to be replaced, repaired or maintained
- Check for the presence of accumulated sediment near the project area boundary that has a potential for being washed outside of the project boundary on locations such as roadways or parking lots, storm water conveyance systems, and discharge points
- Check for the evidence of, or the potential for spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site entering the storm water conveyance system or waters of the U.S.
- Describe visible areas where erosion has occurred near the project area boundary that has a potential for being washed outside of the project boundary
- Identify any locations where new or modified control measures are necessary
- Identify all points where there is a discharge from the site and describe the conditions that are contributing to that discharge (e.g., recent storm event with failure of a control measure)

- Any incidents of noncompliance observed and corrective actions taken

11.3 Corrective Action Procedures

Corrective actions must be done whenever any of the following conditions are identified, discovered or make aware of at the site:

- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly or not in accordance with this plan
- A control measure is not operating as intended or has not been maintained in effective operation condition
- The accumulation or tracking of sediment in or near any storm water conveyance channels, adjacent to the site, in the immediate vicinity of control measures, at discharge points or entry points into the storm sewer system, or in other areas of the site
- A prohibited discharge from concrete washout, paint, fuels, oils, soaps or solvents or any other pollutant is occurring or will occur if effective corrective actions are not taken.
- Control measures installed and maintained are not effective enough to meet water quality standards
- Pollutants (other than sediment such as trash or litter) have accumulated in or near any storm water conveyance channels, on runways or safety areas within and adjacent to the site, in the immediate vicinity of control measures, at discharge points or entry points into the storm sewer system, or in other areas of the site.
- An inspection by a DEC or EPA official determines that modification to the control measures are necessary

A corrective action log is included in Appendix J. All corrective actions done will be described on the corrective action log. For conditions that are easily remedied, such as removing tracked sediment or spill clean-up, steps to correct the problem are required to be initiated within 24 hours and completed as soon as practical. Corrective actions will be completed so that the following requirements are met:

- Completed in time to protect water quality
- Completed in less than 7 calendar days
- Completed before the next scheduled inspection

12.0 Monitoring

Is there an EPA-established or approved TMDL for any of the receiving waters for this project?
☐ No X Yes

Is the receiving water listed as impaired for turbidity and/or sediment? ☐ Yes X No

Monitoring is required if more than twenty (20) acres of land are disturbed at one time, including non-contiguous land disturbance that take place at the same time and are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and discharges to a water body that is 303(d) listed for turbidity or sediment or a water body with an EPA established or approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity or sediment.

Monitoring is not required for this project.

13.0 Post Authorization Records

The following is a list of records that will be kept at the project site available for inspectors to review and documents that must be contained in the SWPPP (the location where the information can be found in this plan is shown in parentheses if applicable):

- Date(s) when grading activities occur (Appendix G)
- Date(s) when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site (Appendix G)
- Date(s) when stabilization measures are initiated (Appendix G)
- Copies of inspection reports (Appendix K)
- Log of SWPPP modifications (Appendix M)
- Records of employee training, including the date(s) training was received (Appendix I)
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/maintenance, and date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function (Appendix K and J)
- Description of any corrective action taken at the site, including the event that caused the need for corrective action and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred (Appendix J)

13.1. Records of Employee Training

Training on environmental protection and pollution control will be conducted for all staff and subcontractors before beginning construction activities, when new personnel arrive

onsite or site conditions change or new information becomes available. Detailed training will be conducted for staff and subcontractors with specific storm water pollution prevention responsibilities (e.g. installing, inspecting, and maintaining BMPs and maintaining the SWPPP). Training will be documented in the Documentation of Training Form in Appendix I. Training will include:

- Methods of detecting and avoiding pollution including bmp installation and SWPPP implementation
- Ways of reducing consumption of fuel and natural resources and ways to reduce waste
- Vegetative covers
- Anticipated hazardous or toxic chemicals or wastes or other regulated contaminants stored on-site and how to prevent contamination and pollution from these products
- Recognition and protection of archaeological sites, artifacts, wetlands, and endangered species and their habitats if any are known to be in the area.

14.0 Maintaining an Updated SWPPP

14.1 Log of SWPPP Modifications

A log of changes to the SWPPP is located in the Amendment Log in Appendix M. Each update or revision to this plan should be entered on the log of changes and appended to this plan. This list should include additions of new BMPs, significant changes in the activities or their timing on the project, changes in personnel, changes in inspection and maintenance procedures, and updates to site maps, etc.

14.2 Deadlines for SWPPP Modifications

This plan including the site maps must be amended within seven (7) days of the inspection or event that identified the need for SWPPP modifications:

- Whenever changes are made to construction plans, control measures, good housekeeping measures, monitoring plan (if applicable), or other activities at the site that are no longer accurately reflected in the SWPPP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions

- If inspections or investigations by site staff or by local, state, tribal or federal officials determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance

- To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local law that affect the control measure implemented at the construction site.

- A current copy of the SWPPP will be kept at the site.

- Ensure that each subcontractor is provided access to a copy of the SWPPP and is familiar with the relevant portion(s) thereof that relate to the subcontractor's activities at the project.

- This SWPPP will be made available upon request by DEC; EPA; a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; the operator of a MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the ADF&G, USFWS or the NMFS.

15.0 Additional SWPPP Requirements

15.1 Retention of SWPPP

A copy of this SWPPP will be kept at the construction site (including all amendments and inspection forms) from the time construction begins until the site is finally stabilized. A copy of the SWPPP in its entirety will be kept at Cornerstone Construction's main office for 3 years from the date the general permit is terminated through the NOT. The 3 year period may be extended by request of ADEC at any time.

15.2 Main Entrance Signage

A sign or other notice must be posted conspicuously near the main entrance of the site. If there is insufficient space near the main entrance to post a sign or notice, the notice can be posted in a local public building such as the town hall or public library. For linear projects (e.g. highways or utilities) the sign or other notice must be posted at a location near the main entrance of the construction project (such as where a pipeline project crosses a public road) where the public may read it during non-business hours. The sign or other notice must contain the following information:

- A sign that has Cornerstone's permit authorization number assigned to the NOI, include the contact name and phone number for obtaining additional construction site information and the location of the SWPPP or to view the SWPPP.

- If the location of the SWPPP or the name and telephone number of the contact person for scheduling SWPPP viewing times has changed (i.e., is different than that submitted to DEC in the NOI), the current location of the SWPPP and name and telephone number of a contact person for scheduling viewing times.

15.3 Availability of SWPPP

- A current copy of the SWPPP will be kept at the site.

- Ensure that each subcontractor is provided access to a copy of the SWPPP and is familiar with the relevant portion(s) thereof that relate to the subcontractor's activities at the project.

- This SWPPP will be made available upon request by DEC; EPA; a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; the operator of a MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the ADF&G, USFWS or the NMFS to the requestor.

Notice of Intent

A Notice of Intent (NOI) (see Appendix F) with an original signature from Cornerstone Construction will be submitted to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). The NOI may be submitted to ADEC's electronic NOI system (accessible at https://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/
or submit
the paper form available on the website to:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program - Storm Water NOI
555 Cordova St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Authorization to discharge storm water from construction activities under the terms and conditions of the general permit begins after acknowledgment of receipt of the completed NOI is posted on ADEC's Storm Water website at
https://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/

A fee must also be provided to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) at the same time the NOI is submitted.

Notice of Termination for Construction Phase

Once this project is completed and finally stabilized, a notice of termination (NOT) (Appendix Q) must be submitted to ADEC. The NOT will not be submitted to ADEC until the project is completely stabilized.

Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) either electronically (strongly encouraged) at https://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/
or by
completing the paper Notice of Termination form and submitting that form to
the following address:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program - Storm Water NOI
555 Cordova St., Anchorage, AK 99501

15.4 Signature and Certification

Signed certifications are located in Appendix E.

APPENDIX A

SITE MAPS AND DRAWINGS

NOTE: LEGEND MAY CONTAIN SYMBOLS THAT ARE NOT USED ON THIS PROJECT.

PLAN LEGEND

SYMBOL

EXISTING	PROPOSED	
		CENTERLINE
		LEASE LINE
		ROW LINE
		EASEMENT LINE
		SECTION LINE
		UNPAVED (GRAVEL) EDGE OF ROAD/DRIVEWAY
		EDGE OF PAVEMENT
		EDGE OF SIDEWALK
		CURB & GUTTER
		DRAINAGE ARROW
		CHAINLINK FENCE
		TEMPORARY AOA SECURITY FENCE
		FENCE TO BE REMOVED
		DECIDUOUS TREE/SHRUB
		CONIFEROUS TREE/SHRUB
		VEGETATION & BRUSH
		STREET SIGN
		STRUCTURE
123		CONTOUR LINE
IP		IRON PIN (REBAR) / IRON PIPE
		BENCHMARK
		TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
		BRASS CAP MONU./BLM CORNER
		PK NAIL, SPIKE OR CONCRETE NAIL
		ALCAP OR PLASTIC CAP
C		CABLE TV LINE
OHC		CABLE TV LINE (OVERHEAD)
E		ELECTRIC LINE
OHE		ELECTRIC LINE (OVERHEAD)
UGE		ELECTRIC LINE (UNDERGROUND)
OHE/T		ELECTRIC & TELEPHONE (OVERHEAD)
FO		FIBER OPTIC
POL		UG PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANT
		CONCRETE
		AC PAVEMENT
UCOM		COMMUNICATION LINE (UNDERGROUND)
		CLEARING LIMITS

EXISTING	PROPOSED	
		STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
		CATCH BASIN MANHOLE
		CATCH BASIN
		SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
C.O.		STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT
		SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
		WATER KEY BOX/VALVE MARKER
		FIRE HYDRANT
		GAS VALVE
G.M.		GAS METER
U.E.		UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC PEDESTAL
		ELECTRICAL MANHOLE/J-BOX
OEM		ELECTRIC METER
		JB TYPE IA
		JB TYPE II
		JB TYPE III
E		ELECTRICAL VAULT
		LUMINAIRE
		TAXIWAY LIGHT
		UTILITY POLE
		GUY POLE
		GUY ANCHOR
		CONTROLLER OR ATR CABINET
		LOAD CENTER
SC		SWITCH CABINET
T		ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
		JOINT USE POWER & TELE. POLE
T		TELEPHONE MANHOLE
U.T.		UNDERGROUND TELE. PEDESTAL
U.C.		UNDERGROUND TV CABLE PEDESTAL
FO		UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC PEDESTAL
FM		FORCE MAIN LINE
GAS		GAS LINE
SS		SANITARY SEWER LINE
SD		STORM DRAIN LINE
		TELEPHONE LINE
W		WATER LINE
		CULVERT

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

ABBR.	DESCRIPTION	ABBR.	DESCRIPTION
AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE	N/A	NOT APPLICABLE
AIA	ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
AOA	AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AREA	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
APPROX, APPX	APPROXIMATE	OC	ON CENTER
		OCEW	ON CENTER EACH WAY
BM	BENCH MARK	OH	OVERHEAD
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	OHT	OVERHEAD TELEPHONE
C&G	CURB AND GUTTER	PCC	PORTLAND CONCRETE CEMENT
CB	CATCH BASIN	PL, P/L	PROPERTY LINE
CBMH	CATCH BASIN MANHOLE	PM	PROJECT MANAGER
C/L, CL	CENTERLINE	POL	PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANT
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
CO	CLEANOUT	ROW, R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
DIA	DIAMETER	RT	RIGHT
ELEC	ELECTRIC / ELECTRICAL	S/W	SIDEWALK
ELEV, EL	ELEVATION	SS	STAINLESS STEEL
EOC	EDGE OF CONCRETE	SEC COR	SECTION CORNER
EOG	EDGE OF GRAVEL	SF	SQUARE FEET
EOP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	SHT	SHEET
EX, EXIST	EXISTING	ST	STREET
FC	FROST CLASSIFICATION	STA	STATION / STATIONING
F&I	FURNISH AND INSTALL	TBM	TEMPORARY BENCH MARK
FF	FINISHED FLOOR	TELE	TELEPHONE
FG	FINISHED GRADE	TYP.	TYPICAL
FO	FIBER OPTIC	UG	UNDERGROUND
FOD	FLYING OBJECT DEBRIS	U.O.N	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
GB	GRADE BREAK	UTIL	UTILITY
JB	JUNCTION BOX	VB	VALVE BOX
IAW	IN ACCORDANCE WITH	VC	VERTICAL CURVE
INTX	INTERSECTION	W/	WITH
LF	LINEAR FOOT		
LT, L	LEFT		
MH	MANHOLE		
MIN	MINIMUM		
MON	MONUMENT		

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG!!!	
Alaska Digline, Inc. Statewide	811
Alaska Railroad	265-2520
Military Fuel Lines	552-3760
State Storm Drains	333-2411

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATE OF ALASKA DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION) AND THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.
2. THE LOCATION OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN IN THESE DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON ANC BASE MAPPING AND ARE APPROXIMATE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES ENCOUNTERED AND RECORD THEIR LOCATION ON THE CONTRACT RECORD DRAWINGS. DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF THE ASD PM AND ENGINEER.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ANY LITTER OR DEBRIS WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ONGOING SITE CLEANLINESS THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT DURATION.
4. ALL FILL, USABLE EXCAVATION, AND TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO NINETY-FIVE PERCENT (95%) OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AT OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT, BASED ON MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST VALUES. ALL FILLS SHALL BE PLACED IN LIFTS NOT EXCEEDING 12 INCHES.
5. METHOD OF CLEARING SHALL BE HYDRO-AXING. CLEARING DEBRIS SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON SITE IN FUTURE BERM LOCATION.
6. CLEARING LIMITS SHALL BE IDENTIFIED VIA FLAGGING.
7. NO LAND CLEARING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE INSTALLED.

REVIEWED BY: RLC
Approver
JOB NO. 73130.00
PROJ. MGR.: RLC
DRAWN BY: CMK
DATE: 8/13/21
REVISIONS:

STATE OF ALASKA
49 TH
Rebecca L. Campbell
CRW ENGINEERING GROUP, LLC
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
11/30/2021

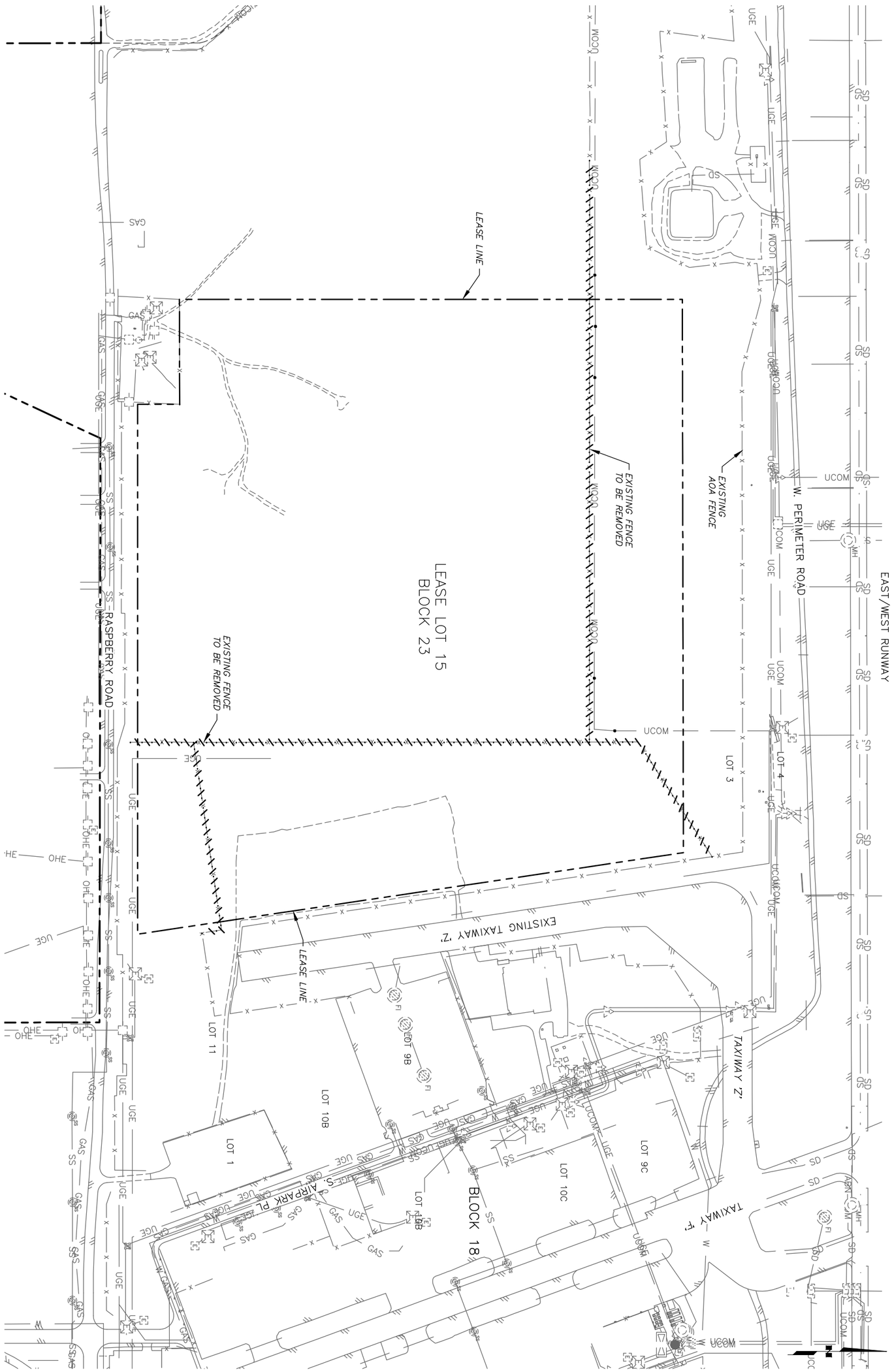
3940 ARCTIC BLVD. SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 562-3252
#AECL882-AK

CRW ENGINEERING GROUP, LLC

ANC NORTHLINK SOUTH AIR PARK DEVELOPMENT
TED STEVENS ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
LEASE LOT 15, BLOCK 23
ABBREVIATIONS, NOTES & LEGEND

SHEET NO.
C1

NOTES:
1. UTILITIES ARE BASED ON ANC BASE MAPPING. VERIFY LOCATIONS OF UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.



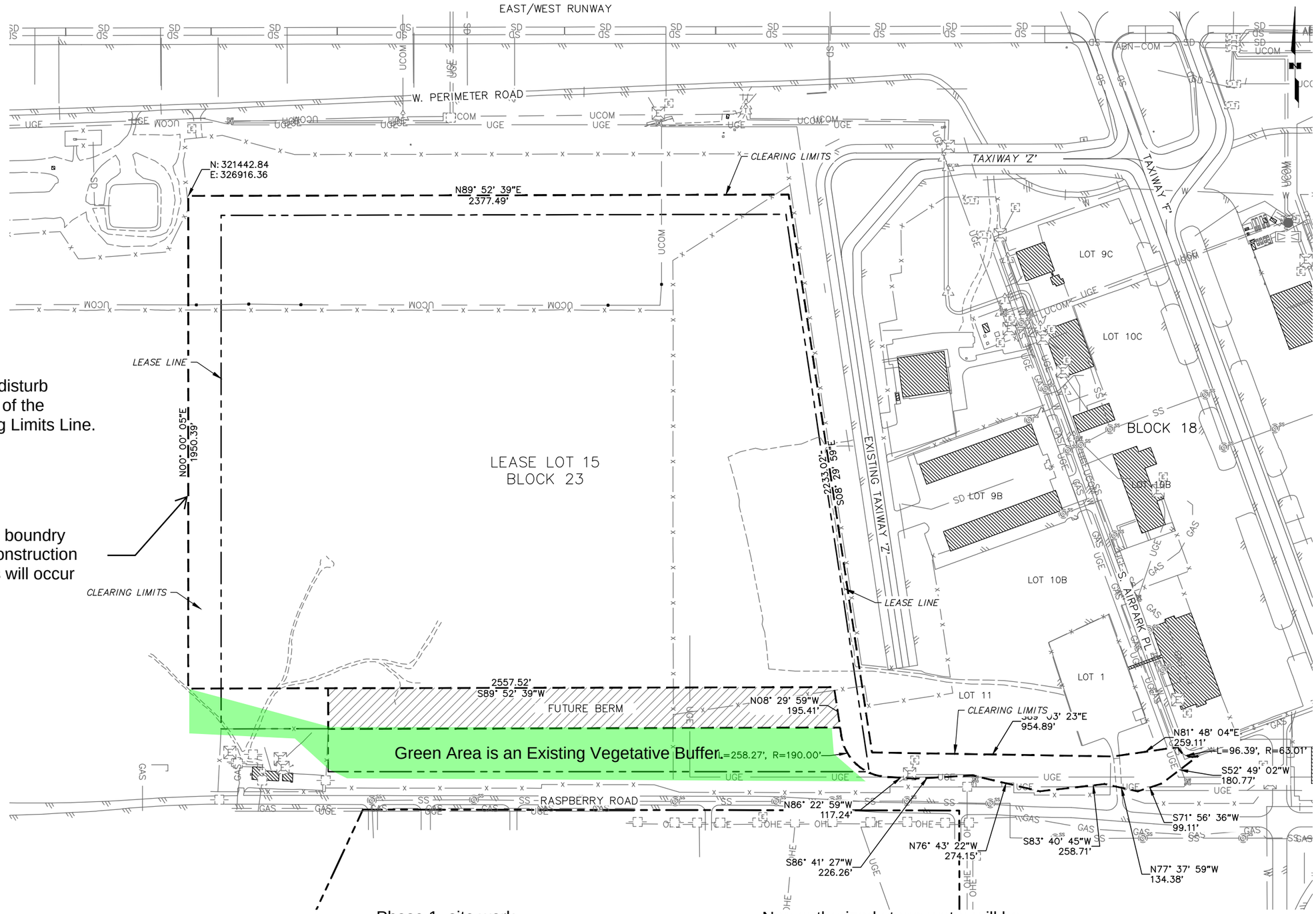
SHEET NO.
C2

ANC NORTHLINK SOUTH AIR PARK DEVELOPMENT
TED STEVENS ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
LEASE LOT 15, BLOCK 23
TEMPORARY FENCING PLAN

CRW ENGINEERING GROUP, LLC
3940 ARCTIC BLVD. SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 562-3252
#AECL882-AK

STATE OF ALASKA
49 TH
Rebecca L. Campbell
CS-10464
11/30/2021
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

JOB NO. 73130.00	REVIEWED BY: RLC
PROJ. MGR.: RLC	Approver
DRAWN BY: CMK	
DATE: 11/30/21	
REVISIONS:	



Do not disturb outside of the Clearing Limits Line.

Property boundry where construction activities will occur

Green Area is an Existing Vegetative Buffer.

Phase 1 -site work
Phase 2 -building
Phase 3-parking lot and landscaping

Non authorized storm water will be sprayed throughout the project by the water truck to control dust and water seeded areas.

NOTES:
1. UTILITIES ARE BASED ON ANC BASE MAPPING. VERIFY LOCATIONS OF UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
2. CLEARING AREA IS 4,979,700 SF.
3. CLEAR ADDITIONAL AREA AS NEEDED FOR DISPOSAL OF CLEARING DEBRIS FOR FUTURE BERM CONSTRUCTION.

REVIEWED BY: RLC
Approver
JOB NO. 73130.00
PROJ. MGR.: RLC
DRAWN BY: AA
DATE: 11/30/2021
REVISIONS:

STATE OF ALASKA
49TH
Rebecca L. Campbell
CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
11/30/2021
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

3940 ARCTIC BLVD. SUITE 300
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PHONE: (907) 562-3252
#AECL882-AK
CRW ENGINEERING GROUP, LLC

ANC NORTHLINK SOUTH AIR PARK DEVELOPMENT
TED STEVENS ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
LEASE LOT 15, BLOCK 23
CLEARING PLAN

SHEET NO.
C3

ArcGIS Web Map

Figure 1 Storm Drain Map

8/24/2021, 11:32:19 AM

1:18,056

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 mi

0 0.17 0.35 0.7 km

Maxar, Microsoft

- MOA Property Information
- MOA Streets

MOA Storm Pipes and Ditches

- Manhole
- Catchbasin Manhole
- Catch Basin
- Drywell
- End of Pipe
- Inlet

MOA Storm Drain Nodes

- Storm Pipe
- Culvert
- Routing
- Other

WETLANDS

- A - High Valuation
- B - Moderate Valuation
- C - Low Valuation
- D - Undesignated
- P - Potential
- U - Not Classified

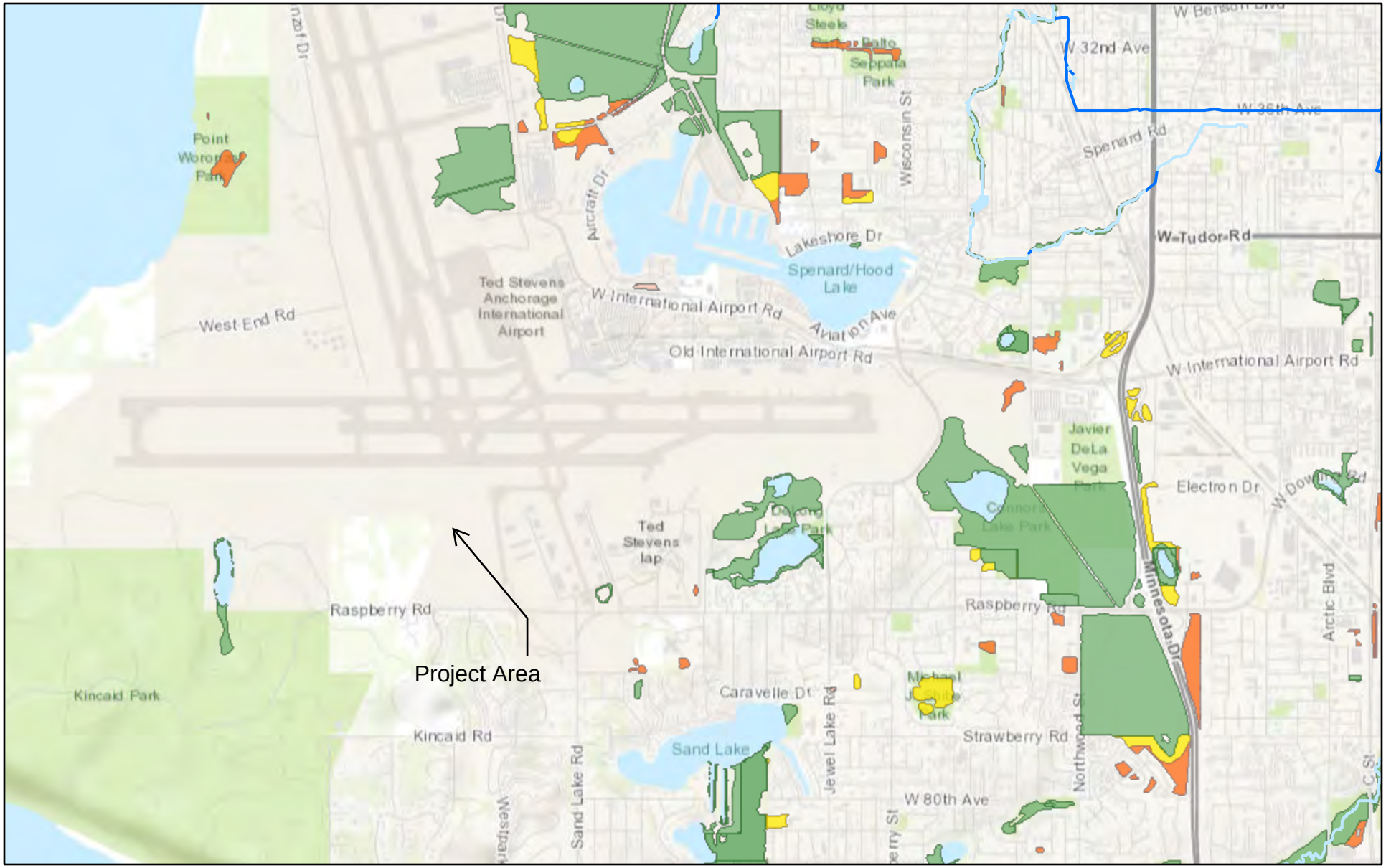
Direction of Storm Water Flow

MOA Watershed Management

Maxar, Microsoft |

Water Body Location Map

Figure 2



August 24, 2021

1:72,224

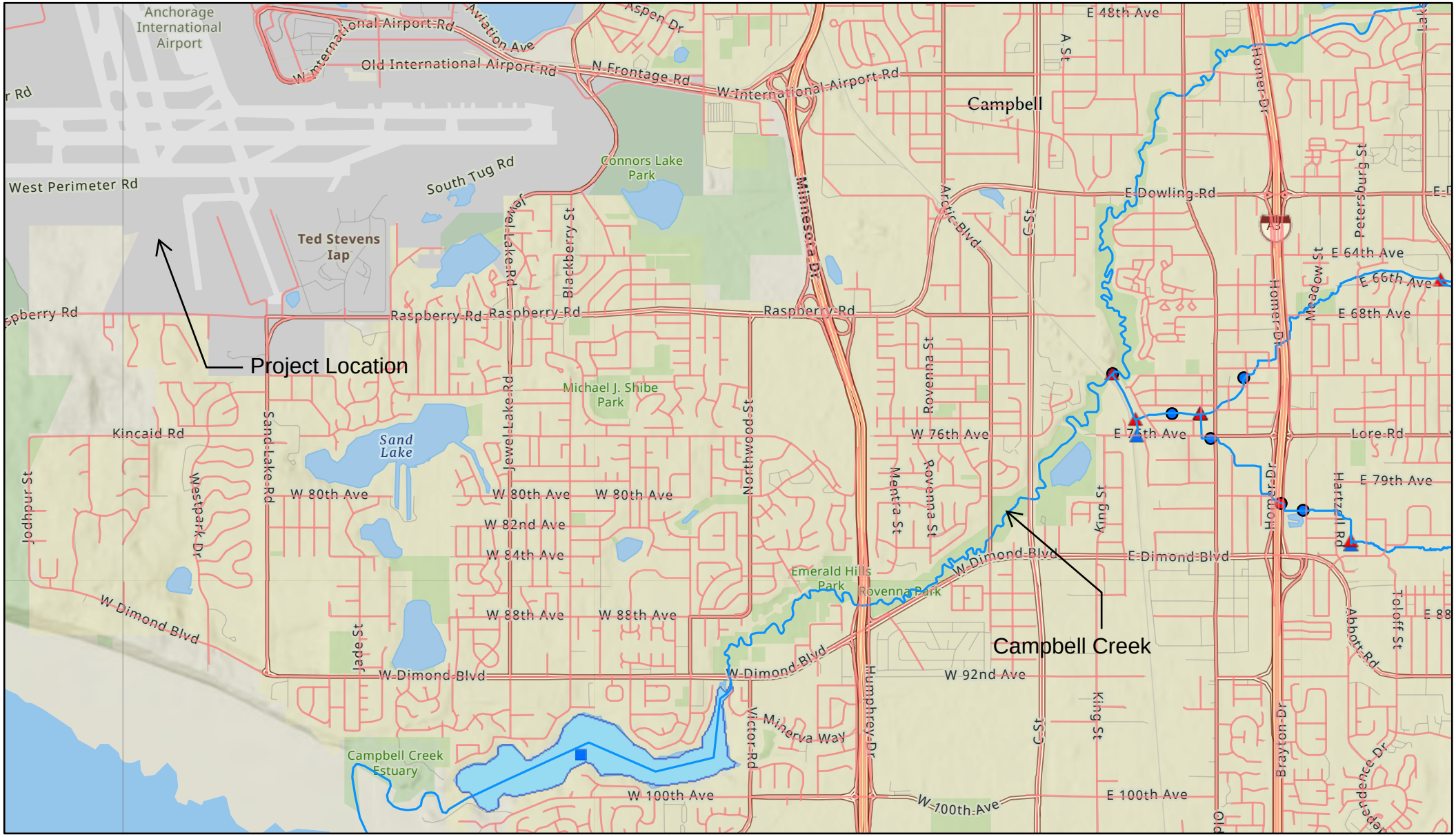
0 0.3 0.6 1.2 mi

0 0.47 0.95 1.9 km

Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough GIS, Esri, HERE,

ADF&G AWC

Figure 3 Water Body Location Map 2



8/24/2021, 12:48:23 PM

1:72,224

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 mi

0 0.47 0.95 1.9 km

AKDOTPF Road Centerlines

AWC_2021_Layers - Anadromous streams

AWC_2021_Layers - Anadromous points

LAKE

LOWER

MID Begin

MID End

UPPER

Species Polygons

AWC Lakes

Esri, USGS, FEMA, ADFG SF GIS, Matanuska-Susitna Borough GIS, Municipality of Anchorage, State of Alaska, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

ADF&G

Sources: Esri, USGS | Esri, USGS, FEMA | Matanuska-Susitna Borough GIS, Municipality of Anchorage, State of Alaska, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA | ADFG SF GIS | ADF&G | ADFG SF RTS | slrepetto | ADF&G RTS | Alaska

Figure 4

Alaska DEC Drinking Water Protection Areas

This map displays Public (regulated) Drinking Water Protection Areas and well/intake locations for known active public water systems. The data is continuously being revised.

No drinking water protection areas intersect with the project area

APPENDIX B

BMP DETAILS

Table of Contents

BMP 54.00. Site Delineation

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Objectives

Site delineation measures are intended to mark (1) all areas where land disturbing activities will occur, including clearing and grading, and (2) specific areas that will be left undisturbed, such as trees, boundaries of sensitive areas, or environmental buffer zones, prior to work beginning. Buffer zones may include those at stream crossings and around the edges of any wetlands or waters of the U.S. that are located within or immediately adjacent to the property where the construction activity will take place.

This measure is intended to comply with the requirements of Alaska Construction General Permit.

Description

Site delineation measures may be physical barriers, such as temporary fencing, or visual indications, such as staking and flagging, used to delineate specific areas. They are intended to remain until construction activity is completed. The most common measures include temporary fencing, survey flagging tape, stakes, paint on asphalt or concrete, and signs.

Other Names

Flagging, temporary fencing, high-visibility fencing, staking, signs, paint markings.

Applicability

Site delineation applies to all construction projects involving land disturbing activities.

Selection Considerations

Choose marking materials that have high visibility and contrast with the natural surroundings. Select materials based on ability to last for the duration of construction. This is especially important for construction that will span multiple seasons, or last several years.

Sensitive areas and their buffers may require more substantial protection, such as work zone safety fences. Silt fence, in combination with survey flagging, can be an acceptable method of marking sensitive areas and buffers. However, silt fencing should only be used for this purpose if it is also needed for, and properly installed and maintained as, a sediment control measure.

If fencing other than orange fencing is used, provide signage with wording describing the purpose of the fence.

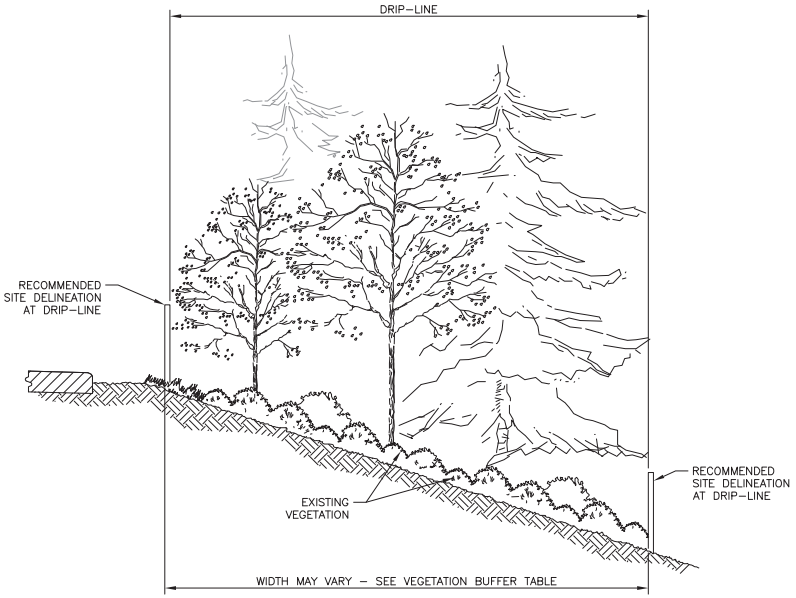
If signs are to be used, specify the type and spacing of signs and the wording on the sign, such as 'No Entry,' 'Keep Out,' 'No Grade Change', 'No Work, Storage Of Materials or Equipment Permitted Beyond This Point,' or other appropriate directive. Specify minimum lettering size for signs.

For long linear projects that are constructed in phases, consider the following:

- Provide delineation to protect adjacent out-of-phase areas that are not part of the current phase of construction.
- Specify installation of site delineation to coincide with phases of construction so that the length of time the site delineation must be inspected and maintained is sufficient but no longer (too far in advance) than necessary.

Common Failures or Misuses

- Failure to install prior to land disturbing activities.
- Inappropriately using materials intended for other purposes. For example, silt fencing material should not be used unless it is properly installed as a sediment control measure (BMP-20).
- Installing markers too close to areas of construction activity; failure to provide adequate maneuvering room for construction activities.
- Damage to markings and flagging cut down during clearing activities.
- Using products that are easily vandalized by humans or disturbed by animals.



SECTION

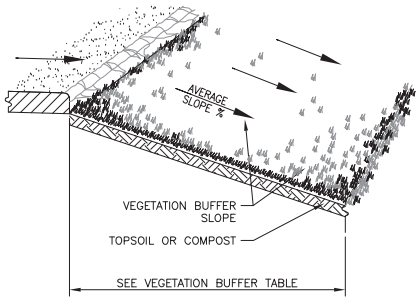
EXISTING VEGETATION BUFFER

NOT TO SCALE

EXISTING VEGETATION BUFFER AREA NOTES:

INSTALLATION

1. DELINEATE UNDISTURBED NATURAL AREAS OF VEGETATION IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS WITH METHODS CONSISTENT WITH THE SITE DELINEATION SPECIFICATION PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CLEARING AND GRUBBING OPERATIONS OR OTHER SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
2. ENSURE ALL OTHER SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE VEGETATION BUFFER AREAS ARE IN PLACE AND FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.
3. DO NOT ALLOW CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, OR PARKING ON THE VEGETATION BUFFER AREAS OR WHERE THE ROOT–ZONE OF THE VEGETATION MAY BE DAMAGED.



PERSPECTIVE

NEW VEGETATION BUFFER

NOT TO SCALE

NEW VEGETATION BUFFER AREA NOTES:

THIS BMP IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR PROJECTS LASTING LESS THAN 30 DAYS. THIS BMP IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR ALL CLIMATE ZONES IN ALASKA.

MATERIAL

TOPSOIL OR COMPOST

SEED, FERTILIZER, MULCH

INSTALLATION

1. ENSURE ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES IDENTIFIED IN THE SWPPP (SUCH AS SILT FENCE AND DIVERSIONS) ARE IN PLACE TO PROTECT WATERS OF THE U.S. UNTIL THE VEGETATION BUFFER AREA IS ESTABLISHED.
2. ESTABLISH VEGETATION USING SPECIFIED SEED, FERTILIZER, AND MULCH. IF SEED MIX IS NOT SPECIFIED, USE PERMANENT SEED MIX FOR PERMANENT, POST–CONSTRUCTION BUFFERS AND FAST GROWING ANNUAL RYE FOR TEMPORARAY BUFFERS.
3. MAINTAIN VEGETATION AND PROVIDE IRRIGATION AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE VIGOROUS GROWTH AND TO PREVENT DIEBACK.
4. DELINEATE VEGETATION BUFFER AREAS WITH METHODS CONSISTENT WITH THE SITE DELINEATION SPECIFICATION AT THE EDGE OF THE NEW VEGETATION BUFFER.
5. AVOID DAMAGE TO THE VEGETATION BUFFER OR ROOT–ZONE BY NOT ALLOWING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT OR PARKING ON THEM.

VEGETATION BUFFER NOTES:

MATERIAL

SITE DELINEATION MATERIAL: SEE SPECIFICATION SECTION 655 SITE DELINEATION.

INSPECTION

1. INSPECT NATURAL EXISTING VEGETATION BUFFER AREAS TO ENSURE THAT THE SITE DELINEATION TO MARK THE NON–DISTURBANCE AREAS IS IN PLACE.
2. CHECK FOR DAMAGE BY EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES.
3. INSPECT NEW VEGETATION BUFFER AREAS FOR THE PROGRESS OF GERMINATION AND PLANT GROWTH.
4. ENSURE STORMWATER FLOWING THROUGH THE AREA IS NOT FORMING PONDS, RILLS, OR GULLIES.
5. INSPECT FOR SEDIMENT DEPOSITION THROUGHOUT THE BUFFER.

MAINTENANCE

1. REPLACE OR REPAIR SITE DELINEATION (SUCH AS FENCING, STAKING, OR FLAGGING) AS NECESSARY TO DELINEATE THE VEGETATION BUFFER AREAS.
2. REPAIR ANY DAMAGE BY EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLES.
3. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SEED, FERTILIZER, AND WATER TO REPAIR SEEDED AREAS DAMAGED BY EROSION OR PONDING OF WATER.
4. IF SEDIMENT IS DEPOSITING IN THE BUFFER, INSTALL IMPROVED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES UPSLOPE OF THE BUFFER.

REMOVAL

1. PROVIDE THE NECESSARY PERMANENT STABILIZATION TO AREAS WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION BUFFER AS REQUIRED BY PLANS.
2. REMOVE SITE DELINEATION MATERIAL AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION OF WORK AREAS. WORK TO REMOVE THE SITE DELINEATION MATERIAL SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE EXISTING VEGETATION OR ANY STABILIZATION MEASURE.

VEGETATION BUFFER TABLE

AVERAGE SLOPE	BUFFER WIDTH (MIN.)
0%–2%	25 FEET
3%–5%	29–37 FEET
5%–10%	37–57 FEET
10%–20%	57–100 FEET
20% MAXIMUM	100 FEET

VEGETATION BUFFER TABLE NOTES:

1. THE MINIMUM WIDTH FOR ANY VEGETATION BUFFER IS 25 FEET. FOR EVERY 1% INCREASE OF THE SLOPE ADD 4 FEET TO THE VEGETATION BUFFER WIDTH.
2. INSTALL VEGETATION BUFFERS ENTIRELY WITHIN THE RIGHT–OF–WAY.
3. FOR VEGETATION BUFFERS THAT ARE USED AS PERIMETER CONTROL (TYPE 1):
   a. THE MINIMUM WIDTH FOR ANY VEGETATION BUFFER IS 25 FEET WHEN BUFFER WIDTHS LISTED IN THE TABLE ABOVE ARE NOT FEASIBLE.
   b. USE ADDITIONAL BMPS WHEN THE MINIMUM BUFFER WIDTH CANNOT BE ACHIEVED.
4. THE WIDTH OF VEGETATION BUFFERS THAT ARE NATURAL BUFFER AREAS AS REQUIRED BY THE CGP (TYPE II) MUST ALSO COMPLY WITH THE WIDTH REQUIRED BY LOCAL ORDINANCES, IF GREATER THAN 25 FEET.

REVISIONS

Date	Description	By

State of Alaska DOT&PF

VEGETATION BUFFER

APPROVED

Date 12/2015 x/xx/xx

Ultra-DrainGuard®

Installation & Replacement Instructions

Installation

1. Remove the catch basin grate and hold the Drain-Guard in place over the open catch basin.

2. Place at least two weighted objects on top of the skirt material to hold the DrainGuard in place over the open catch basin.

3. Install the grate back in place on top of the DrainGuard skirt. The weight of the grate will hold the DrainGuard in place.

Removal

1. Reach below the grate and pull out the "change out straps". Insert a pipe/rebar rod through the straps to attach the DrainGuard to the grate.

2. Remove the grate and DrainGuard (Ultra-GrateLifter p/n 9234 shown in photo). Standard Grate Hooks can be used as well for smaller grates.

3. Lift and remove the grate and DrainGuard. Cut the change out straps and properly dispose of the captured sediment. Install new Drain-Guard in catch basin.

We give you the calm after the storm™

UltraTech International, Inc. * 11542 Davis Creek Court * Jacksonville, FL 32256
Phone (800) 353-1611 * www.stormwater-products.com

Inlet Filter Specifications:

Item #	Dimensions	Pieces per Carton	Pieces Per Pallet
IF1527X30C	1.5” x 27” x 30”	10 pads	120 pads
IF1527X21FTB	1.5” x 27” x 21’	1 roll	12 rolls
IF1527X75FTB	1.5” x 27” x 75’	N/A	3 rolls

Other pad and roll sizes are available upon request.
Cartons sized to ship by UPS.

Inlet Filter Installation Instructions:

1. Remove sediment, debris, ice and snow from the inlet grate surface and surrounding area.

2. Verify fit by placing filter over inlet grate to ensure that Inlet Filter extends at least one inch beyond the front and both curb ends. The overlap slows water flow and starts filtering sediment and debris before water drops into the inlet.

3. Position the mat. Place Inlet Filter on grate with the net side down, flush to the back edge and extending beyond the grate opening on the front and both sides. The zip ties attach Inlet Filter to the inlet grate cover WITHOUT LIFTING THE GRATE COVER.

4. Insert zip ties. Lift Inlet Filter slightly to enable you to see the first grate bar from the edge of the grate cover.

Push the zip tie down through the Inlet Filter and loop under the grate bar. Insert the pointed end of the zip tie about 2” away from the first zip tie penetration and push back up through the filter.

Push the pointed end of the zip tie into the receiving end just enough to hold ends loosely. LEAVE ZIP TIES LOOSE UNTIL ALL TIES ARE LOOPED THROUGH THE MATS AROUND THE GRATES. Repeat Step 4 until all zip ties are installed loosely.

5. Tighten zip ties.
After attaching all of the zip ties, re-position Inlet Filter to completely cover and overlap the grate. Pull free end of zip-ties hand tight to anchor Inlet Filter to the grate. Cut off free end of zip ties to leave a 1” tail.

Inlet Filter Maintenance Instructions:

Inlet Filter will collect a lot of sediment. Clean Inlet Filter while mounted on the grate, even if ponded water surrounds the inlet. This unique feature ensures all water entering the grate is filtered. Sweep sides and top of Inlet Filter to remove sediment and debris after each rain event.

1. Remove sediment from the sides of the filter by sweeping away from Inlet Filter.

2. Remove sediment from the top of the filter by sweeping off of Inlet Filter.

Inlet Filter is prepared for the next rain event.

Blocksom & Co.
P.O. Box 2007 Michigan City, IN 46361-8007
Toll free: (800) 745-1408 Fax: (219) 874-3752

BMP 55.00. Street Sweeping and Vacuuming for Sediment Control

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Objectives

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming for Sediment Control is used to remove sediment from paved surfaces to prevent it from entering storm drain systems or waters of the U.S.

Description

Sediment is removed from roads and paved surfaces by power sweepers or manual methods and disposed of in a controlled sediment disposal area.

Applicability

Sweeping is implemented anywhere sediment is tracked from the project area onto public or private paved roads and other paved surfaces. Street Sweeping and Vacuuming for Sediment Control should be conducted when sediment accumulation is visible on paved surfaces. Typically, this will be concentrated at the exit to the construction site

Selection Considerations

- Sweepers that pick up sediment and control dust emissions should be specified. Of the four types of mechanical power sweepers available, three (vacuum, regenerative air, and high efficiency sweepers) are acceptable. Prohibit the use of methods that use only mechanical kick brooms. Conventional mechanical broom sweepers have been found to have a negative effect on the amount of stormwater runoff pollution. Mechanical sweepers may only be used if followed by a vacuum-assisted sweeper.
- Manual broom sweeping with pickup is acceptable. On smaller construction sites and in areas not accessible by power sweepers, sweeping can be conducted manually using a broom and shovel.
- The use of leaf blowers and other similar equipment for sweeping is unacceptable.
- Reasonable measures must be employed to prevent dust from becoming airborne during any operation where material that may create dust is handled, transported, or stored.
- If the sediment or soil is wet or muddy, paved surfaces will need to be scraped manually or mechanically.

Relationship to Other Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Erosion and sediment control measures in the contributing areas must be in place to minimize the amount of sediment that must be swept. Stabilized Construction Exit (BMP-23 and BMP-24) or Tire Wash (BMP-36 and BMP-37) should be included in the contract. Street Sweeping and Vacuuming for Sediment Control is a secondary measure to remove residual sediment that was not removed by other measures. Well-maintained stabilized construction exits, vehicle tracking controls, and tire wash facilities can help reduce the necessary frequency of Street Sweeping and Vacuuming for Sediment Control.

Common Failures or Misuses

- Insufficient erosion controls in the contributing disturbed area.

SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Specifications

- 656 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming for Sediment Control

SC-11 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES

Refer to: ITD Standard Specifications, Sections 104, 205, & 212.
ITD Standard Drawings P-1-F.

BMP Objectives

- ☒ **Perimeter Control**
- ☐ **Slope Protection**
- ☐ **Borrow and Stockpiles**
- ☐ **Drainage Areas**
- ☒ **Sediment Trapping**
- ☐ **Stream Protection**
- ☒ **Temporary Stabilizing**
- ☐ **Permanent Stabilizing**

Definition and Purpose

A temporary sediment removal device made of a pad of crushed stone or rock at the approach from a temporary road to a public road or a detour. This BMP is used to limit tracking of mud off of temporary unpaved roads

Appropriate Applications

A stabilized construction entrance should be considered where:

- Vehicles are entering or leaving a construction site to a public road.
- Any unpaved entrance or exit where there is risk of tracking mud or sediment to the public road.

Limitations

- Management measures may not be needed for entrances or approaches solely contained within the construction site.
- Linear construction may result in limited right-of-way. Adequate control of sediment track-out may require additional measures.

Design Parameters

- At sites where volume is high, the entrance shall be wide enough to pass two vehicles and shall have an adequate turning radius where it meets existing roads.
- Geotextile, if required, shall be installed on properly prepared surfaces prior to placement of aggregate. Place aggregate at sufficient depth to support heavy equipment and protect

existing pipe culverts from crushing. The material and geotextile shall be removed after use and prior to placement of the final aggregate layer(s).

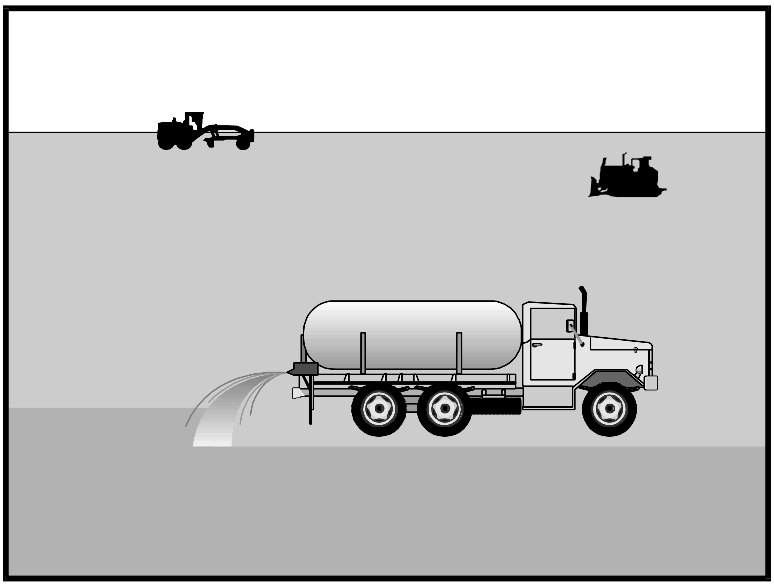
Maintenance and Inspection

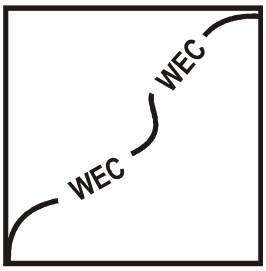
- Conduct inspections as required by the APDES permit or contract specifications.
- Remove temporary construction entrances after they are no longer needed.

- Make adjustments as necessary and have accumulated sediment and other debris removed and disposed of properly.
- At the end of construction, return to natural conditions using permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs. Remove or stabilize trapped sediment and permanently stabilize disturbed areas.

Wind Erosion Control

WE-1





Standard Symbol

BMP Objectives

- ● Soil Stabilization
- ● Sediment Control
- ○ Tracking Control
- ● Wind Erosion Control
- ○ Non-Storm Water Management
- ○ Materials and Waste Management

Definition and Purpose

Wind erosion control consists of applying water and/or other dust palliatives as necessary to prevent or alleviate erosion by the forces of wind.

Appropriate Applications

- This practice is implemented on all exposed soils subject to wind erosion.

Limitations

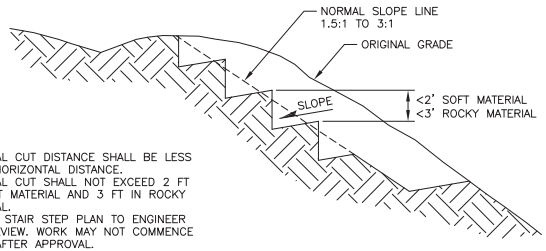
- Effectiveness depends on soil, temperature, humidity and wind velocity.

Standards and Specifications

- Water shall be applied by means of pressure-type distributors or pipelines equipped with a spray system or hoses and nozzles that will ensure even distribution.
- All distribution equipment shall be equipped with a positive means of shutoff.
- Unless water is applied by means of pipelines, at least one mobile unit shall be available at all times to apply water or dust palliative to the project.
- If reclaimed water is used, the sources and discharge must meet all local, state and federal requirements. Non-potable water shall not be conveyed in tanks or drain pipes that will be used to convey potable water and there shall be no connection between potable and non-potable supplies. Non-potable tanks, pipes and other conveyances shall be marked "NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK."
- Materials applied as temporary soil stabilizers and soil binders will also provide wind erosion control benefits.

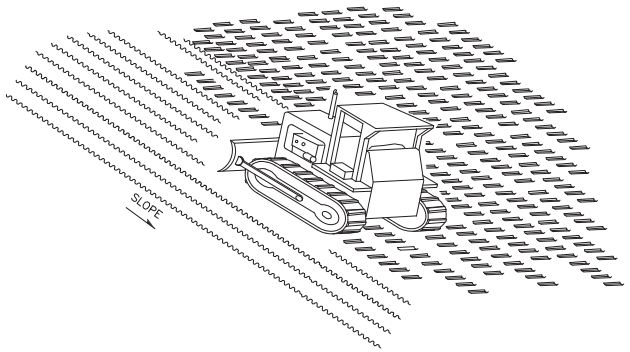
Maintenance and Inspection

- Check areas that have been protected to ensure coverage.



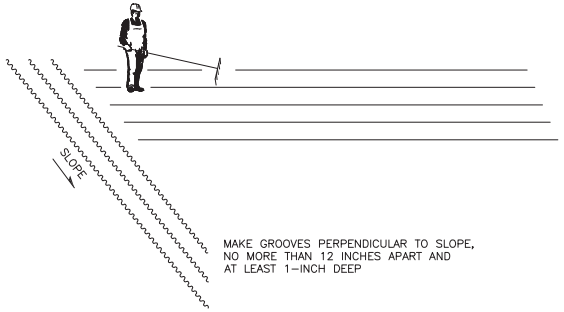
NOTES:
1. VERTICAL CUT DISTANCE SHALL BE LESS THAN HORIZONTAL DISTANCE.
2. VERTICAL CUT SHALL NOT EXCEED 2 FT IN SOFT MATERIAL AND 3 FT IN ROCKY MATERIAL.
3. SUBMIT STAIR STEP PLAN TO ENGINEER FOR REVIEW. WORK MAY NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AFTER APPROVAL.

DETAIL 1: STAIR STEP GRADING



TRACK WITH MACHINERY UP AND DOWN THE SLOPE TO PROVIDE GROOVES TO CATCH SEED AND RAINFALL AND TO REDUCE RUNOFF.

DETAIL 2: TRACKING



MAKE GROOVES PERPENDICULAR TO SLOPE, NO MORE THAN 12 INCHES APART AND AT LEAST 1–INCH DEEP

DETAIL 3: MANUAL RAKING

EQUIPMENT

TRACKED EQUIPMENT (SUCH AS BULLDOZERS), SHEEPSFOOT OR PUNCH ROLLERS, RAKES, HOES, HARROWING TOOLS OR OTHER EQUIPMENT AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

INSTALLATION

1. GROOVE THE SLOPE TO CREATE A SERIES OF RIDGES AND DEPRESSIONS THAT RUN ACROSS THE SLOPE, ALONG THE CONTOUR OF THE GROUND.
2. ON FILL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1, ENSURE THAT THE FACE OF THE SLOPE CONSISTS OF LOOSE, UNCOMPACTED FILL 4 INCHES TO 8 INCHES DEEP.
3. DO NOT BLADE OR SCRAPE THE FINAL SLOPE FACE. DO NOT BACK BLADE DURING THE FINAL GRADING OPERATION.
4. WHEN ROUGHENING WITH TRACKED MACHINERY (DETAILS 1 OR 2), LIMIT THE NUMBER OF PASSES TO AVOID UNDUE COMPACTION OF THE SOIL.
5. AVOID EXCESSIVE ROUGHNESS THAT WOULD HINDER UNIFORM PLANT ESTABLISHMENT, SUCH AS A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE AREA WITH FURROWS DEEPER OR CLODS LARGER THAN 4 INCHES.

SEED, FERTILIZE, AND MULCH AREAS THAT ARE ROUGHENED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.

INSPECTION

ENSURE THE AREA HAS AN ADEQUATE DEPTH AND COVERAGE OF ROUGHENING. INSPECT THE AREAS ACCORDING TO ESTABLISHED SCHEDULES AS REQUIRED BY THE CGP AND THE SWPPP.

MAINTENANCE

REGRADE AND RESEED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE IF RILLS OR CHANNELIZATION OF RUNOFF APPEAR.

NOT TO SCALE

REVISIONS		
Date	Description	By

State of Alaska
Department of Transportation
& Public Facilities

SURFACE ROUGHENING

APPROVED

Date 12/2015 x/xx/xx

BMP 51.00. Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECP)

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Objectives

Hydraulic Erosion Control Products (HECPs) are designed to reduce soil erosion and assist in the establishment and growth of vegetation. The HECP forms a protective layer that controls erosion and allows for enhanced seed germination and accelerated plant growth.

HECPs are often used in combination with seed and fertilizer for revegetation but can be used alone for temporary stabilization of bare soils.

Description

A HECP is a manufactured, temporary, degradable, pre-packaged fibrous material that is mixed with water and hydraulically applied as a slurry.

When applied, the HECP creates a continuous, porous, absorbent, moisture retaining, flexible blanket/mat/mulch/covering making intimate contact with, and adhering to, the sloped soil surface. The applied HECP permits water infiltration, resists erosion, and promotes rapid germination and accelerated plant growth.

The HECP will achieve maximum performance after a sufficient curing period, which will vary based upon the manufacturer's recommendations and site specific conditions.

Tackifiers are chemical compounds used in formulating adhesives to increase the stickiness of the surface. They are used to glue the fibrous HECP material to itself and the soil surface.

Other Names

Hydromulch, Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM), Flexible Growth Medium (FGM), Fiber Reinforced Matrix (FRM), and many others. Some terms may be trademarked and describe a single product as opposed to a product category.

Applicability

HECPs vary in their functional performance longevity, strength to resist shear stress, and fiber types. Wood, straw, cotton, flax, and hemp fibers have all been used in the production of HECPs.

Many HECPs contain a tackifier to bind the fibers together and form a mat over the soil. Others do not.

HECPs without tackifiers are limited to flat or low slopes and infrequent or low amounts of rainfall. HECPs with tackifiers are more expensive, but have better performance in areas with moderate to steep slopes and frequent or moderate to heavy rainfall. They are applicable for any site where there is sufficient time for the tackifiers to cure. Some tackifiers will be able to cure in some precipitation, but none can cure during significant precipitation. Availability of water to mix with the product and site access constraints must be considered when specifying HECPs.

By themselves, HECPs are not applicable in areas with concentrated flow.

Selection Considerations

HECPs must be selected based on expected rainfall, prior performance, the length of time the product is needed to perform (i.e., the functional longevity), and the shear stress (a factor of the slope length and gradient) that the HECP will be exposed to. If site conditions require an expensive product because of harsh environmental conditions, then specify it or consider using a rolled product instead.

The Erosion Control Technology Council (ECTC) provides designers with selection information based on independent testing to supplement manufacturer's design standards

Design

The following table provides guidance on terms used in describing HECPs for typical applications:

Hydraulic Erosion Control Design				
Term	**Functional Longevity**	**Typical Application Rates**	**Slope Gradient (H:V)**	**Slope Length**
	months	**lb/acre**	< or =	**feet**
Moderate	3	2000-3000	4:1	25
Extended Moderate	6	2000-3500	3:1	50
Long	12	2500-4000	2:1	75
Extended Long	18	3000-4500	0.5:1	100
This table is for general guidelines only and is adapted from the Erosion Control Technology Council. Refer to manufacturer for application rates, instructions, gradients, maximum continuous slope lengths and other site specific recommendations				

When estimating quantities needed, account for the increased surface area created as a result of surface roughening and due to the slope length, rather than horizontal length, on sloped sites. Surface roughening alone may require 30 percent more surface area to which the HECP must be applied. This 30 percent increase should be added to the planned seeding quantity too.

If a diversion is required at the top of the slope to handle run-on, then include the diversion details in the plans.

Relationship to Other Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

HECPs are most commonly used in conjunction with seed and fertilizer mixes to vegetate bare soil areas. The HECP is mixed into an homogenous slurry to carry the seed and fertilizer mixture. The HECP must last long enough to provide erosion control while the seed germinates and the vegetation establishes. In order to provide effective erosion control, the HECP must cover all the roughened bare soils to prevent raindrop erosion and the HECP must stay in place to prevent seed creep or migration.

Common Failures or Misuses

- The most common problem with the use of HECPs is a lack of adequate coverage. Without 100 percent of the soil covered, or with a thinner than specified coverage, raindrop erosion can occur, leading to inadequate seed and fertilizer distribution, seed migration, and vegetation establishment failures. Without proper coverage of desired vegetation, weed species are likely to take root and crowd out the specified plants.
- Inadequate coverage may result from only applying the HECP from one direction.
- Areas to be seeded are frequently under-estimated and actual disturbed areas are much larger than anticipated. Strict adherence to bid items based on under-estimated quantities may lead to inadequate coverage, erosion, and failed revegetation.
- Another leading cause of inadequate coverage is lack of accounting for the increased surface area created as a result of surface roughening, which can add 30 percent more surface area to the soils. Combined with take-off measurements on flat plan sheets for sloped sites, field crews often under-apply HECPs compared with the specified rate.

SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Specifications

- 651 and 751 Hydraulic Erosion Control Products

BMP 52.00 & 53.00. Permanent Seeding and Soil Amendments

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Objectives

Permanent Seeding is an erosion control measure intended to establish a perennial vegetation cover and provide full stabilization of a disturbed area. Protecting the soil with well-established perennial stands of grass, or other forms of vegetation, is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion.

Soil amendments are commonly used in conjunction with Permanent Seeding to improve the soil. Application of the appropriate soil amendment(s) should reduce the potential for soil erosion and restore the health of the soil by improving soil structure. Amending the soil structure will improve the soil's water-holding capacity; and improve the infiltration rate and the ability to support vegetation.

Description

Permanent Seeding is applied to areas where construction has permanently ceased. The seed mix should be composed of several species and designed to establish a permanent perennial stand of vegetation that can survive in the area. Permanent Seeding should be accompanied by surface preparation, surface roughening, fertilizers, and mulch. Surface preparation and roughening enhance seed retention and germination, fertilizer boosts initial growth, and mulch retains moisture.

Soil amendments include topsoil, compost, shredded bark or wood chips, peat, biofertilizers, and mycorrhizae. Most soil amendments, except biofertilizers and mycorrhizae, should be tilled or blended into the soil.

Other Names

Permanent Seed Stabilization, Seeding with Soil Amendments, Compost Blanket with Seeding, Bonded Fiber Matrix with Seeding, Topsoil, and Seed.

Applicability

Permanent Seeding is a final stabilization measure that is generally required for all disturbed areas that are not otherwise stabilized (by paving, structures, landscaping, etc.). It should be completed in areas where ground disturbing activities have permanently ceased.

Seeding with soil amendments provides an additional control where the soil needs to be treated to support a stabilized vegetative mat. Soil amendments should be provided in areas where the soil is highly erodible and/or has poor nutrient content or structure. For example, a sandy soil needs organic matter added in order to increase the water and nutrient holding capacity.

Selection Considerations

- *Seed*: The designer should specify appropriate seed species based on the climatic and environmental conditions. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Plant Material Center manuals provide guidance for revegetation in Alaska, and include the *Revegetation Manual for Alaska*, *Interior Alaska Revegetation and Erosion Control Guide*, and the *Coastal Revegetation and Erosion Control Guide*. These manuals give recommended seeding species and planting dates. The dates to apply seed are dependent on the climatic conditions of the project location. These dates should be provided in the special provisions for each project.
- *Soil Amendments*: Soil amendments should be selected to increase the infiltration rate of water; improve the soil's fertility, texture, and structure; aid in the uptake of nutrients; help to stabilize the soil; aid in seed germination; increase microbial activity; and promote vegetation establishment.

  When considering a soil amendment, the designer should consider how the amendment will improve the soil properties; such as the organic content and textural class, how long the amendment must remain in the soil, and the climate and ecology of the area

Relationship to Other Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

With or without soil amendments, seeding can be used alone but it is likely that other measures should be considered to protect and support seed establishment. Construction stormwater management control measures should be used up-gradient to prevent potential washouts. Sediment

control measures should be used to prevent the release of sediments to and from the treated area.

Design

Seed Selection and Application Rate: Seed mix species should be carefully considered for each project. Several mixes may be applicable for a project depending on proximity to wetlands, roadways, and various microclimates in the general environment. The Alaska Plant Materials Center can assist with selecting species for all types of environments found in Alaska. Typically, seeds are applied at 20 - 40 lbs./acre, although site-specific conditions can affect how much seed needs to be applied. Add 30 percent to the quantity if surface roughening is required.

Fertilizer and Application Rate: Fertilizer should be used when establishing new seed. It is best to test the soils for existing nutrient content and pH to determine the appropriate fertilizer. If testing cannot be done until slopes are finished, then require a fertilizer application rate of 450 lb./acre of 20-20-10 (percent nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) as an interim placeholder in the bid documents and the Engineer should adjust the fertilizer rate based on the test results.

Mulch: Mulch should be used when establishing new seed. Mulch helps to hold the seed to the soil surface and helps to retain moisture during seed germination. The application rate for mulching during seeding is approximately 2,000 to 4,500 lbs./acre, depending on the steepness of slopes. On slopes steeper than 3:1, tackifier should be added to the mulch (BMP 57).

Soil Stabilizer. For steeper slopes or more erodible soils, hydraulic erosion control products (HECP, BMP 51) can be considered for additional soil stabilization.

Soil Testing: This is recommended when there is uncertainty regarding the fertilizer application rate or when there are risk factors for successful grass growth. It is possible to require the contractor to sample soils, but it may be preferable to have trained Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) staff collect soil samples for laboratory analyses. If it is feasible to test the soils for their pH and nutrients, then the Project Engineer is able to change the fertilizer requirement according to the test results. The existing soil or imported topsoil can be tested to identify the soil's composition of organic matter, macro nutrients, soil texture, and pH. For more information, contact the regional stormwater specialist. Add a special provision if you determine that the contractor should test the soil once graded.

Soil Amendment Options: There are many different soil amendments in addition to fertilizer that can be applied to a project. Selecting a soil amendment can depend on location of a project and availability of the amendment. These soil amendments include the following:

- *Topsoil:* When used as a soil amendment, topsoil should be tilled or blended into the existing soil.
- *Compost:* Compost should comply with the U.S. Composting Council Testing Methods and with specified gradation for each project. Compost can be applied to almost any soil. Compost can be used in wet climates or in the wet season, whereas topsoil or other soil amendments may be prone to erosion. When used as a soil amendment, compost should be tilled or blended into the existing soil.
- *Shredded Bark or Wood Chips:* Although the composition of bark or wood chip will vary per application, material should not contain any materials that would inhibit or stunt vegetation growth. All material should be kept moist prior to the application of seed. When used as a soil amendment, shredded bark or wood chips should be tilled or blended into the existing soil before seeding.
- *Peat:* Peat can be used as a soil amendment when the existing soil texture is sandy. Application of peat will enhance the existing soil by providing organics and increase the water holding capacity. Peat may be applied to the surface or tilled or blended into the soil. It should be applied at a thickness of 1 to 2 inches and, if specified, tilled or blended into the top 4 to 6 inches of the existing soil. When tilled or blended in, the peat composition should be approximately 15 to 25 percent of the soil.

  Peat is naturally acidic. The existing soil should be tested for pH levels so the appropriate quantities of peat can be applied. Over-

application could result in limited growth of some seed species.

- Biofertilizers and Mycorrhizae: Biofertilizers and mycorrhizae are soil amendments that can be used to increase the success and shorten the establishment period of vegetation. When applied, biofertilizers and mycorrhizae help to rebuild living soil that has become damaged during earthwork. Biofertilizers and mycorrhizae help to increase microbial activity in soil resulting in increased nutrient availability to plant roots.

Common Failures or Misuses

Common failures are generally due to faulty application and maintenance. These failures include:

- Seed and slurry mix is not applied with a multi-directional flow or is applied at an inadequate application rate, resulting in non-uniform coverage or stabilization.
- The mulch, tackifier, or HECP (including bonded fiber matrix) used is inadequate to hold seed on slopes, resulting in erosion and washouts.
- Temporary seed, if not appropriately removed, may inhibit growth of permanent grass.
- Seed is not properly or adequately irrigated.
- Seed is floated away due to over-irrigation or by excessive rainfall.
- Seeded areas are disturbed by foot traffic and/or equipment after installation.
- Treated areas are compacted after the seed and amendments are applied.
- Soil amendments are inadequate to support seed growth.
- Supportive Construction Water Management or Sediment Control best management practices (BMPs) are not installed or maintained correctly.
- Fertilizer application is inadequate.
- Fertilizers with high, or quick-release, phosphorus content are used with biofertilizer and mycorrhizal soil amendments.
- Fungicides are used on or around areas that have received biofertilizers and mycorrhizal amendments.
- Inadequate quantities of amendments containing biofertilizers and mycorrhizae are applied.
- Seeding is applied too late in the season, resulting in limited growth and germination prior to freeze up.

SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Specifications

- 652 - Soil Amendments
- 650 - Compost Blanket
- 651 - Hydraulic Erosion Control Products
- 620 - Topsoil
- 712.201 - Water
- 724 - Seed
- 725 - Fertilizer
- 752 – Tackifier
- 750 – Compost
- 753 – Soil Amendments
- 751 Hydraulic Erosion Control Products

703-2.08 FILTER BLANKET. Meet AASHTO M 80, Class A. Meet the following gradation: AASHTO M 43, size No. 467.

703-2.09 SUBBASE. Hard, durable particles or fragments of stone or gravel. Do not use materials that break up when alternately frozen and thawed or wetted and dried. Do not include muck, frozen material, roots, sod, or other deleterious matter. Meet Table 703-8.

TABLE 703-8
QUALITY PROPERTIES FOR SUBBASE

L.A. Wear,%	AASHTO T 96	50, max.
Liquid Limit	ATM 204	25, max.
Plasticity Index	ATM 205	6, max.
Degradation Value	ATM 313	40, min.

Meet the grading requirements of Table 703-9 (ATM 304).

Grading C and Grading D: Crushed aggregate with at least 50% by weight of the particles retained on the No. 4 sieve having at least one fractured face as tested by ATM 305.

TABLE 703-9
AGGREGATE GRADATION FOR SUBBASE
Percent Passing by Weight

SIEVE	GRADING				
	A	B	C	D	E
4 in.	100	--	--	--	--
2 in.	85-100	100	--	--	--
1 in.	--	--	100	--	--
3/4 in.	--	--	--	100	--
No. 4	15-60	15-60	40-75	45-80	--
No. 16	--	--	20-43	23-50	--
No. 200 *	10 Max.	0-6	4-10	4-12	0-6

** Gradation shall be determined on that portion passing the 3-inch screen.*

703-2.10 POROUS BACKFILL MATERIAL. Gravel consisting of crushed or naturally occurring granular material containing not more than 1% clay lumps or other readily decomposed material (AASHTO T 112). Meet the grading requirements of Table 703-10 (ATM 304).

TABLE 703-10
AGGREGATE GRADATION FOR POROUS BACKFILL MATERIAL

SIEVE	PERCENT PASSING BY WEIGHT
3 in.	100
1 in.	0-10
No. 200	0-5

703-2.11 GABION BACKFILL. Stone and gravel, uniformly graded from 4 to 12 inches in least dimension and having no more than 60% wear (AASHTO T 96).

703-2.12 SAND BLANKET. Sand containing no muck, frozen material, roots, sod or other deleterious matter and with a plasticity index not greater than 6 as determined by ATM 204 and ATM 205. Meet the grading requirements of Table 703-11 as determined by ATM 304.

CONCRETE WASHOUT GENERAL NOTES:

MATERIALS

PRE-FABRICATED CONTAINERS: MADE OF STURDY MATERIALS THAT ARE WATER TIGHT.

FABRICATED ON-SITE CONTAINMENT:

1. BARRIER/SIDEWALLS: MAKE SIDEWALLS OF AN ABOVE-GRADE CONTAINMENT AREA FROM EARTHEN BERMS, BARRIER WALLS, WOOD PLANKS, OR OTHER MATERIALS THAT WILL BE STRUCTURALLY SOUND WHEN FILLED WITH WASTE MATERIALS.
2. LINER: IMPERMEABLE PLASTIC SHEETING OF AT LEAST 10 MIL THICKNESS, AND FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, AND OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.
3. ANCHORS: SECURE THE LINER FOR ABOVE-GRADE CONTAINMENT AREAS AND SIDEWALL MATERIALS OTHER THAN BERMS WITH ANCHORS. USE SANDBAGS, 6-INCH WIRE STAPLES, AND WOOD OR METAL STAKES AS ANCHORS, BUT NOT LIMITED TO ONLY THEM.

SIGNS: DURABLE, RIGID MATERIAL WITH 6-INCH HIGH CONTRASTING LETTERS, PLACED AT A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 3 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

RAIN COVER: SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING RAIN COVER, REQUIRED PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

INSTALLATION

1. INSTALL SIGNS WITHIN 30 FEET OF THE WASHOUT.
2. IF THE WASHOUT IS LOCATED ON UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY OR OFF-PAVEMENT, PROVIDE A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT.
3. PLACE CONCRETE WASHOUT CONTAINMENT A MINIMUM OF 50 FEET FROM STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES, OR PROVIDE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FOR THE WASHOUT.
4. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT CAPACITY TO HANDLE THE EXPECTED VOLUME OF SOLIDS AND WASH WATER AT 50% MAX CAPACITY AND ALLOW 12 INCHES MINIMUM OF FREEBOARD.
5. PRE-FABRICATED WASHOUT CONTAINERS ARE USUALLY DELIVERED ASSEMBLED. IF ASSEMBLY IS REQUIRED, FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
6. SELF-INSTALLED CONTAINMENT:
   a. ABOVE-GRADE WASHOUT: CONSTRUCT THE SIDEWALLS TO THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. IF NOT USING AN EARTHEN BERM FOR THIS PURPOSE, ENSURE THAT THE SIDEWALL MATERIAL IS SECURE AND EACH UNIT IS BUTTED TIGHTLY END TO END. LINE THE ENTIRE AREA WITH THE LINING MATERIAL, BRINGING THE SHEETING UP OVER THE SIDEWALLS AND SECURING THE ENDS WITH SANDBAGS, STAPLES OR OTHER APPROPRIATE ANCHORS.
   b. BELOW-GRADE WASHOUT: EXCAVATE A FLAT, SUBSURFACE PIT TO THE DESIRED SIZE AND CAPACITY FOR THE CONTAINMENT AREA. THE RESULTING SIDEWALL SHOULD NOT EXCEED 3:1 SLOPES. PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE LINER BY KEEPING THE BASE OF THE PIT FREE OF ROCKS AND DEBRIS. USE THE EXCAVATED MATERIAL TO CREATE A BERM ALONG THREE SIDES OF THE PIT, LEAVING THE SIDE PROVIDING ACCESS RELATIVELY FLAT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BERM BE AT LEAST 1-FOOT HIGHER THAN EXISTING GROUND. LINE THE ENTIRE AREA WITH THE LINING MATERIAL, BRINGING THE SHEETING UP OVER THE SIDEWALLS AND BERM, AND SECURING THE ENDS WITH SANDBAGS OR OTHER APPROPRIATE ANCHORS.

INSPECTION

1. INSPECT AND VERIFY THAT CONCRETE WASHOUT BMPS ARE IN PLACE PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONCRETE WORK.
2. DETERMINE IF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT IS FILLED TO 50 PERCENT CAPACITY.
3. FOR SELF-INSTALLED CONTAINMENT:
   a. INSPECT THE PLASTIC LINER TO ENSURE IT IS SECURELY ANCHORED AND INTACT.
   b. INSPECT THE SIDEWALLS FOR LEAKS. ENSURE THE CONSTRUCTION DOESN'T DAMAGE THE SIDEWALLS.
4. FOR PRE-FABRICATED CONTAINMENT, INSPECT THE UNIT FOR LEAKS AND POTENTIAL DAMAGE.
5. CHECK TO ENSURE THAT EACH WASHOUT SIGN IS STILL SECURE AND VISIBLE.
6. IF THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT WASHOUTS ARE OCCURRING IN LOCATIONS OTHER THAN THE DESIGNATED WASHOUT: IMPROVE EXISTING SIGNAGE, INSTALL ADDITIONAL SIGNAGE, INCREASE COMMUNICATION WITH CONCRETE TRUCK DRIVERS, AND PROVIDE CONCRETE TRUCK DRIVERS WITH MAPS OF WASHOUT LOCATIONS WITH RESPECT TO POUR LOCATIONS.

MAINTENANCE

1. CLEAN EXISTING WASHOUTS BEFORE THE WASHOUT IS 50 PERCENT FULL. SOLIDIFY WITH BAGGED GROUT, VACUUM AND DISPOSE OF LIQUIDS IN AN APPROVED MANNER, OR ALLOW FOR EVAPORATION (CHECK WITH THE LOCAL SANITARY SEWER AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE IF THERE ARE SPECIAL DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE WASH WATER).
2. IF NECESSARY, PROVIDE AN ALTERNATE WASHOUT DURING EXISTING WASHOUT CLEANING.
3. RELINE SELF-INSTALLED CONTAINERS AFTER EACH CLEANING, BECAUSE EQUIPMENT CAN DAMAGE THE LINER. BEFORE RELINING, INSPECT THE CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE FOR SIGNS OF WEAKENING OR DAMAGE AND MAKE ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS. THEN LINE THE STRUCTURE WITH NEW PLASTIC SHEETING, CHECKING THAT IT IS FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, AND OTHER DAMAGE.
4. REPAIR DAMAGED WASHOUTS BEFORE THE NEXT CONCRETE POUR. IF NECESSARY, PROVIDE NEW WASHOUTS UNTIL THE EXISTING WASHOUTS ARE OPERATIONAL.
5. CONTAIN ANY SPILL OR DISCHARGE OF CONCRETE WASTE MATERIALS.
6. REPLACE OR INSTALL NEW SIGNAGE AS NEEDED.

REMOVAL

1. AN OPERATIONAL CONCRETE WASHOUT SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT (OR PHASE OF THE PROJECT) IS POURED. WHEN THE CONCRETE WASHOUT IS NO LONGER NEEDED, THE LIQUID MUST BE EVAPORATED OR VACUUMED FOR DISPOSAL AND THE HARDENED SOLIDS MUST BE BROKEN UP, REMOVED, AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF. DISPOSAL LOCATION TO BE APPROVED BY ENGINEER.
2. REMOVE FROM THE SITE PRE-FABRICATED WASHOUTS AND MATERIALS USED TO CONSTRUCT ABOVE-GRADE CONTAINMENT AREA AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF THEM.
3. BACKFILL AND STABILIZE HOLES, DEPRESSIONS OR OTHER GROUND DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY THE CREATION OR REMOVAL OF THE WASHOUT WITH AN APPROVED BMP.

REVISIONS		
Date	Description	By

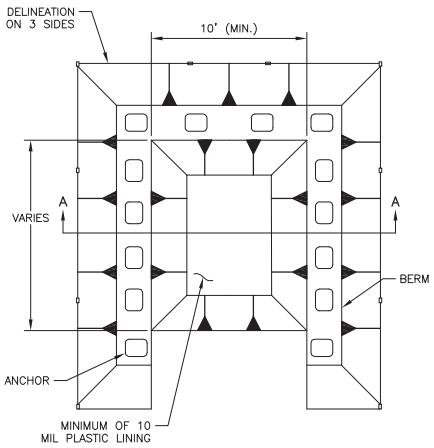
State of Alaska DOT&PF

CONCRETE WASHOUT (NOTES)

APPROVED

Date 12/2015 XXXXXXX

BMP-6.00



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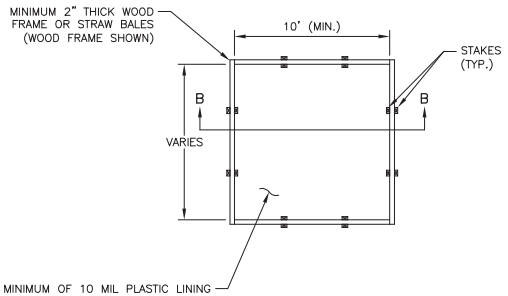

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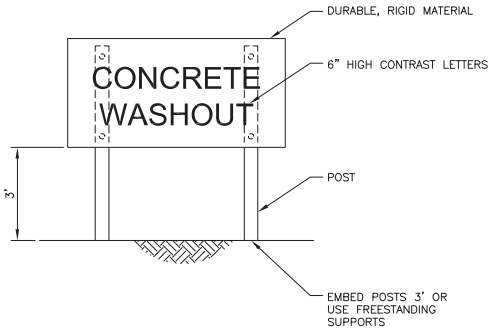
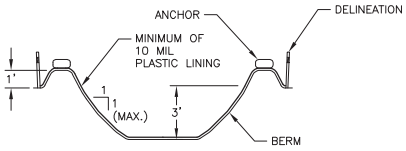
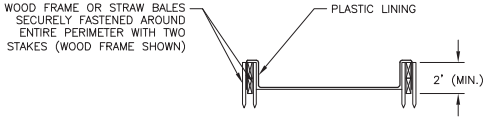


WASHOUT SIGN
NOT TO SCALE

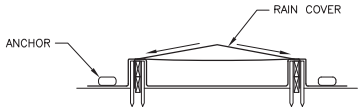


SECTION A–A



SECTION B–B

BELOW–GRADE CONCRETE WASHOUT
FABRICATED ON–SITE
NOT TO SCALE



SECTION B–B
WITH PLASTIC RAIN COVER

ABOVE GRADE CONCRETE WASHOUT
FABRICATED ON–SITE
NOT TO SCALE

REVISIONS		
Date	Description	By

State of Alaska DOT&PF

CONCRETE WASHOUT
(FABRICATED ON–SITE)

APPROVED
Date X/XX/XX

BMP–06.00

BMP 41.00. Sanitary Waste Management

Objectives

Eliminate discharge of sanitary/septic waste materials to storm drain systems, waters of the U.S., or groundwater.

Description

Provide convenient, well-maintained facilities, arrange for regular service and disposal. Ensure portable facilities include containment to prevent discharge of pollutants.

Applicability

Sanitary Waste Management practices are suitable for construction sites where portable or temporary facilities are required.

Installation

- Install temporary facilities as far away from stormwater drainage systems and waters of the U.S. as practicable.
- Secure from overturning.
- Provide containment to prevent any discharge.
- Ensure the facility is in an area that does not collect water.

Maintenance and Inspection

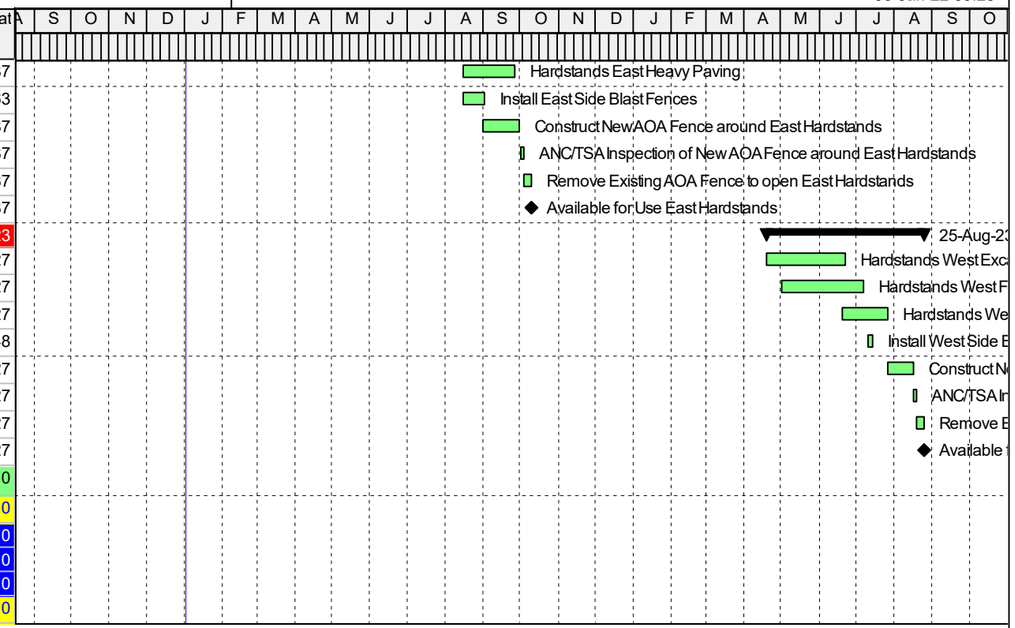
- Prohibit discharge or burial of sanitary/septic waste materials.
- Clean or replace sanitation facilities regularly. Use a reputable service provider that disposes of or treats the sanitary/septic waste materials in accordance with state and local requirements.
- Inspect facilities regularly for leaks and spills.
- Ensure sanitation facilities are secure from overturning due to high winds or other forces.

APPENDIX C

PROJECT SCHEDULE

Activity ID	Activity Name	Original Duration	Start	Finish	Total Float
ANC South Airpark		464	25-Oct-21 A	25-Aug-23	23
A1000	ANC Lease Executed (Signed 10/25/21)	0		25-Oct-21 A	
Civil Hardstand Package		464	25-Oct-21 A	25-Aug-23	23
Civil Hardstand Preconstruction		139	25-Oct-21 A	11-May-22	348
A1540	Design/Preconstruction Notice to Proceed 10/27/21	0	27-Oct-21 A		
Civil Hardstand Design		137	27-Oct-21 A	11-May-22	242
Civil Hardstand Permitting		124	25-Oct-21 A	20-Apr-22	363
Civil Hardstand Utility and Site Permits		73	25-Oct-21 A	08-Feb-22	53
Civil Hardstand MOA Permits		67	18-Jan-22	20-Apr-22	363
Civil Hardstand ANC Permits		25	18-Jan-22	21-Feb-22	405
Civil Hardstand Construction		387	15-Feb-22	25-Aug-23	23
A1980	Clearing and Access Notice to Proceed	0	15-Feb-22		28
A1910	Spring 2022 Start	0	15-Apr-22*		176
A1550	Construction Notice to Proceed	0	12-May-22		242
A2010	Spring 2023 Start	0	19-Apr-23*		23
Administration		15	12-May-22	02-Jun-22	276
A1560	Contracts to Subcontractors	5	12-May-22	18-May-22	242
A1570	Civil/Utility Submittals	5	19-May-22	25-May-22	262
A1580	400Hz Underground Submittal	5	19-May-22	25-May-22	276
A1590	Site Concrete/Rebar Submittals	5	19-May-22	25-May-22	242
A1600	Civil/Utilites Materials	5	26-May-22	02-Jun-22	262
A1610	400Hz Underground Materials	5	26-May-22	02-Jun-22	276
A1620	Site Rebar, Forms, and Accessories Materials	5	26-May-22	02-Jun-22	242
Mobilization		62	15-Feb-22	11-May-22	28
A1630	Mobilize Office & Tool Trailers	5	15-Feb-22	21-Feb-22	28
A1640	Install Temp Fencing	5	22-Feb-22	28-Feb-22	38
A1650	Install Temp Utilities	5	22-Feb-22	28-Feb-22	38
A1660	Install SWPPP BMP's	5	22-Feb-22	28-Feb-22	28
A1670	Temp Access Road	10	01-Mar-22	14-Mar-22	28
A1690	Remove Fence	5	01-Mar-22	07-Mar-22	75
A1680	Clear Trees and Grind Stumps	50	15-Mar-22	11-May-22	33
Hardstands		368	14-Mar-22	25-Aug-23	23
A2060	Import Gravel - Pre Haul Restrictions	40	14-Mar-22	28-Apr-22	231
A1700	Grub Site	59	15-Apr-22	24-Jun-22	208
A1720	Cut and Fill Site East to West	114	22-Apr-22	08-Sep-22	208
A1710	Relocate FAA Underground Utility	25	29-Apr-22	27-May-22	291
A2080	Haul Restrictions (4/29 to 6/11)	36	29-Apr-22	11-Jun-22	231
A1740	Underground Stormwater Lines	17	03-Jun-22	22-Jun-22	321
A1750	Underground 400Hz Lines	24	03-Jun-22	30-Jun-22	327
A2070	Import Gravel - Post Haul Restrictions	118	13-Jun-22	01-Nov-22	231
A1760	Underground Site Electrical Lighting Lines	24	16-Jun-22	15-Jul-22	333
A2170	Earth Berm	40	27-Jun-22	22-Aug-22	229
A2180	Retention Basin	30	27-Jun-22	08-Aug-22	239
A1920	Underground Deicing Collection System	17	30-Jun-22	21-Jul-22	311
A1730	Underground Fuel Lines	57	12-Jul-22	17-Sep-22	280
East Hardstands & Taxilane to ADOT Taxiway Z - Phase 1		107	10-May-22	10-Oct-22	243
A1770	Hardstands East Excavate and Grade	78	10-May-22	12-Aug-22	280
A1780	Hardstands East Form/Rebar/Pour	87	03-Jun-22	16-Sep-22	287
A2140	Fuel Valve Pits VB-1000, VB-1001, and VB-1002 Excavate/Bed/Form and Pour	30	04-Jun-22	11-Jul-22	280

Activity ID	Activity Name	Original Duration	Start	Finish	Total Float
A1790	Hardstands East Heavy Paving	35	15-Aug-22	26-Sep-22	287
A2150	Install East Side Blast Fences	15	15-Aug-22	02-Sep-22	263
A1850	Construct New AOA Fence around East Hardstands	24	01-Sep-22	30-Sep-22	287
A1860	ANC/TSA Inspection of New AOA Fence around East Hardstands	2	01-Oct-22	03-Oct-22	287
A1870	Remove Existing AOA Fence to open East Hardstands	6	04-Oct-22	10-Oct-22	287
A1800	Available for Use East Hardstands	0		10-Oct-22	287
West Hardstands		90	19-Apr-23	25-Aug-23	23
A1810	Hardstands West Excavate and Grade	54	19-Apr-23	22-Jun-23	27
A1820	Hardstands West Form/Rebar/Pour	53	01-May-23	06-Jul-23	27
A1830	Hardstands West Heavy Paving	30	19-Jun-23	26-Jul-23	27
A2160	Install West Side Blast Fence	5	10-Jul-23	14-Jul-23	48
A1880	Construct New AOA Fence around West Hardstands	18	27-Jul-23	16-Aug-23	27
A1890	ANC/TSA Inspection of New AOA Fence around West Hardstands	2	17-Aug-23	18-Aug-23	27
A1900	Remove Existing West Hardstand AOA Fence to Open East Hardstands	6	19-Aug-23	25-Aug-23	27
A1840	Available for Use East Hardstands	0		25-Aug-23	27
Vertical Building Package		0			0
Vertical Building Preconstruction		0			0
Vertical Building Design		0			0
Vertical Building MOA Permits		0			0
Vertical Building ANC Permits		0			0
Vertical Building Construction		0			0



Actual Work | Critical Remaining Work | Summary
Remaining Work | Milestone

TASK filter: Work Package Filter.

APPENDIX D

ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HISTORIC PRESERVATIONS DOCUMENTATION

AND

PROJECT PERMITS

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Anchorage Fish And Wildlife Conservation Office
4700 Blm Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
Phone: (907) 271-2888 Fax: (907) 271-2786

In Reply Refer To: August 24, 2021
Consultation Code: 07CAAN00-2021-SLI-0358
Event Code: 07CAAN00-2021-E-01096
Project Name: ANC ICA South Airpark Development

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and some candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Please note that candidate species are not included on this list. We encourage you to visit the following website to learn more about candidate species in your area: http://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/fieldoffice/anchorage/endangered/candidate_conservation.htm

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Anchorage Fish And Wildlife Conservation Office
4700 Blm Road
Anchorage, AK 99507
(907) 271-2888

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 07CAAN00-2021-SLI-0358
Event Code: 07CAAN00-2021-E-01096
Project Name: ANC ICA South Airpark Development
Project Type: TRANSPORTATION
Project Description: This project will install utilities, fences, construct a building and parking area.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@61.1615858,-149.99893761828645,14z

Counties: Anchorage County, Alaska

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Feb 1 to Sep 30
Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Jul 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds May 1 to Aug 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 10

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

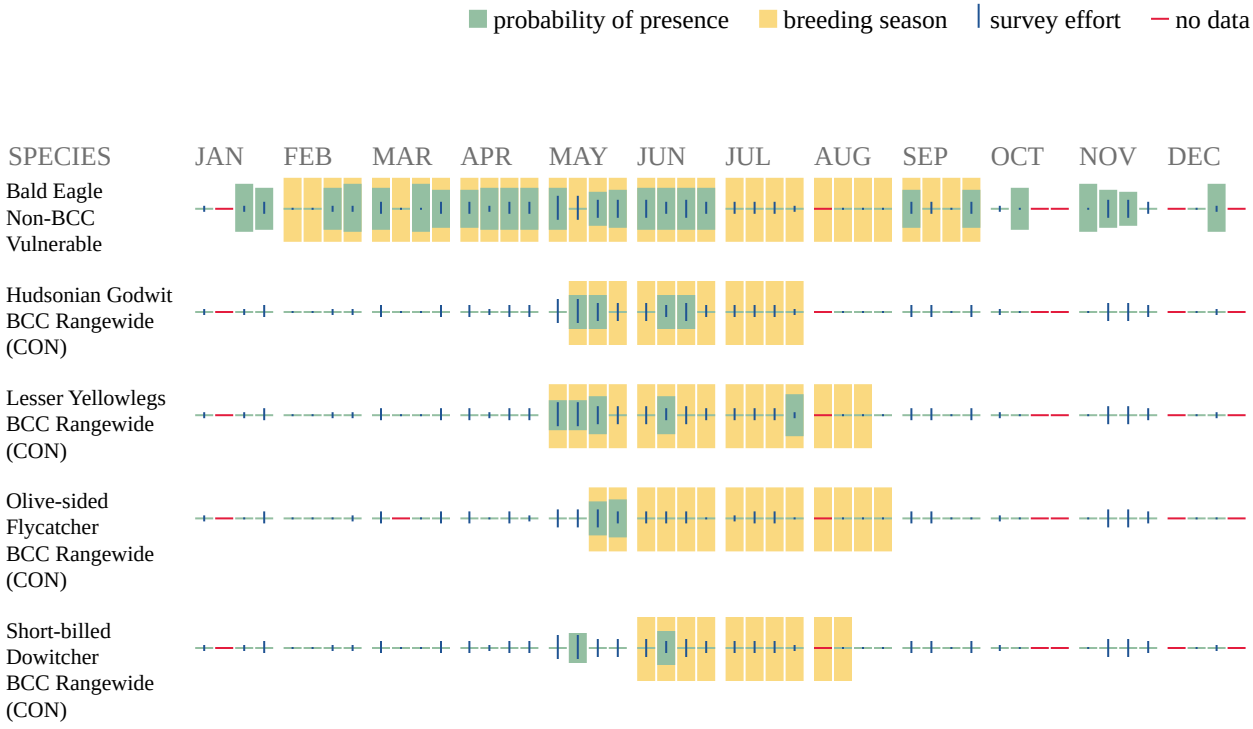
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects
For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1C
- PEM1F
- PEM1B

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

NWI Surface Waters and Wetlands

December 30, 2021

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

APPENDIX E

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY,

SWPPP CERTIFICATIONS,

SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS,

AND

QUALIFICATIONS

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING DIVISION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION

SWPPP DELEGATION OF SIGNATURE AUTHORITY FOR CGP DOCUMENTS

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

I Joe Jolley hereby designate the Superintendent assigned to the ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development project to be Cornerstone Constructions duly authorized representative for the purpose of overseeing compliance with the APDES Construction General Permit, at the ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development construction site. By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such designation as set forth in Appendix A, Subsection 1.12.2 of ADEC's Construction General Permit (CGP), and that the designee above meets the definition of a "duly authorized representative" as set forth in Appendix A, Subsection 1.12.3.

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

Name:__Joe Jolley_____

Title:____President__ _____

Signature:_____

Date:_____

Form F-107

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING DIVISION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION

SWPPP CERTIFICATION FOR MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Operator: Cornerstone Construction

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 top assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering, the information submitted is, to the beast 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 of knowing violations.

Name:_____

Duly Authorized Representative in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12 APDES Construction General Permit for Discharges from Large and Small Construction Activities.

Title:___Superintendent_____

_____

Date:_____

Signature:_____

Form F-109

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING DIVISION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION

SWPPP SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Project Number:

Project Location: Anchorage, Alaska

Operator(s): Cornerstone Construction

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

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

I certify under the penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the SWPPP for the above designed project and agree to follow the BMP's and practices describe in the SWPPP.

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

Company:_____
Address: _____
Telephone:_____
_____

Type of Construction Services Provided:

Print Name:_____
Title:_____

Signature:_____

Date:_____

Form F-105

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

Owner's Statement for Type 2 and 3 SWPPPs

This statement is required for Type 2 and 3 SWPPP submittals. See Submittal Requirement Table for additional information.

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Area of Disturbance (acres/sf): 114 acres

Project Type: ___Single Family ___Duplex __X__ Commercial ____ Other

Subdivision: ADA-32251 Lot: 15 Block: 23 Tract:_____ Parcel:_____ Street

Address: Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Contact Name

Phone Number: (907) 561-1993

I have completed the submittal requirements outlined in the Submittal Requirements Table (Table 2.2-1) and have enclosed the necessary design information for the above-referenced project for MOA review. I understand that a review does not necessarily guarantee that an approval to construct will be issued by this Department. By my signature I certify that I will install or perform necessary BMPs, maintain them throughout the project, keep a copy of my approved SWPPP on the construction site. I certify that this project is (check one):

____ privately owned and that I am the owner or duly authorized representative responsible for the overall management of the project.

____ owned by a sole proprietorship and that I am the proprietor or duly authorized representative responsible for the overall management of the project.

____ owned by a partnership of which I am a general partner or duly authorized representative responsible for the overall management of the project.

__X__ owned by a corporation of which I am a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, or a duly authorized representative responsible for the overall management of the project.

____ owned by a municipal, state, or federal or other public agency, of which I am a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee

If a Type 2 SWPPP is included in the submittal, I further certify that the project

__X__ is not part of a larger common plan of development OR

____ is part of a larger common plan of development which collectively disturbs _____ acres.

(If the project is part of a common plan of development that collectively disturbs 1 or more acres, submit a Type 3 SWPPP and a copy of the NOI.)

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
Owner's Statement for Type 2 and 3 SWPPPs

Municipal inspections and inspection fees will start with permit issuance. **It is your responsibility to notify Watershed Management Services if the project start will be later than the permit issuance date.**

Signature (please sign in ink) DocuSigned by: Sean Dolan 88A93412B68D46B... Date 1/11/2022 | 2:13 PM PST

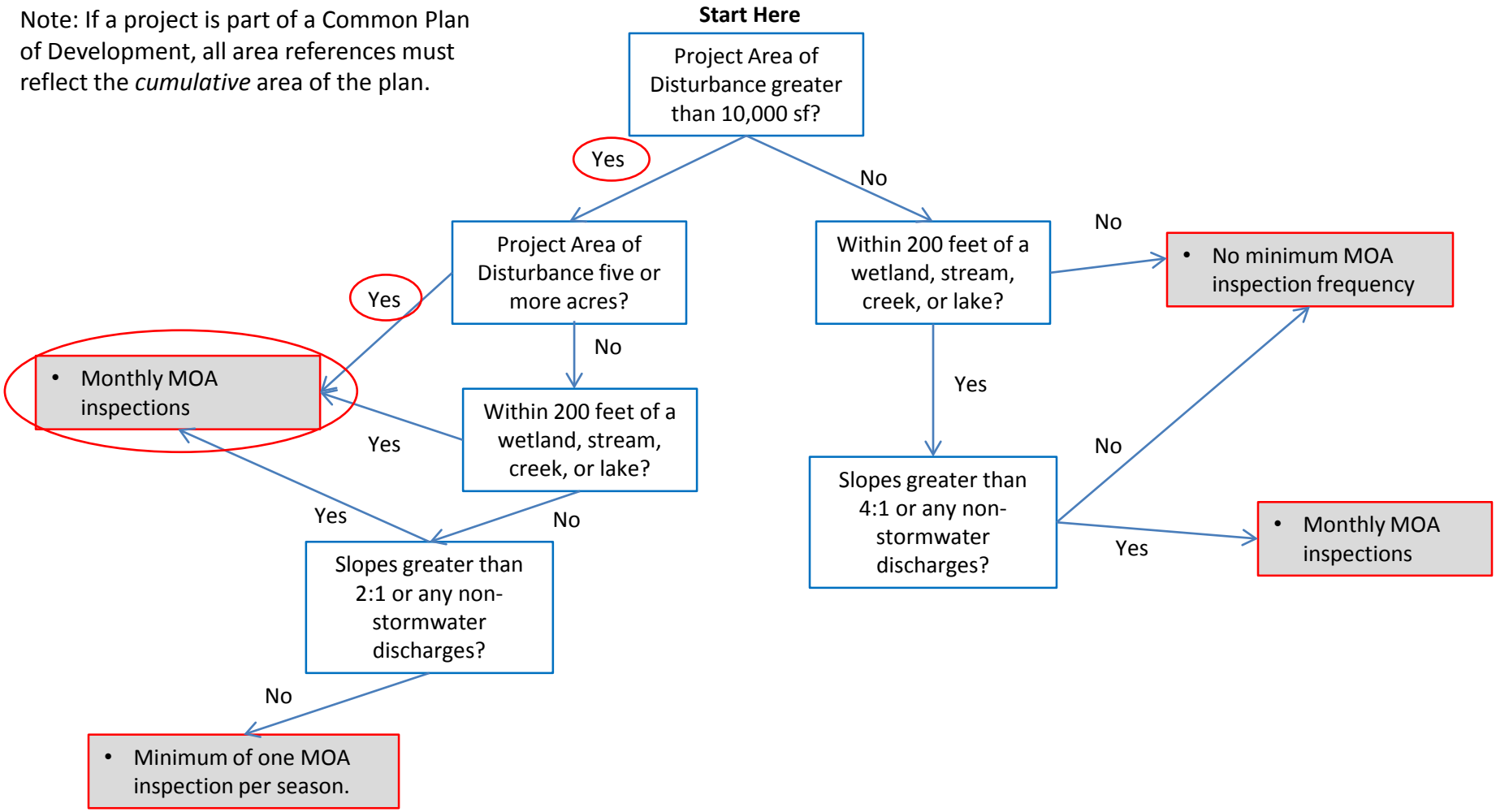
Name and Official Title (print or type) Sean Dolan, Chief Executive Officer

Company or Agency (if applicable) NorthLink Aviation

Stormwater Threat Assessment Form

Please circle your responses.

Note: If a project is part of a Common Plan of Development, all area references must reflect the *cumulative* area of the plan.



I certify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

	Joe Jolley, President
Signature	Printed Name and Title

License #: AELC10374
Effective: 12/3/2019
Expires: 12/31/2021

State of Alaska

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing

State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors

Licensee: **ELAINE L. PFLUGH**

License Type: **Registered Professional Civil Engineer**

Status: **Active**

Commissioner: Julie Anderson

Relationships

No relationships found.

Designations

No designations found.

Wallet Card

State of Alaska
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing
State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors

ELAINE L. PFLUGH

As

Registered Professional Civil Engineer

License	Effective	Expires
AELC10374	12/3/2019	12/31/2021

ELAINE L. PFLUGH
2120 TUDOR HILLS CT
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

CISEC, Inc.
P.O. Box 188
Parker, CO 80134
Ph: (720) 235-2783
Fax: 303-841-6383
E-mail: contactus@cisecinc.org

CISEC, Inc. Wallet Card

Name: Elaine Pflugh

Order Date: June 2021

Below is your wallet card.

Please print this card and keep it in your wallet or your files.

CISEC, Inc.
Board of Directors
Certifies that

Elaine Pflugh

has demonstrated satisfactory evidence of sediment and erosion control inspection skills and successfully passed the certification examination and therefore, as required by CISEC, Inc., is authorized to use the title of

Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control

0736		*June 30,2022*
CISEC #	***CISEC, Inc. President***	***Expiration Date***

As a CISEC Registrant, I agree to the following:

- At all times, strictly abide by the CISEC, Inc. Code of Ethics,
- Perform all services in a professional manner and uphold professional standards in relating to the public, to other CISEC, Inc. registrants and to other professionals within the industry,
- Earn at least 12 CDH's each year after becoming a CISEC registrant and
- Pay CISEC, Inc. annual renewal fees.

Signature (required)

CISEC, Inc.
P.O. Box 188
Parker, CO 80134
720-235-2783
www.cisecinc.org

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This certifies that

Elaine Pflugh

has successfully

WRITING A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

AGC of Alaska
Construction Education Foundation
8005 Schoon Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

Michael D. Travis

Robert Cress

Instructor	November 11, 2008 Course Date	Anchorage, Alaska Location	Robert Cress, CEF Training Director

8 hrs.

AK-CESCL
Alaska Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Lead

THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF ALASKA
SKILL · RESPONSIBILITY · INTEGRITY

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certifies that

Will Moran

has successfully completed

Alaska Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Lead
(AK-CESCL) Storm Water Training Program

AGC of Alaska
8005 Schoon Street
Anchorage, AK 99518

April 26th & 27th , 2017		Anchorage, Alaska
Course Date		Location
Shawn Trasky , Instructor	April 27, 2017	April 27, 2020
	Certification Date	Expiration Date

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This certifies that

Will Moran

has successfully

WRITING A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

AGC of Alaska
Construction Education Foundation
8005 Schoon Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

Instructor	April 9, 2009 Course Date	Anchorage, Alaska Location	Robert Cress, CEF Training Director

AK-CESCL

Alaska Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Lead

Certificate #
AGC-21-0131

William Moran

Has successfully completed training for
Alaska Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Lead

S. Trasky

Approved AK-CESCL Instructor

Course Date: *3/18/2021*
Expiration Date: ***3/18/2024***
Location: *VIRTUAL* | Sponsor: *AGC*

APPENDIX F

NOTICE OF INTENT,

CONFIRMATION LETTER FROM ADEC,

AND

APDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

THE STATE of ALASKA
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

Department of Environmental Conservation

DIVISION OF WATER
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

555 Cordova St
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2617
Main: 907.269.6285
Fax: 907.334.2415

1/18/2022

Company: Cornerstone General Contractors
ATTN: Joseph Jolley
4040 B ST STE 200
ANCHORAGE AK 99503-590

Facility:
ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark D
Raspberry Rd
Anchorage AK 99502

Permit Number: AKR10GP11

This email/letter acknowledges that you have submitted a Notice of Intent form to be covered under the APDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges for Construction General Permit Activity (Construction General Permit). The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this permit upon the issuance date of this letter. Permit documents can be accessed starting tomorrow on the ADEC's Storm Water Permit Search website: (https://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx).

As stated above, this letter acknowledges receipt of a Notice of Intent. However, it is not an ADEC determination of the validity of the information you provided. Your eligibility for coverage under the Permit is based on the validity of the certification you provided. Your signature on the Notice of Intent certifies that you have read, understood, and are implementing all of the applicable requirements. An important aspect of this certification requires that you correctly determine whether you are eligible for coverage under this permit.

As you know, the Construction General Permit requires you to have developed and begun implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and outlines important inspection and record keeping requirements. You must also comply with any additional location-specific requirements applicable to Alaska. A copy of the Construction General Permit must be kept with your SWPPP. An electronic copy of the Permit and additional guidance materials can be viewed and downloaded at https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/construction.

For tracking purposes, the following number has been assigned to your Notice of Intent Form:

AKR10GP11

If you have general questions regarding the stormwater program or your responsibilities under the Construction General Permit, please call (907) 269-6285. Thank you for using the ADEC eNOI system.

(For Agency Use) Permit Authorization #: AKR10GP11

Notice of Intent (NOI)
for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP, AKR100000). Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form meets the eligibility requirements of the CGP for the project identified in Section III of this form. Permit authorization is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Single/Multiple NOI Project

Is this NOI for a project with a single NOI? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If "No," then your project has multiple NOIs, will the fee be paid with this NOI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "No," then enter the name of the operator paying the fee:

II. Operator Information

Type of Operator/Responsibility per Permit Part 1.2.1:

☐ Day-to-day operational control of on-site activities ☐ Construction Plans and Specifications ☑ Both

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Cornerstone General Contractors	Todd Petrie	Project Manager

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
907-561-1993		tpetrie@cornerstoneak.com

Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State:	Zip:
4040 B ST STE 200	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5900

NAICS Code: 236220

III. Project / Site Information

Project Name:	Estimated Start Date:	Estimated End Date:
ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development	02/15/2022	08/25/2023

Brief Description of Project:

Estimated Area to be Disturbed *(nearest tenth acre)*: 114

This project will install a building, airplane hardstands, parking areas, utilities and fences for a private development project at the Airport.

Location Address:

Borough or similar government subdivision: Anchorage

Street:	City:	State:	Zip:
Raspberry Rd	Anchorage	Alaska	99502

Latitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Longitude (decimal degree, 5 places):
61.16236	-150.00335

Determined By: ☐ GPS ☐ Web, Source: Internet - Google Maps

☐ USGS Topographic Map, scale:

☐ Other:

IV. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)

Location of SWPPP for Viewing: ☑ Address in Section II, ☐ Address in Section III, ☐ Other

If other: Street:	City:	State:	Zip:
		AK	

Additional Info:

SWPPP Contact Information (if different than that in Section II):

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Cornerstone General Contractors	Todd Petrie	Project Manager

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
907-561-1993		tpetrie@cornerstoneak.com

Mailing Address: ☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box): 4040 B ST STE 200

City:	State:	Zip:
ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5900

(For Agency Use) Permit Authorization #: AKR10GP11

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI?	☑ Yes ☐ No
For projects with 5 or more acres of disturbance, has a SWPPP been submitted to DEC?	☑ Yes ☐ No, ≤ 5 acres

Is your project / site less than one-acre, but part of a common plan of development? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If "Yes", provide the Permit Authorization Number and name of the common plan of development: Number: Name:

Have storm water discharges from your project / site been authorized previously by a DEC permit? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If "Yes," provide the Permit Authorization Number for the previous DEC permit?

If "Yes," have you updated your SWPPP according to the most recently issued CGP? ☐ Yes ☐ No

V. Permanent Storm Water Controls

Will you construct a permanent storm water management control measure at the project site (Part 4.11)? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If "Yes", indicate the type of measure to be installed:

☐ Pond ☐ Oil/Water/Grit Separator ☐ Proprietary Storm Water Sedimentation Device

☐ Other:

VI. Discharge Information

Does your project discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If yes, name of the MS4 Operator: MOA and ADOT&PF

Receiving Water and Wetlands Information: (if additional space is needed for this question, attach separate sheet or annotate in Section XI.)

a. Identify the name(s) of waterbodies or wetlands to which you discharge.	**Impaired waters/303d Listed waters**: (see http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters or GIS map of Impaired Waters, and Integrated Water Quality and Monitoring and Assessment Reports Webpage.						
	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of a 303d Listed Water, i.e. "Impaired" Water?		**c.** If you answered **YES** to question **b**, then answer the following three questions:				
			i. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	**ii.** Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?		**iii.** Is the discharge consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL(s))?	
	Yes	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Campbell Creek	☑	☐	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	☐	☑	☑	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐

VII. Billing Contact Information

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Cornerstone General Contractors	Sheila Hill	Vice President of Finance

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
907-561-1993		shill@cornerstoneak.com

Mailing Address: ☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box): 4040 B ST STE 200

City:	State:	Zip:
ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5900

VIII. NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Cornerstone General Contractors	Will Moran	Project Manager

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
907-561-1993		wmoran@cornerstoneak.com

Mailing Address: ☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box): 4040 B ST STE 200

City:	State:	Zip:
ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5900

IX. Certification Information

An Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit application or report must be signed by an individual with the appropriate authority per 18 AAC 83.385. For additional information, please refer to 18 AAC 83.385 at the following link: http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#18.83.385.

Corporate Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(A)	For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation.
Corporate Operations Manager 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(B)	For a corporation, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations; (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
Sole Proprietor or General Partner 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(2)	For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor respectively.
Public Agency, Chief Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(A)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, the chief executive officer of the agency.
Public Agency, Senior Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(B)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
**For Delegated Authority: the delegation must be made in writing and submitted to the DEC.* *An Example of written authorization delegating authority can be found at http://dec.alaska.gov/media/13316/delegation-of-signatory-authority.pdf*	
Operations Manager *(Delegated Authority)** 18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(A)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
Environmental Manager *(Delegated Authority)** 18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(B)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

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.

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Cornerstone General Contractors	Joseph Jolley	Safety, Health and Environmental

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
907-561-1993		JJolley@cornerstoneak.com

Mailing Address:

Street (PO Box): 4040 B ST STE 200

City:	State:	Zip:
ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5900

E- Signed by: Joseph Jolley — Signature

1/18/2022 — Date

X. Document Attachments and Supplemental Information

Documents attached with this application:

☐ Copy of SWPPP if ≥ 5 acres of disturbance.

☐ Delegation of Signatory Authority.

☐ Other:

Attachment 1. (Fill in as necessary if more space is required for Receiving water and Wetlands Information.)

a. What is the name(s) of your receiving water(s) that receive storm water directly and/or through a MS4? If your receiving water is impaired, then identify the name of the impaired segment, if applicable, in parenthesis following the receiving water name.	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water?		c. If you answered yes to question b, then answer the following three questions: i. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	ii. Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?		iii. Has the TMDL been completed for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment?	
	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
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ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM LARGE AND SMALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
(Construction General Permit) – Final

Permit Number: **AKR100000**

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §1251 et. seq., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, this permit is issued under provisions of Alaska Statutes 46.03, the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) as amended, and other applicable State laws and regulations.

Operators of large and small construction activities described in Part 1.4 of this Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) general permit, except for those activities excluded from authorization to discharge in Part 1.4.4 of this permit, are authorized to discharge storm water associated with construction activity to waters of the U.S., in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein. Permit authorization is required from the "commencement of construction activities" until "final stabilization" as defined in Appendix C.

This permit shall become effective on 2/1/2021.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, 1/31/2026.

Signature	December 17, 2020 Date
Gene McCabe	Program Manager

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

The Schedule of Submissions (Table 1) summarizes the required submissions and activities the permittee must complete and/or submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC or the Department) during the terms of this permit. The operator is responsible for all submissions and activities even if they are not summarized below.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Type of Project	Submittal Requirement	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to [1]
Prior to Construction					
1.4.4.7, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 4.11	Projects that will construct Permanent Storm Water Management Controls	Engineering Plans	Once	At least 30 calendar days before the start of construction or as required by the MS4 Operator	Permitting Program or MS4 Operator
1.5	Small construction activities that use a waiver in lieu of CGP authorization	Waiver Certification	Once	At least five business days before proposed start of construction	Permitting Program
2.1.3	Projects that disturb greater than or equal to 5 acres of land and are outside an MS4 area	SWPPP [2]	Once	With NOI	Permitting Program
2.1.4	Projects inside an MS4 area	SWPPP	Once	Depends on requirements of MS4 operator	MS4 Operator
2.1.5 and 4.6.7	Project that use Cationic Treatment Chemicals	Engineering Plans and Project Details	Once	At least 14 calendar days before use of the system	Permitting Program
2.1.6	Projects that discharge to an Outstanding Natural Resource Water	Site-Specific Antidegradation Analysis	Once	At least 14 calendar days before filing NOI	Permitting Program
2.3	Projects that disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre of land	Notice of Intent	Once	At least five business days before the start of construction	Permitting Program

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Type of Project	Submittal Requirement	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to [1]
During Construction					
2.4.2 2.6	For an authorized permittee if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges beyond the term of this permit	Submit a complete and accurate new NOI according to Part 2.3	Once	Within 90 calendar days of the effective date of this permit	Permitting Program
2.7	To update or correct information on the original NOI	NOI Modification	As needed	As needed	Permitting Program
3.2, 8.4, and 9.2	If the difference between upstream and downstream samples exceed WQS for turbidity	Corrective Action Report	As necessary	At least 14 calendar days after receiving monitoring results	Compliance Program
9.1	Projects that disturb greater than or equal to 20 acres of land	Annual Report	As needed for sites meeting Part 3.2	By December 31st or with NOT	Compliance Program
9.5	All projects with an active NOI	Request for Submittal of Records	As requested by DEC	At least 30 calendar days after receipt of request	As requested by DEC
Post Construction					
10.2	All projects with an active NOI	Notice of Termination (NOT)	Once	Within 30 calendar days of completion of the project	Permitting Program

Note:
1 See Appendix A, Part 1.1 for Permitting and Compliance Program contact information and addresses
2 All projects that require an NOI must prepare a SWPPP. However, only operators who are developing projects that disturb greater than or equal to five (5) acres of land and are outside an MS4 area are required to submit a SWPPP to DEC.

REQUIRED ON-SITE DOCUMENTATION

The Summary of Required On-Site Documentation (Table 2) lists the documents the permittee must have available at the project site or the project management office. The permittee is responsible for all documentation even if they are not summarized below.

Table 2: Summary of Permit Required On-Site Documentation

Permit Part	Document	Frequency	Purpose of Document
2.3	NOI	Once at start of project	Applicant request for authorization to discharge under permit coverage
2.5	DEC NOI Reply Letter	Once at start of project	To provide permittee with DEC project tracking number indicating project is covered by CGP
2.7	NOI Modification	As needed	To modify the original NOI if project conditions, personnel, or SWPPP location change
5.0	SWPPP	Developed prior to submitting the NOI. Updated as necessary.	To describe the project and the control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S.
5.4; 6.7	Inspection Reports	Conducted at frequency specified in SWPPP	To monitor compliance with SWPPP and CGP
5.5; 7.0	Monitoring Plan (if required)	As needed	To describe monitoring of storm water discharge for those projects that disturb more than threshold requirement
5.6	Permit Eligibility related to Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	Once at start of project	To document compliance with TMDL requirements
5.7	Permit Eligibility related to Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Once at start of project	To document compliance with ESA requirements
5.8.1	Copy of this permit	Once at start of project	To include in SWPPP
5.8.2	Additional Documentation in the SWPPP	Updated as necessary	To maintain summaries of various specific activities at the site to document they were accomplished.
8.3	Corrective Action Log (if necessary)	Updated as necessary	To list the corrective actions taken at a site
8.4; 9.2	Corrective Action Report (if necessary)	As needed	To report exceeding the turbidity requirement and describe
9.1	Annual Report (if required)	Annually or at NOT	To report result of discharge monitoring
9.4	Records	As needed	To maintain project records
10.2	NOT	Once at completion of project	To notify DEC that the permittee is terminating permit coverage

1.0 COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1.1 Introduction

The Alaska Construction General Permit (CGP) authorizes storm water discharges from large and small construction-related activities that result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and where those discharges enter waters of the U.S. (directly or through a storm water conveyance system) or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) leading to waters of the U.S. subject to the conditions set forth in this permit. This permit also authorizes storm water discharges from certain construction support activities and some non-storm water discharges commonly associated with construction sites.

The goal of this permit is to minimize erosion and reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants, such as sediment carried in storm water runoff from construction sites through implementation of appropriate control measures. Polluted storm water runoff can adversely affect fish, animals, plants, and humans. In order to ensure protection of water quality and human health, this permit describes control measures that must be used to manage storm water runoff during construction activities. This permit replaces the CGP that became effective February 1, 2016 and expired on January 31, 2021.

1.2 Person(s) Responsible for Obtaining Authorization under this Permit

1.2.1 All operators of large or small construction activities that meet the conditions in Part 1.4 must obtain authorization under this permit. For the purposes of this permit, an "operator" is any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1.2.1.1 The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications, or

1.2.1.2 The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit)

Note: Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

Note: Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project, all operators are required to obtain permit authorization. The following applies in these situations:

- *If one operator has control over plans and specifications and a different operator has control over activities at the project site, they may divide responsibility for compliance with the terms of this permit as long as they develop a group storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) (see Part 5.1), which documents which operator has responsibility for each requirement of the permit.*
- *If an operator only has operational control over a portion of a larger project (e.g., one of four homebuilders in a subdivision), the operator is responsible for compliance with all applicable effluent limits, terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to the activities on their portion of the construction site, including protection of endangered species, critical habitat, and historic properties, and implementation of control measures described in the SWPPP in the areas under their control.*
- *An operator must ensure either directly or through coordination with other permittees, that their activities do not render another permittee's pollutant discharge controls ineffective.*

1.3 Permit Area

This general permit covers the State of Alaska, except lands within the Metlakatla Indian Reservation and the Denali National Park and Preserve.

1.4 Eligibility

1.4.1 **Eligibility Requirements**. To be authorized under this permit, the project must meet the following conditions or be notified by DEC that the site is eligible for permit coverage.

1.4.1.1 The project will disturb one or more acres of land, or will disturb less than one acre of land but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land;

1.4.1.2 The site will discharge storm water to waters of the U.S. (directly or through a storm water conveyance system) or a MS4 leading to a waters of the U.S.;

1.4.1.3 The project area is located in an area where DEC is the permitting authority;

1.4.1.4 The project is not already covered under a different APDES permit;

1.4.1.5 The project does not discharge to an impaired waterway with an EPA-approved or established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) that specifically precludes such discharges; and

1.4.1.6 The project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence or cause a take of any threatened or endangered species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or their designated critical habitat.

1.4.2 Authorized Storm Water Discharges. Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the following discharges are authorized under this permit:

1.4.2.1 Storm water discharges associated with large and small construction activities, including those that are part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land.

1.4.2.2 Storm water discharges designated by DEC as needing a storm water permit under 40 CFR §122.26(a)(1)(v) or §122.26(b)(15)(ii).

1.4.2.3 Storm water discharges from support activities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) (as defined in Appendix C), whether on-site, adjacent to, or off-site, provided:

1.4.2.3.1 The support activity is directly related to the construction site required to have permit authorization for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity under this permit:

1.4.2.3.2 The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different permittees;

1.4.2.3.3 The support activity does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports; and

1.4.2.3.4 Appropriate control measures are identified in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and pollutant discharges are minimized in compliance with Parts 3.0 and 4.0 of the permit.

1.4.2.4 Discharges composed of allowable discharges listed in Parts 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 commingled with a discharge authorized by a different APDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require APDES permit authorization.

1.4.3 Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges. Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the following non-storm water discharges are authorized under this general permit, provided the non-storm water component of that the discharge is in compliance with the SWPPP requirements in Part 5.3.9:

1.4.3.1 Discharges from fire-fighting activities;

1.4.3.2 Fire hydrant flushings;

1.4.3.3 Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;

1.4.3.4 Water used to control dust;

1.4.3.5 Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;

1.4.3.6 Routine external building wash down where detergents are not used;

1.4.3.7 Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;

1.4.3.8 Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

1.4.3.9 Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water;

1.4.3.10 Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents or contaminated groundwater;

1.4.3.11 Uncontaminated construction dewatering waters that are treated by an appropriate control measure in compliance with Part 4.4.2, or have been treated with treatment chemicals in compliance with Part 4.6; and

1.4.3.12 Landscape irrigation.

1.4.4 Limitations on Coverage. The following discharges are <u>not authorized</u> under this permit:

1.4.4.1 **Post-Construction Discharges**. Discharges that originate from the project after construction activities have ceased and a Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted in accordance to Part 10.0, including any temporary support activity.

1.4.4.2 **Discharges that May Exceed Water Quality Standards.** Discharges that DEC, prior to authorization under this permit, determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard (WQS). Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, DEC may notify the applicant that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 2.8. However, DEC may provide permit authorization after the applicant has included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to bring the discharge into compliance with WQS's in accordance with Part 3.1.

1.4.4.3 **Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.** Discharges into receiving waters that are listed as impaired waters in the report *Alaska's Final 2018 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*, dated March 26, 2020 (or the most current EPA-approved version), or with an approved or established TMDL analysis, unless the discharges are in accordance with Part 3.2.

1.4.4.4 **Comingled Discharges.** Discharges that are mixed with non-storm water, unless they are listed as allowable non-storm water discharges in Part 1.4.3.

1.4.4.5 **Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by another Permit.** Unless the permittee received written notification from DEC specifically allowing these discharges to be authorized under this permit, the permittee is not eligible for coverage under this permit for any of the following:

1.4.4.5.1 Storm water discharges associated with construction activity that have been covered under an individual permit, an alternative APDES general permit, or are required to obtain authorization under an alternative general permit in accordance with Part 2.8.

1.4.4.5.2 Discharges from sites where any APDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by DEC (*this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years*).

1.4.4.6 **Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material.** Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. requiring federal authorization through the U.S Army Corps of Engineers CWA Section 404 Regulatory Program.

1.4.4.7 **Discharges from Nondomestic Treatment Works.** Discharges of storm water to the land or groundwater from a nondomestic wastewater treatment works (as defined in 18 AAC 72) using permanent storm water management controls unless they are in compliance with 18 AAC 72.600 and EPA Underground Injection Control regulations[1].

1.4.5 Emergency Repairs or Reconstruction of a Facility

1.4.5.1 Discharges from construction activities conducted in response to a disaster (as defined in Alaska Statute 26.23.900) are conditionally authorized, provided that the operator does the following:

1.4.5.1.1 Submits a Notice of Intent (NOI) and SWPPP (if project disturbs five or more acres in accordance with Part 2.1) to the Department in accordance with Part 2.3 and 2.4 within 30 calendar days of initiating construction activities.

1.4.5.1.2 Implements appropriate control measures as soon as possible after initiating construction activities. For discharges occurring during the initial 30 day period, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit to the extent practicable depending on the disaster.

1.5 Waivers for Certain Small Construction Activities

1.5.1 **Waiver Criteria.** An operator of a small construction activity may qualify for a waiver in lieu of obtaining authorization under this permit if one of the following three criteria are met. Details of the three waiver options and procedures for requesting a waiver are provided in Appendix D:

1.5.1.1 The project has a low rainfall erosivity factor;

1.5.1.2 DEC or EPA has established or approved a TMDL that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern and has determined storm water control measures are not needed to protect water quality;

1.5.1.3 The operator develops an equivalent analysis that determined allocations for pollutant(s) of concern are not needed to protect water quality. This waiver is only available for non-impaired waters.

[1] For additional information refer to DEC's Engineered Wastewater Disposal System web page at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/engineering/engineered-systems and EPA's Underground Injection Control web page at http://www.epa.gov/uic/underground-injection-control-region-10-ak-id-or-and-wa

2.0 AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

2.1 Submittal Requirements Prior to Construction Depending on the type and location of the project, the operator may be required to submit information to the DEC and/or an MS4 operator for review prior to filing the NOI and commencement of construction activities. The following is a summary of the information to be submitted to each agency by project type and area of jurisdiction.

2.1.1 **Permanent Storm Water Management Controls** (Outside MS4)**.** An operator installing permanent storm water management controls in accordance with Part 4.11 and where the project is located outside of an APDES permitted MS4, must submit information required by the DEC in Part 4.11 at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to filing the NOI for the project. The operator must receive the DEC's written reply prior to the commencement of construction activities.

2.1.2 **Permanent Storm Water Management Controls** (Inside MS4)**.** An operator installing permanent storm water management controls in accordance with Part 4.11 and where the project is located inside the area of an APDES permitted MS4 must submit information required by the MS4 operator for the project and must receive the MS4 operator's approval prior to the commencement of construction activities. Check with the respective MS4 operator for their particular submittal requirements. *(See http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/swppp-submittal-rqmts for further MS4 operator contact information.)*

2.1.2.1 Operators of construction activity within the Municipality of Anchorage (with the exception of ADOT&PF, see 2.1.2.2) shall submit information to:

Municipality of Anchorage
Public Works Department
4700 South Elmore Rd.
P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, AK 99519-6650

2.1.2.2 Operators of construction activities for Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) construction projects within the Municipality of Anchorage shall submit information to:

ADOT&PF
Construction and Operations, Central Region
4111 Aviation Ave.
P.O. Box 196900
Anchorage, AK 99519

2.1.2.3 Operators of construction activity within the Fairbanks North Star Borough shall submit information to:

Fairbanks North Star Borough
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 71267
Fairbanks, AK 99707

2.1.2.4 Operators of construction activity within the City of Fairbanks shall submit information to:

City of Fairbanks
Engineering Division
800 Cushman St.
Fairbanks, AK 99701

2.1.2.5 Operators of construction activity within the City of North Pole shall submit information to:

City of North Pole
Department of Public Works
125 Snowman Lane
North Pole, AK 99705

2.1.2.6 Operators of construction activity within the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson shall submit information to:

Storm Water Lead
673rd CES/CEIEC
724 Quartermaster Drive
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson

2.1.2.7 Operators of construction activity within the Port of Anchorage shall submit information to:

Port of Anchorage
Operations and Maintenance
2000 Anchorage Port Road
Anchorage, AK 99501

2.1.2.8 Operators of construction activity within Fort Wainwright shall submit information to:

Water Quality Program
US Army Garrison, Alaska DPW, Environmental Division
3023 Engineer Place
Fort Wainwright, AK 99703

2.1.3 **SWPPP Submittal to DEC**. An operator developing a project that disturbs five or more acres of land must submit a copy of the SWPPP to the DEC (Appendix A, Part 1.1.1) at the time the NOI is filed (electronic attachments to the eNOI are preferred).

2.1.4 **SWPPP Submittal to MS4**. An operator developing a project that is located inside the area of an APDES permitted MS4 must submit a copy of the SWPPP to the respective MS4 operator. Check with the respective MS4 operator for their particular submittal requirements. *(http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/swppp-submittal-rqmts for further MS4 operator contact information.)*

2.1.4.1 Within the Municipality of Anchorage

2.1.4.1.1 An operator of construction projects disturbing one or more acres of land shall submit a copy of the SWPPP to either DEC or the Municipality based on the project type and operator as shown in the following table.

Table 3: SWPPP Submittal within Municipality of Anchorage MS4 area.

Project Type	Submit SWPPP to
Government (Federal, state, or Port of Anchorage) road projects and other government sponsored transportation projects such as ports, railroads, or airports	DEC
Government (municipal) road projects and other government transportation projects	Municipality
Public or private utility projects when the utility is initiating the work	Municipality
Work that requires a building permit	Municipality
Non-publicly funded transportation projects	Municipality

2.1.4.1.2 Submittal of the SWPPP to the Municipality shall be made according to the most recent Municipality requirements and be submitted to the address given in Part 2.1.2.1

2.1.4.1.3 Submittal of the SWPPP to the DEC shall be to the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.1.4.2 Within the road service areas of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, check with the Borough for the latest SWPPP submittal requirements at the address given in Part 2.1.2.3. An operator of a publicly-funded project disturbing one or more acres of land shall submit a copy of the SWPPP to the DEC for review at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.1.4.3 Within the City of Fairbanks, check with the City for the latest SWPPP submittal requirements at the address given in Part 2.1.2.4. An operator of a public-funded project disturbing one or more acres of land shall submit a copy of the SWPPP to the DEC for review at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.1.4.4 Within the City of North Pole**,** check with the City for the latest SWPPP submittal requirements at the address given in Part 2.1.2.5. An operator of a public-funded project disturbing one or more acres of land shall submit a copy of the SWPPP to the DEC for review at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.1.4.5 Within the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, check with the latest SWPPP submittal requirements at the address given in Part 2.1.2.6.

2.1.4.6 Within the Port of Anchorage, check with the latest SWPPP submittal requirements at the address given in Part 2.1.2.7.

2.1.4.7 Within the Fort Wainwright installation boundary, check with the latest SWPPP submittal requirements at the address given in Part 2.1.2.8.

2.1.5 **Projects Using Cationic Treatment Chemicals or an Active Treatment System**. Submit engineering plans and projects details listed in Part 4.6.7 to DEC (Appendix A, Part 1.1.1) at least 14 calendar days prior to use at the construction site.

2.1.6 **Projects that Discharge to an Outstanding Natural Resource Water**. Contact DEC at least 30 calendar days prior to commencement of construction activities that may discharge to a high quality water that constitutes an outstanding national resource, such as a water of a national or state park or wildlife refuge or a water of "exceptional recreational or ecological significance" (as described in Appendix C), to discuss the need to conduct a site-specific antidegradation analysis. If an antidegradation analysis is required, it must be submitted at least 14 calendar days prior to filing the NOI. Before beginning construction activities, operators must receive a written approval of the analysis from the DEC.

Note: No Outstanding Natural Resource Waters are designated in Alaska as of the date of this permit issuance.

2.2 How to Obtain Authorization

2.2.1 To obtain authorization under this permit, an operator must:

2.2.1.1 Be responsible for a project located in the area where DEC is the permitting authority;

2.2.1.2 Meet the eligibility requirements of Part 1.4;

2.2.1.3 Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5.0 prior to filing for an NOI and submit a copy of the SWPPP as specified in Part 2.1;

2.2.1.4 Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 4.0 to meet non-numeric effluent limits;

2.2.1.5 Submit a complete and accurate NOI either using DEC's electronic system or using a paper form in accordance with Part 2.3 prior to commencing construction activities;

2.2.1.6 Pay the general permit authorization fees in accordance with 18 AAC 72.956;

2.2.1.7 Submit any additional information requested by the DEC or MS4 Operator (if applicable); and

2.2.1.8 Be granted authorization to discharge by the DEC.

2.2.2 Submission of the NOI demonstrates the operator's intent to be covered by this permit; it is not a determination by DEC that the operator meets the eligibility requirements for the permit. A discharge is **not authorized** if:

2.2.2.1 The operator's NOI is incomplete or inaccurate;

2.2.2.2 DEC requires the operator to obtain authorization under an individual permit or an alternative general permit; or

2.2.2.3 The discharge does not meet the eligibility requirements under Part 1.4.

2.2.3 If the information on the NOI is incorrect or is missing, the NOI will be deemed incomplete and permit authorization will not be granted. A complete NOI shall include the following information:

2.2.3.1 **Operator**: organization name, contact person and title, complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional), and email address;

2.2.3.2 **Billing Contact**: organization name, contact person and title, complete mailing address, telephone number and fax number and email address. If the billing contact information is the same as the operator information, check the box on the NOI indicating that it is the same;

2.2.3.3 **Project/site**: project/site name, a physical location, the nearest city and zip code, the borough, latitude and longitude, how the latitude and longitude were determined, and estimated project start date and completion date, and an estimate of the area to be disturbed;

2.2.3.4 **SWPPP**: acknowledgement of whether a SWPPP has been prepared in advance of filing the NOI, the location of the SWPPP – either with the operator, the project/site, or other location, SWPPP contact if different than the operator contact;

2.2.3.5 **Discharge**: the name(s) of the waterbody to which the project discharges, identification if the project/site discharges to a waterbody that is impaired or has a TMDL, if so, confirmation that the discharge is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL;

2.2.3.6 Signatory information in compliance with Appendix A, Part 1.12.

2.3 How to Submit an Notice of Intent (NOI)

2.3.1 **Submittal Options.** Each operator must submit an NOI to be authorized to discharge under this permit at least five business days prior to commencement of construction activities. DEC may need additional time for manual processing of NOIs. The complete and accurate NOI can be submitted either:

2.3.1.1 Electronically (*strongly encouraged*): Go to DEC's Water Online Application System (OPA) web page at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys/index.html to prepare and submit electronic NOI (eNOI). *Note the eNOI will likely be processed more quickly and result in faster receipt of an authorization to discharge*.

2.3.1.2 Paper NOI Form: Complete the CGP NOI form on DEC's APDES Storm Water Forms web page at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wnpspc/stormwater/2016CGPForms.htm. Once the form is complete, scan and email the entire form (5 pages) to the permitting email address in Appendix A, Section 1.1.1 or submit a paper copy to DEC at the address listed in Appendix A, Section 1.1.1.

2.3.1.3 Applicants must pay the general permit authorization fee (in accordance with 18 AAC 72.956) before their NOI is considered complete.

2.4 Submission Deadlines

2.4.1 **New Projects.** The operator must submit a complete and accurate NOI and SWPPP (if project disturbs five or more acres in accordance with Part 2.1) prior to commencement of construction activities consistent with Parts 2.2.1 and 2.3 to obtain authorization under this permit.

2.4.2 **Permitted Ongoing Projects.**

2.4.2.1 An ongoing permitted project is one that commenced construction activities prior to the effective date of this permit and where the discharges from that project were authorized under the 2016 CGP (AKR100000). To continue coverage, a permittee must:

2.4.2.1.1 Continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the 2016 CGP until the permittee has been granted authorization under this permit or an alternative APDES permit, or submits a NOT;

2.4.2.1.2 Update the existing SWPPP as necessary to comply with the requirements of Part 3.0, Part 4.0 and Part 5.0 before submitting a new NOI, as described in Part 2.4.2.1.3; and

2.4.2.1.3 Submit a complete and accurate new NOI within 90 calendar days of the effective date of this permit according to Part 2.3. A copy of the updated SWPPP and permit fee is not required to be submitted with the NOI to DEC for permitted ongoing projects.

2.4.2.2 If the permittee is eligible to submit a NOT (e.g., construction is finished and final stabilization has been achieved) before the 90th day, a new NOI is not required to be submitted provided a NOT is submitted within 90 calendar days after the effective date of this permit.

2.4.3 **Change of Permittee for an Authorized Ongoing Project.**

2.4.3.1 A permittee of an ongoing project who transfers ownership of the project, or a portion thereof, to a different operator, the new operator will be required to submit a complete and accurate new NOI for a new project in accordance with Part 2.3.1 and the original permittee must file a NOT in accordance with Part 2.7.5.

2.4.4 **Unpermitted Ongoing Project/Late Notification.**

An operator who commences construction activities without authorization to discharge for a project that requires submission of a NOI consistent with Part 2.2 must develop and/or update a project-specific SWPPP and submit a complete and accurate NOI consistent with Part 2.3 as soon as practicable. The applicant is authorized to discharge in accordance with Part 2.5. The DEC reserves the right to take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges or permit non-compliance that occurs between the commencement of construction and discharge authorization.

2.5 Date of Authorization to Begin Discharge

Authorization to discharge under this general permit requires the operator seeking authorization to submit to DEC a complete and accurate NOI and payment of fee. If the project disturbs five or more acres, a copy of the SWPPP must be submitted in accordance with Part 2.1 prior to commencement of construction activities consistent with Parts 2.2.1 and 2.3.. The operator must receive written notification of authorization from DEC that coverage has been granted, and that a specific authorization number has been assigned prior to construction activities.

A permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from construction activities under the terms and conditions of this general permit upon the date specified in the issuance of the DEC authorization letter, which is posted on DEC's water permit search website (http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx).

2.6 Continuation of Expired General Permit

If this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 18 AAC 83.155(c) and remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to expiration.

2.6.1 The permittee is required to abide by all limitations, monitoring, and reporting included herein if the permit enters administrative extension until such time a permit is reissued authorizing the discharge or an NOT is submitted by the permittee.

2.6.2 A permittee who is authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

2.6.2.1 Authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or replacement of this permit following a permittee's timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit;

2.6.2.1.1 If a permittee fails to submit a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit, the permittee's coverage will expire at midnight on the date that the NOI is due.

2.6.2.2 Submittal of a NOT;

2.6.2.3 Issuance of an individual permit for the project's discharges; or

2.6.2.4 A formal permit decision by DEC to not reissue this general permit or not cover a particular discharger previously covered by the general permit, at which time DEC will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

2.7 Submittal of a Modification to Original NOI

2.7.1 **Modification.** A permittee must file an NOI modification form to DEC (see Part 2.3) to update or correct the following information on the original NOI within 30 calendar days of the change:

2.7.1.1 Owner/Operator address and contact information;

2.7.1.2 Site information;

2.7.1.3 Estimated start or end dates;

2.7.1.4 Number of acres to be disturbed; or

2.7.1.5 SWPPP location and contact information.

2.7.2 Continuation of expired permit in accordance with Part 2.6.

2.7.3 If the original project disturbance was between one and less than five acres, and will now disturb five acres or more, a SWPPP must be submitted with the NOI modification.

2.7.4 No general permit authorization fee is required when submitting an NOI modification.

2.7.5 **NOT Instead of Modification.** The permittee must submit a NOT instead of an NOI modification form to DEC within 30 calendar days when the operator has changed. A change of operator in this case means when an organization changes control of the project. It does not mean when a corporate officer of the organization changes while the organization continues with the project. The new owner/operator must file a new NOI to obtain coverage under the CGP. Coverage is not transferrable.

2.8 Alternative Permits

2.8.1 **DEC Requiring Authorization under an Alternative Permit**

DEC may terminate or revoke a permittee's authorization under this permit and may require a permittee to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit (i.e., an APDES individual permit or an alternative APDES general permit in accordance with 40 CFR §122.64 and §124.5). If DEC requires a permittee to apply for an alternative permit, DEC will notify the permittee in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, alternative permit application requirements, and an application form. In addition, the notice will set a deadline to file the application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the APDES individual permit, or the effective date of authorization or denial of authorization under the alternative general permit as it applies to the permittee, authorization under this general permit will automatically terminate. An application must be submitted to DEC at the address in Appendix A, Section 1.1.1. DEC may grant additional time to submit the application upon a written request by the permittee provided the request is received prior to expiration of the deadline. If the permittee is covered under this permit and fails to submit an alternative permit application in a timely manner as required by DEC, then the authorization under this permit will automatically terminate at the end of the day specified by DEC as the deadline for application submittal. The DEC may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

2.8.2 **Operator Requesting Authorization under an Alternative Permit**

An operator may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. The operator must submit an individual permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.305 – 83.385 to DEC no later than ninety (90) days after publication of the general permit to the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1. DEC may grant the request by issuing an individual permit or authorization under an alternative general permit if DEC deems that the reasons cited are adequate to support the request.

2.8.3 When a permittee is issued an APDES individual permit or is authorized to discharge under an alternative APDES general permit, the authorization under this permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. If the permittee is denied an APDES individual permit or an alternative APDES general permit, the authorization under this permit is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by DEC.

3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND LIMITS

3.1 Requirements for all Projects

3.1.1 A permittee must select, install, implement, and maintain control measures (described in Part 4.0) at the construction site to minimize the discharge of pollutants as necessary to meet WQS's (18 AAC 70). A permittee must comply with all permit conditions with respect to installation and maintenance of control measures, inspections, monitoring (if necessary), corrective actions, reporting and recordkeeping.

3.1.2 In general, except in situations explained in Part 3.1.3, the storm water controls planned, developed, implemented, maintained, and updated by the permittee that are consistent with the provisions of Parts 3.0 through 9.0 are considered to meet the stringent requirements of this permit to ensure that the discharges do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any WQS (18 AAC 70).

3.1.3 At any time after authorization, DEC may determine that the permittee's storm water discharges will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable WQS. If such a determination is made, DEC may require the permittee to:

3.1.3.1 Take corrective actions and modify storm water controls in accordance with Part 8.0 to adequately address the identified water quality concerns;

3.1.3.2 Submit valid and verifiable data and information that are representative of ambient conditions and indicate that the receiving water is attaining WQSs; or

3.1.3.3 Minimize discharges of storm water from the construction project and submit an individual permit application in accordance with Part 2.8.

3.1.4 All written responses required under this part must include a signed certification consistent with Appendix A, Part 1.12.

3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body

If the permittee is discharging into a water body with an EPA-established or approved TMDL, the permittee must implement measures to ensure that the discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the EPA-established or approved TMDL, including ensuring that the discharge does not exceed specific wasteload or load allocation that has been established that would apply to the discharge. The permittee

must also evaluate the recommendation in the Implementation Section of the TMDL and incorporate applicable measures into the operation.

3.2.1 Discharging to an Impaired Water Body for Turbidity or Sediment (Category 5)

3.2.1.1 Permittees who (1) discharge into a water body that is listed on Alaska's 303(d) List of Impaired Waters (Category 5) for turbidity or sediment (http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters) and (2) disturbs 20 or more acres of land at one time (including non-contiguous land disturbances that take place at the same time and are part of a larger common plan of development or sale) that drains to an impaired water must:

3.2.1.1.1 Develop, implement, and modify as necessary a written site-specific monitoring plan consistent with Part 7.0 that specifies the sampling frequency and location.

3.2.1.1.2 Conduct turbidity sampling at the following locations to evaluate compliance with the WQS for turbidity;

3.2.1.1.2.1 Upstream turbidity in the impaired water at a representative location (upgradient) from the point of storm water discharge into the impaired water or outside the area of influence of the storm water discharge; and

3.2.1.1.2.2 Downstream turbidity at a representative location downstream from the point of discharge into the impaired water, inside the area of influence of the storm water discharge. Alternatively, the discharge turbidity may be measured at the point where the storm water discharge leaves the construction site, rather than when it is in the receiving water body.

3.2.1.1.3 Based on the sampling (as described in Part 3.2.1.1.2), the resulting water quality must meet the state WQS for turbidity, as follows:

3.2.1.1.3.1 The downstream sample may not exceed 5 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) above the upstream sample when the upstream turbidity is 50 NTU or less; and

3.2.1.1.3.2 The downstream sample may not have more than 10% increase in turbidity when the upstream turbidity is more than 50 NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of 25 NTU.

3.2.1.1.4 If the difference between the upstream and downstream sample exceeds the WQS for turbidity, the permittee must:

3.2.1.1.4.1 Review the SWPPP and the control measures selected for the project and make appropriate improvements and corrections to the control measures within seven calendar days of the date the discharge exceeds the WQS;

3.2.1.1.4.2 Update the SWPPP with the improvements and changes to the control measures;

3.2.1.1.4.3 Submit a corrective action report consistent with Part 9.2; and

3.2.1.1.4.4 Continue to sample daily until the discharged storm water is less than the WQS for turbidity for the receiving water.

3.2.2 Discharging to an Impaired Water Body with an Approved or Established TMDL for Turbidity or Sediment (Category 4a or 4b)

3.2.2.1 Operators are not eligible for authorization under this permit if:

3.2.2.1.1 An EPA-approved or established TMDL specifically precludes such discharges; or

3.2.2.1.2 The project involves a discharge of pollutants of concern (e.g. turbidity, sediment, debris, etc.) to waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL for turbidity or sediment, unless control measures are implemented as necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL.

3.2.2.2 If a specific wasteload or load allocation has been established for turbidity or sediment that would apply to the discharge of storm water from the construction site, the permittee must implement necessary steps to meet that allocation. The permittee must also evaluate the implementation measures recommended in the TMDL and incorporate them as appropriate.

3.2.2.3 In a situation where an EPA-approved or established TMDL for turbidity or sediment has specified a general wasteload or load allocation for a pollutant of concern (e.g. turbidity, sediment, debris, etc.) that is applicable to construction storm water discharges, but no specific requirements for construction sites have been identified in the TMDL, the permittee should consult with DEC to confirm that meeting the standards in Parts 3.0 and 4.0 will be consistent with the approved TMDL.

3.2.2.4 Where an EPA-approved or established TMDL has not specified a wasteload or load allocation applicable to construction storm water discharges, but has not specifically excluded these discharges, compliance with the requirements in Parts 3.0 and 4.0 of this permit will generally be assumed to be consistent with the approved TMDL.

3.3 Protection of Endangered Species

A permittee must protect federally-listed endangered or threatened species, or federally-designated critical habitat.

3.3.1 An applicant is not eligible to discharge if the storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and storm water discharge-related activities (as defined in Appendix C) are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened (listed) under the ESA or result in the adverse modification or destruction of federally-designated critical habitat under the ESA.

3.3.2 An applicant is not eligible to discharge if the storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and storm water discharge-related activities (as defined in Appendix C) would cause a prohibited take of federally-listed endangered or threatened species (as defined under Section 3 of the ESA and 50 CFR §17.3), unless such takes are authorized under Sections 7 or 10 of the ESA.

4.0 CONTROL MEASURES

4.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations

4.1.1 Permittees must select, design, install, and implement the control measures in this Part to the extent practicable. The specific control measures are based on the requirements of the national effluent limitation guidelines (ELG) that apply to the construction and development industry (40 CFR §450).

4.1.2 The selection, design, installation, maintenance, and removal of control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices manufacturer specifications and address site-specific conditions such as precipitation, site topography, soil characteristics, and growing season. Permittees may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where the permittee provides justification for such deviation and includes documentation of their rationale in the SWPPP. If a permittee finds that their control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, the permittee must modify these control measures in accordance with the corrective action requirements set forth in Part 8.0.

4.1.3 Erosion and Sediment Controls. A permittee must design, install, and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed, and maintained to:

4.1.3.1 Control storm water volume and velocity to minimize soil erosion and pollutant discharges;

4.1.3.2 Control storm water discharges, including both peak flowrates and total storm water volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points;

4.1.3.3 Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;

4.1.3.4 Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;

4.1.3.5 Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity, duration of precipitation; the nature of resulting storm water runoff; and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;

4.1.3.6 Provide and maintain natural buffers around waters of the U.S., direct storm water to vegetated areas and maximize storm water infiltration to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infeasible;

4.1.3.7 Minimize soil compaction. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates it be compacted.

4.1.3.8 Unless infeasible, preserve topsoil. Preserving topsoil is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed.

4.1.4 Additional Erosion and Sediment Controls Selection and Design Considerations:

4.1.4.1 Preventing storm water from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than removing pollutants from storm water;

4.1.4.2 Using a combination of control measures is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in the storm water discharge;

4.1.4.3 Using technologically available, economically practicable, and achievable methods in light of best industry practices;

4.1.4.4 Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;

4.1.4.5 Minimizing impervious areas at the permittees facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve groundwater recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;

4.1.4.6 Dissipate storm water runoff into open vegetated swales and natural depressions to reduce in stream impacts of erosive flows;

4.1.4.7 Conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water runoff and improve water quality; and

4.1.4.8 Using treatment interceptors (e.g., sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

4.2 Erosion Control Measures

A permittee must comply with the erosion control measures in this Part to minimize soil exposure on the site during construction.

4.2.1 **Delineation of Site**

A permittee must generally delineate (e.g., with flags, stakes, signs, silt fence, etc.) the location of any of the following that apply to the site:

4.2.1.1 All areas where soil disturbing construction activities will occur; and

4.2.1.2 Specific areas that will be left undisturbed such as trees, boundaries of sensitive areas, or buffers established under Part 4.2.3.

4.2.2 **Minimize the Amount of Soil Exposed during Construction Activity**

A permittee must include the following in the selection of control measures and the sequence of project construction as they apply to the project site:

4.2.2.1 Preserve native topsoil for later use with on-site stockpiles, unless deemed infeasible by space constraints or site design creates impervious surfaces; and

4.2.2.2 Sequence or phase construction activities to minimize the extent and duration of exposed soils.

4.2.3 **Maintain Natural Buffer Areas**

A permittee must maintain natural buffer areas at stream crossings and around the edge of any waters of the U.S. that are located within or immediately adjacent to the construction activity in accordance with the following:

4.2.3.1 The buffer must be a minimum of 25 feet wide, or the width as required by local ordinance, unless infeasible based on site dimensions;

4.2.3.2 Exceptions are allowed for water dependent activities, specific water access activities, or necessary water crossings;

4.2.3.3 A permittee should, to the extent practicable, use perimeter controls adjacent to buffers and direct storm water sheet flow to buffer areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration.

4.2.4 **Clearing Vegetation**

4.2.4.1 Clearing of vegetation that disturbs the vegetative mat and exposes soil is **prohibited** prior to obtaining authorization under this permit.

4.2.4.2 Cutting of trees and brush while the ground is frozen without disturbing the vegetative mat early in the springtime to avoid adversely affecting migratory birds or their nests in accordance with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's "Nesting Birds: Timing Recommendations to Avoid Land Disturbance & Vegetation Clearing"[2] is allowed prior to the submittal of a project NOI. If vegetation clearing that disturbs the vegetative mat and occurs after the onset of spring thaw (as defined in Appendix C) or conditions that consist of above freezing temperatures that cause melting of snow, the permittee must develop a SWPPP and file an NOI. Operators must receive authorization under this permit and otherwise comply with the terms of this permit prior to such clearing.

4.2.5 Control Storm Water Discharges and Flow Rates

A permittee must include the following control measures to handle storm water and total storm water volume discharges as they apply to the site:

4.2.5.1 Divert storm water around the site so that it does not flow onto the project site and cause erosion of exposed soils (diverting storm water around the site can be effective measure as long as it does not cause flooding and/or erosion offsite);

4.2.5.2 Slow down or contain storm water that may collect and concentrate within a site and cause erosion of exposed soils;

4.2.5.3 Avoid placement of structural control measures in active floodplains to the degree technologically and economically practicable and achievable;

4.2.5.4 Place velocity dissipation devices (e.g., check dams, sediment traps, or riprap) along the length of any conveyance channel (of erodible materials) to provide a non-erosive flow velocity. Also place velocity dissipation devices where discharges from the conveyance channel or structure join a water course to prevent erosion and to protect the channel embankment, outlet, adjacent stream bank slopes, and downstream waters; and

4.2.5.5 Install permanent storm water management controls, where practical, so that they are functional prior to construction of site improvements (e.g., impervious surfaces).

4.2.6 Protect Steep Slopes

A permittee must consider the following in the selection of control measures as they apply to the project site:

4.2.6.1 Design and construct cut-and-fill slopes in a manner that will minimize erosion. Applicable practices include, but are not limited to, reducing continuous length of slope with terracing and diversions, reducing slope steepness, and roughening slope surfaces (e.g., track walking);

4.2.6.2 Divert concentrated flows of storm water away from and around the disturbed portion of the slope. Applicable practices include, but are not limited to interceptor dikes and swales, grass-lined channels, pipe slope drains, subsurface drains, check dams; and

4.2.6.3 Stabilize exposed areas of the slope in accordance with Part 4.5.

4.3 Sediment Control Measures

Sediment control measures (e.g. sediment ponds, traps, filters, etc.) must be constructed as one of the first steps in grading. These control measures must be functional before other land

[2] https://www.fws.gov/alaska/pages/nesting-birds-timing-recommendations-avoid-land-disturbance-vegetation-clearing

disturbing activities take place. A permittee must install, establish, and use any of the following control measures that apply to the project site.

4.3.1 **Storm Water Inlet Protection**

A permittee must install appropriate protection measures (e.g. filter berms, perimeter controls, temporary diversion dikes, etc.) to minimize the discharge of sediment prior to entry into storm water inlets located on site or immediately downstream of the site.

4.3.2 **Water Body Protection**

A permittee must install appropriate protection measures (e.g. velocity dissipation devices in accordance with Part 4.2.5.4) to minimize the discharge of sediment prior to entry into the water body for water bodies located on site or immediately downstream of the site.

4.3.3 **Down-Slope Sediment Controls**

A permittee must establish and use down-slope sediment controls (e.g., silt fence or temporary diversion dike) for any portion of the down-slope and side-slope perimeter where storm water will be discharged from disturbed areas of the site.

4.3.4 **Stabilized Construction Vehicle Access and Exit Points**

A permittee must establish construction vehicle access and exit points. Access and exit points should be limited to one route, if possible. If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts.

4.3.5 **Vehicle Track-Out**

A permittee must provide an effective way of minimizing off-site vehicle tracking of sediment from wheels to prevent track-out onto paved surfaces. Where sediment has been tracked-out from a site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of the site, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.

4.3.6 **Dust Generation**

A permittee must minimize the generation of dust through the application of water or other dust suppression techniques and prior to vehicle exit.

4.3.7 **Stockpile Management**

In accordance with Part 4.5.1, a permittee must stabilize or cover stockpiles, protect with sediment control measures. Locate soil stockpiles away from storm water inlets, water bodies, and conveyance channels, if possible. Install a sediment control measure along all downgradient perimeter areas.

4.3.8 **Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges**

A permittee must minimize any non-storm water authorized by this permit.

4.3.9 **Sediment Basins**, where applicable:

4.3.9.1 For common drainage locations that serve an area with 10 or more acres disturbed at one time, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from the drainage area from a 2-year, 24-hour storm, or equivalent sediment control measures, must be installed, maintained, and used where practicable until final stabilization of the site.

4.3.9.1.1 Where no such calculation has been performed, a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained, or equivalent sediment control measures, must be installed and used where practicable until final stabilization of the site. When computing the number of acres draining into a common location, it is not necessary to include flows from offsite areas and flows from on-site areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around both the disturbed area and the sediment basin.

4.3.9.1.2 In determining whether installing a sediment basin is practicable, the permittee may consider factors such as site soils, slope, available area on-site, etc. In any event, the permittee must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin, and alternative sediment control measures must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design.

4.3.9.2 For drainage locations which serve 10 or more disturbed acres at one time and where a temporary sediment basin or equivalent controls is not practicable, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used. Silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment control measures are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions).

4.3.9.3 For drainage locations serving less than 10 acres, sediment traps should be used. Silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment control measures are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the construction area unless a sediment trap providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm event or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided.

4.3.9.4 Surface outlets. When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

Note: No installation of sediment basins should be installed in permafrost areas. Installing sediment basins in the presence of permafrost is challenging and might not be practicable in some instances because permafrost creates poor surface drainage that hinders the infiltration of runoff. Also, the excavation of permafrost in summer can trigger thawing and instability.

4.4 Dewatering

4.4.1 If a construction activity includes excavation dewatering that may adversely impact a local drinking water well, a DEC-identified contaminated site or groundwater plume, or waters of the U.S., the permittee may be required to obtain authorization under the DEC General Permit for Excavation Dewatering (AKG002000 or most current version) in addition to this permit.

4.4.2 A discharge from eligible dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited unless treated by appropriate control measures. Appropriate control measures include, but are not limited to, sediment basins or traps, dewatering tanks, weir tanks, or filtration systems designed to remove sediment. To the extent feasible, use vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge.

4.5 Soil Stabilization

A permittee must stabilize all disturbed areas of the site to minimize erosion and sedimentation and the resulting discharge of pollutants according to the requirements of this Part. A permittee must ensure that existing vegetation is preserved and a natural buffer is maintained wherever possible, and disturbed portions of the site are stabilized (Part 4.2.3). A permittee should avoid using impervious surfaces for stabilization. Applicable stabilization control measures include, but are not limited to:

- Temporary and permanent seeding;
- Sodding;
- Mulching;
- Rolled erosion control product;
- Compost blanket;
- Soil application of Polyacrylamide (PAM);
- Early application of gravel base on areas to be paved; and
- Dust control.

4.5.1 **Minimum Requirements for Soil Stabilization**. A permittee must consider the selection and implementation of control measures and the sequence of project construction as they apply to the project site.

4.5.1.1 **Deadline to Initiate Stabilization**. Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding:

4.5.1.1.1 Seven (7) calendar days for those areas of the state with a mean annual precipitation of forty (40) inches or greater; or

4.5.1.1.2 Fourteen (14) calendar days for those areas of the state with a mean annual precipitation less than forty (40) inches.

Note: In the context of this provision, "immediately" means no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities have temporarily ceased when clearing, grading, and excavation within any area of the site that will not include permanent structures will not resume (i.e., the land will be idle) for a period of seven or 14 or more calendar days (dependent on mean annual precipitation from above), but such activities will resume in the future.

The timeframe above begins counting as soon as you know that construction work on a portion of your site will be temporarily ceased. In circumstances where you experience unplanned or unanticipated delays in construction due to circumstances beyond your control (e.g., sudden work stoppage due to unanticipated problems associated with construction labor, transportation difficulties delays due to weather and site or soil conditions, funding, or other issues related to the ability to work on the site; weather conditions rendering the site unsuitable for the continuation of construction work) and you do not know at first how long the work stoppage will continue, your requirement to immediately initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as you know with reasonable certainty that work will be stopped for the time period above. At that point, you must comply with Parts 4.5.1.1 and 4.5.1.2.

4.5.1.1.3 Types of activities considered to constitute initiation of stabilization, but is not limited to:

4.5.1.1.3.1 Prepping the soil for vegetative stabilization by performing all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized or for non-vegetative stabilization by installing or application of physical, structural, or mechanical measures;

4.5.1.1.3.2 Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area;

4.5.1.1.3.3 Seeding or planting the exposed area;

4.5.1.1.3.4 Starting any of the activities in Part 4.5.1.1.3.1 - 4.5.1.1.3.3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; or

4.5.1.1.3.5 Finalizing arrangements (e.g., delivery of stabilization products, scheduling the installation of the products) to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization in Parts 4.5.1.1 and 4.5.1.2.

4.5.1.2 **Deadline to Complete Temporary Stabilization Activities**. As soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures consistent with Part 4.5.1.1, the following are required to be completed:

4.5.1.2.1 For vegetative stabilization, all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized; and/or

4.5.1.2.2 For non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such non-vegetative measures.

Note: DEC may determine, based on an inspection carried out under Part 6.6 and corrective actions required under Part 8.1.1.4 Corrective Action Required by DEC, that the level of sediment discharge on the site makes it necessary to require a faster schedule for completing stabilization. For instance, if sediment discharges from an area of exposed soil that is required to be stabilized are compromising the performance of existing storm water controls, DEC may require stabilization to correct this problem and may take appropriate enforcement action.

4.5.1.3 **Exceptions to the Deadlines for Initiating and Completing Stabilization**.

4.5.1.3.1 *Projects in Arid or Semi-Arid, or Drought-Stricken Areas*. For those areas of the state with a mean annual precipitation is less than or equal to 20 inches and where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is infeasible within 14 calendar days after construction activity has temporarily ceased, vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated immediately.

Note: In the context of this provision, "immediately" means no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

4.5.1.3.1.1 Immediately initiate, and within 14 calendar days complete, the installation of non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion.

4.5.1.3.1.2 If construction is occurring during a drought-stricken period, indicate in the SWPPP the beginning and ending dates of the drought-stricken period and your site conditions. Include the schedule for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization.

4.5.1.3.2 *Deadlines for projects that are affected by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization as required in Parts 4.5.1.1 and/or 4.5.1.2*. If the permittee is unable to meet the deadlines in Parts 4.5.1.1 and/or 4.5.1.2 due to circumstances beyond the permittee's control[3], and is using vegetative cover for temporary stabilization, the permittee may comply with the following stabilization deadlines instead:

4.5.1.3.2.1 Immediately initiate, and within 14 calendar days complete, the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion;

4.5.1.3.2.2 Complete all soil conditioning, seeding, watering or irrigation installation, mulching, and other required activities related to the planting and initial establishment of vegetation as soon as conditions or circumstances allow it on the site; and

4.5.1.3.2.3 Document the circumstances in the SWPPP that prevent meeting the deadlines required in Parts 4.5.1.1 and/or 4.5.1.2 and the proposed schedule for initiating and completing stabilization.

4.5.1.3.3 Winter Considerations, see Part 4.12.

4.5.1.3.4 In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed.

4.5.1.4 **Deadline to Complete Final Stabilization Activities**. A permittee must consider the selection and implementation of control measures and the sequence of project construction as they apply to the project site.

4.5.1.5 The permittee must within seven (7) calendar days of initiating final stabilization complete or continue maintenance for the following on any portion of the site that has reached final grading and for areas where clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased:

4.5.1.5.1 All soil conditioning, seeding, watering, mulching, and any other required activities for the establishment of vegetative cover;

4.5.1.5.2 The installation or application of all such measures for vegetative cover; and/or

4.5.1.5.3 The placement of non-vegetative final stabilization measures.

4.5.2 **Stabilization Requirements for Terminating Permit Authorization**

To terminate authorization under this permit, final stabilization (as defined in Appendix C), must be achieved on all portions of the site for which a permittee is responsible and all ground disturbing construction activity or use of related support activities must be completed, in accordance with Part 10.2.1.1.

4.6 Treatment Chemicals

4.6.1 The use of treatment chemicals to reduce sediment in a storm water discharge is allowed provided that all the requirements of this Part are met. Use conventional sediment controls before and after the application of treatment chemicals. Chemicals may only be applied where storm water is treated upstream and is directed to a sediment control (e.g., sediment trap, sediment basin) before discharge.

[3] Examples include problems with the supply of seed stock or with the availability of specialized equipment, unsuitability of soil conditions due to excessive precipitation and/or flooding.

4.6.2 Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and present in the discharges being treated (i.e., the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of storm water flowing into the chemical treatment system or area, etc.)

4.6.3 Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), with adequate spill kits available on-site to respond in the event of a discharge of treatment chemicals.

4.6.4 Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document in your SWPPP specific departures from these specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

4.6.5 Application of treatment chemicals through the use of manufactured products (e.g., gel bars, gel logs, floc blocks, etc.) must be used in combination with adequate ditch check dams, sediment traps, sediment basins, or physical control measure designed to settle out chemically treated storm water and minimize the presence of treatment chemicals before discharges reach waters of the U.S. At a minimum there must be adequate ditch length downstream of the last manufactured product prior to reaching the discharge point into a water of the U.S. to provide a place for sedimentation to occur.

4.6.6 Ensure proper training. Ensure that all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate product-specific training, including but not limited to proper dosing requirements, handling, storage, and disposal.

4.6.6.1 Document the following in the SWPPP:

4.6.6.1.1 Specific chemicals and chemical treatment systems used;

4.6.6.1.2 Names and titles of person(s) who handle and apply treatment chemicals;

4.6.6.1.3 Title of training conducted, date, instructor name, and attendees.

4.6.7 If the permittee plans to use cationic treatment chemicals or an active treatment system (as defined in Appendix C) they must submit a request to the Department (Permitting Program, Appendix A part 1.1.1) fourteen (14) calendar days in advance of proposed usage. The request must include the following:

4.6.7.1 Operator Name, mailing address, phone number, and email address;

4.6.7.2 Project/Site name, physical address, contact name, phone number, email address and permit authorization number;

4.6.7.3 Site Map with all receiving waterbodies, proposed location of chemical treatment system, and proposed point of discharge into receiving waterbodies;

4.6.7.4 Schematic drawing of the proposed treatment system; and

4.6.7.5 Description of the proposed treatment system including; type of system being used, chemicals being used, estimated start and finish date, sampling and recordkeeping schedule and reporting, and name of treatment system operator or company.

4.6.8 The permittee must perform all additional measures as conditioned by the Department authorization to ensure that the use of such chemicals will not cause an exceedance of water quality standards.

4.7 Prohibited Discharge

4.7.1 **A permittee is prohibited from discharging the following from the site**:

4.7.1.1 Wastewater from concrete washout, unless managed by an appropriate control measure;

4.7.1.2 Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other hazardous construction materials;

4.7.1.3 Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and

4.7.1.4 Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.

4.8 Good Housekeeping Measures

A permittee must design, install, implement, and maintain effective good housekeeping measures to prevent and/or minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:

- Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
- Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to storm water. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to storm water will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of storm water contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use); and
- Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.

A permittee must include appropriate measures for any of the following activities that are used at the site.

4.8.1 **Washing of Equipment and Vehicles and Wheel Wash-Down**. If a permittee conducts washing of equipment or vehicles and/or wheel wash-down at the site the permittee must comply with the following requirements:

4.8.1.1 Designate areas to be used for washing of equipment and vehicles and/or wheel wash-down and conduct such activities only in these areas;

4.8.1.2 Locate such activities, to the extent practicable, away from storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlets, and waters of the U.S.;

4.8.1.3 Treat all wash water in a sediment basin or use alternative control measures that provide equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge; and

4.8.1.4 To comply with the prohibition in Part 4.7.1.4, the discharge of soaps and solvents used in equipment and vehicle washing and/or wheel wash-down is strictly prohibited.

4.8.2 **Fueling and Maintenance Areas**. If a permittee conducts fueling and/or maintenance activities for equipment and vehicles at the site the permittee must comply with the following requirements:

4.8.2.1 Designate areas to be used for fueling and/or maintenance of equipment and vehicles and conduct such activities only in these areas (the designated area may move from one location to another on linear projects);

4.8.2.2 Locate such activities, to the extent practicable, away from storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlets, and waters of the U.S.;

4.8.2.3 Minimize the exposure to precipitation and storm water or use secondary containment structures designed to eliminate the potential for spills or leaked chemicals; and

4.8.2.4 To comply with the prohibition in Part 4.7.1.3, a permittee must:

4.8.2.4.1 Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately;

4.8.2.4.2 Ensure adequate clean up supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;

4.8.2.4.3 Use drip pans or absorbents under or around leaky equipment and vehicles; and

4.8.2.4.4 Dispose of liquid wastes or materials used for fueling and maintenance in accordance with Part 4.8.6.

4.8.3 **Staging and Material Storage Areas**. If a permittee maintains staging and material storage areas at the site the permittee must comply with the following requirements:

4.8.3.1 Designate areas to be used for staging and material storage areas;

4.8.3.2 Locate such activities, to the extent practicable, away from storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlets, and waters of the U.S.; and

4.8.3.3 Minimize the exposure to precipitation and storm water and vandalism for all chemicals, treatment chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and other materials that have the potential to pose a threat to human health or the environment.

4.8.4 **Washout of Applicators/Containers used for Paint, Concrete, and Other Materials**. If a permittee conducts washing of applicators and/or containers used for paint, concrete, and other materials at the site, the permittee must comply with the following requirements:

4.8.4.1 Designate areas to be used for washout;

4.8.4.2 Locate such activities, to the extent practicable, away from storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlets, and waters of the U.S.;

4.8.4.3 Direct all concrete, paint, and other material washout activities into a lined, water-tight container or pit to ensure there is no discharge into the underlying soil and onto the surrounding areas;

4.8.4.4 Dispose of liquid wastes in accordance with Part 4.8.6; and

4.8.4.5 For concrete washout areas, remove hardened concrete waste when it has reached one-half (½) the height of the container or pit and dispose of in accordance with Part 4.8.6.

4.8.5 **Fertilizer or Pesticide Use**. If a permittee uses fertilizers or pesticides the permittee must comply with the following requirements:

4.8.5.1 Application of fertilizers and pesticides in a manner and at application rates that will minimize the loss of chemical to storm water runoff. Manufacturers' label requirements for application rates and disposal requirements must be followed; and

4.8.5.2 Use pesticides in compliance with federal, state, and local requirements.

4.8.6 **Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Waste**. If a permittee stores, handles and/or disposes of construction waste at the site, the permittee must comply with the following requirements:

4.8.6.1 Locate areas dedicated for management of construction waste, to the extent practicable, away from storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlets, and waters of the U.S.;

4.8.6.2 Dispose of all collected sediment, asphalt and concrete millings, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, construction and demolition debris and other domestic wastes according to federal, state and local requirements;

4.8.6.3 Store hazardous or toxic waste in appropriate sealed containers and dispose of these wastes in accordance with manufacture's recommended method of disposal or federal, state or local requirements; and

4.8.6.4 Provide containment of sanitation facilities (e.g., use of portable toilets) to prevent discharges of pollutants to the storm water drainage system or receiving water. Clean or replace sanitation facilities and inspect them regularly for leaks and spills.

4.9 Spill Notification

4.9.1 A permittee is prohibited from discharging hazardous substance or oil from a spill or other release. Upon discovery of a spill of a reportable quantity, a permittee must report the spill in accordance with Part 9.3.

4.10 Projects near a Public Water System (PWS)

4.10.1 Where the project intersects a PWS drinking water protection area (DWPA) (see Part 5.3.5.15), notify the PWS contact. PWS contact information can be obtained using the online application, Drinking Water Watch, http://dec.alaska.gov:8080/DWW by entering the appropriate 6-digit PWS ID (e.g., 225025).

4.10.2 Within the identified DWPA, restrict project activities that could significantly change the natural surface water drainage or groundwater gradient.

4.10.3 Immediately notify the nearby PWS of any identified potential contamination, such as spills or excess erosion.

4.11 Permanent Storm Water Management Control

A permittee must comply with applicable APDES MS4 permit requirements, local requirements, and the applicable requirements under 18 AAC 72.600 (i.e., Nondomestic Wastewater System Plan Review) regarding the design and installation of permanent storm water management controls. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree practicable and achievable.

4.11.1 A permittee who constructs, alters, installs, modifies, or operates any part of a permanent storm water management control at a site and is located outside a municipality operating under an APDES MS4 permit must submit a copy of the engineering plans in accordance with 18 AAC 72.600 to DEC for review to the Permitting Program in Appendix A Part 1.1.1 at least 30 calendar days before the commencement of construction.

4.11.2 A permittee who constructs, alters, installs, modifies, or operates any part of a permanent storm water management control measure at a site and is located inside a municipality operating under an APDES MS4 permit must submit a copy of the required submittal information to the respective MS4 operator for review. Permittees must contact the MS4 Operator for submittal deadlines. See http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/sw-municipal for a list of MS4 Operators and their contact information

4.12 Winter Considerations

4.12.1 **Winter Shutdown**. A permittee who plans to cease construction during the winter and resume construction the next summer must plan for winter shutdown and prepare their site to manage storm water flows until construction activities resume. The permittee must identify the anticipated dates of fall freeze-up and spring thaw (see Appendix C) for their site and use these dates to plan for winter shutdown. **Frozen ground by itself is not considered an acceptable control measure for stabilization**.

4.12.1.1 A permittee must ensure the following measures are complete prior to fall freeze-up until construction activities resume:

4.12.1.1.1 Temporary or final stabilization for conveyance channels;

4.12.1.1.2 Temporary or final stabilization for disturbed slopes, disturbed soils, and soil stockpiles; and

4.12.1.1.3 Proper installation of erosion and sediment control measures in anticipation of spring thaw.

4.12.1.2 Where temporary stabilization is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions prior to the anticipated date of Fall Freeze-up, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable following the actual spring thaw.

4.12.2 **Winter Construction**. A permittee conducting winter construction activities that may extend beyond spring thaw must install appropriate control measures to minimize erosion and sediment runoff during spring thaw and summer rainfall[4].

Permit authorization is not required for the construction of ice roads or the placement of sand or gravel on frozen tundra with no excavation or potential to pollute waters of the U.S.

4.13 Maintenance of Control Measures

4.13.1 A permittee must maintain all control measures, good housekeeping measures, and other protective measures in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part 6.0 identify control measures, good housekeeping measures, or other protective measures that are not operating effectively, the permittee must implement corrective actions in accordance with Part 8.0.

4.13.2 If existing control measures need to be modified or if additional control measures are necessary for any reason, the permittee must complete any corrective action in accordance with the deadlines stated in Part 8.2.

4.13.3 A permittee must remove sediment from silt fences, check dams, berms or other controls before the accumulated sediment reaches:

4.13.3.1 One-third (⅓) the distance up the above-ground height (or it reaches a lower height based on manufacturer's specifications) for silt fences;

4.13.3.2 One-half (½) the distance up the above-ground height (or it reaches a lower height based on manufacturer's specifications or BMP guidance manuals) for storm water inlets, check dams, berms, or other control measure; or

4.13.3.3 For sediment traps or sediment ponds, the permittee must remove accumulated sediment when the design capacity has been reduced by fifty (50%) percent.

[4] The Alaska Storm Water Guide, Chapters 3 and 4, provide guidance on the selection, design, and installation of winter construction practices and controls.

4.14 Storm Water Lead and Training of Employees

A permittee must identify one "qualified person" (as defined in Appendix C) as the storm water lead/SWPPP Manager to ensure the control measures described in the SWPPP are implemented as written, or modified as necessary, during construction. The qualifications and training for the storm water lead/SWPPP Manager, SWPPP preparer, storm water inspector, and monitoring person for a site varies with the size of the project. A permittee must ensure that employees and subcontractors receive adequate training to ensure proper installation, maintenance, and removal of the control measures described in the SWPPP for the project.

4.15 Applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or Local Requirements

A permittee must ensure that the storm water control measures implemented at the site are consistent with all applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements for soil and erosion control and storm water management.

5.0 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

5.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

5.1.1 A permittee must prepare a SWPPP for each site before submitting their NOI for permit coverage and document the control measures implemented at the site. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures that are being used to comply with the requirements set forth in Parts 3.0 and 4.0.

5.1.2 The SWPPP must, at a minimum:

5.1.2.1 Include the information described in Part 5.3.

5.1.2.2 Be implemented as written, including any modifications for changes in design or field conditions, until the submittal of the NOT.

5.1.2.3 Be developed by a "qualified person" (as defined in Appendix C).

5.1.2.4 Be signed, dated, and certified in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12.

5.2 Deadlines for SWPPP Preparation

5.2.1 An operator must prepare a SWPPP before submitting the NOI for authorization under this permit.

5.2.2 A permittee with an ongoing project with authorization under a previous construction general permit and a SWPPP that was developed based on that permit must review and update the SWPPP prior to submitting the NOI for authorization under this permit (see Part 2.4.2.1.2).

5.2.3 A permittee must provide a copy of the applicable portions of the SWPPP, or site–specific training to each subcontractor who engages in soil disturbing activities prior to the subcontractor conducting any soil disturbing activity. Revisions to the SWPPP that affect the subcontractor's soil disturbing activities must be provided to the subcontractor in a timely manner.

5.3 SWPPP Contents

At a minimum, the SWPPP must include the following:

5.3.1 **Permittee(s)**

Identify the permittee(s) for the site and any subcontractors that may work on the site, including the areas where the subcontractors may be or are expected to conduct activities covered by this permit.

5.3.2 **Storm Water Contact(s)**

Identify the following qualified person(s) responsible for the following (Note: A small project may have all these responsibilities carried out by one person):

5.3.2.1 Storm Water Lead;

5.3.2.2 Updating the SWPPP according to Part 5.9;

5.3.2.3 Conducting inspections according to Part 6.0;

5.3.2.4 Conducting monitoring (if applicable) according to Part 7.0; and

5.3.2.5 Operating an Active Treatment System (if applicable) according to 4.6.7.

5.3.3 **Project Site-Specific Conditions**. Briefly describe the existing site-specific conditions, including:

5.3.3.1 The mean annual precipitation based on the nearest weather station;

5.3.3.2 Site conditions such as soils, topography, drainage patterns, approximate growing season, and vegetation; and

5.3.3.3 Receiving waters such as impaired waters or waters listed in the Alaska Department of Fish &Game (ADF&G) Anadromous Waters Catalog.

5.3.4 **Nature of Construction Activity**. Briefly describe the nature of the construction activity, including:

5.3.4.1 The function of the project (e.g., low density residential, shopping mall, subdivision, airport, highway, etc.);

5.3.4.2 The intended sequence and timing of activities that disturb soils at the site;

5.3.4.3 Size of the property including support activities described in Part 1.4.2.3 (in acres) and the total area expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other construction activities (in acres);

5.3.4.4 A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle map, a portion of a city or county map, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site and waters of the U.S. within one mile of the site; and

5.3.4.5 Identification of all potential sources of pollutants that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of the storm water discharges from the site.

5.3.5 **Site Map(s)**. The SWPPP must contain a legible site map (or set of maps for large projects) showing the entire site and identifying the following site-specific information:

5.3.5.1 North Arrow and bar scale;

5.3.5.2 Boundaries of the property where construction activities will occur;

5.3.5.3 Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur, noting any phasing of construction activities;

5.3.5.4 Location of areas that will not be disturbed and natural features to be preserved;

5.3.5.5 Location of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;

5.3.5.6 Locations of storm water inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall;

5.3.5.7 Municipal separate storm sewer systems, if present;

5.3.5.8 Direction(s) of storm water flow and approximate slopes anticipated after grading activities;

5.3.5.9 Locations where control measures will be or have been installed;

5.3.5.10 Locations where exposed soils will be stabilized or have been stabilized;

5.3.5.11 Locations where post-construction storm water controls will be or have been installed;

5.3.5.12 Locations of support activities described in Part 1.4.2.3;

5.3.5.13 Locations where authorized non-storm water will be used, including the types that will be used on-site;

5.3.5.14 Locations of all waters of the U.S. (including significant wetland areas 10,000 square feet or greater) on the site and those located within 2,500 feet of the site boundary that may be affected by storm water discharges from the site;

5.3.5.15 Location of existing public water system (PWS) drinking water protection areas (DWPA) for PWS sources (e.g. springs, wells, or surface water intakes) that intersect the boundary of the proposed project/permit area. The DWPAs can be found using the interactive web map application, "*Alaska DEC Drinking Water Protection Areas*", located at http://dec.alaska.gov/das/GIS/apps.htm.

5.3.5.16 Locations where storm water and/or authorized non-storm water discharges to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) or an MS4;

5.3.5.17 Sampling Point(s) (if applicable): A permittee subject to the requirements of Parts 3.2 must include the location(s) of the storm water discharge sampling point(s). For a linear project, indicate which sampling points are considered substantially identical, in accordance with Part 7.3.5; and

5.3.5.18 Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction-phase permit requirements apply.

5.3.6 **Control Measures**. The SWPPP must describe and document the location of all control measures that will be installed and maintained to meet the requirements in Parts 3.0 and 4.0. For each major activity identified in the project description, the SWPPP must clearly document the following.

5.3.6.1 The type of control measure to be installed and maintained and the location on the site for installation.

5.3.6.2 The general sequence during the construction process in which the control measures will be installed and made operational, as well as the manufacturer's or BMP manual specifications for installation.

5.3.6.3 The general sequence of the stabilization practices that will be used to achieve temporary or final stabilization on exposed portions of the site as required in Part 4.5.

5.3.6.4 The type of treatment chemicals used on the site and a description of the general location of their use at the site, in accordance with in Part 4.6.

5.3.6.5 The information submitted to DEC for an active treatment system, in accordance with Part 4.6.7.

5.3.6.6 The good housekeeping measures that will be used at the site, if any, in accordance with Part 4.8.

5.3.6.7 A description of spill prevention and response measures that will be used at the site, in accordance with Part 4.9. The permittee may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) for the project, provided that a copy of the other plan(s) is kept with the SWPPP.

5.3.6.8 A description of all permanent storm water management controls that will be installed at the site, including their location, in accordance with Part 4.11.

5.3.6.9 For projects that expect a winter shutdown, the SWPPP must provide a description of the following:

5.3.6.9.1 Anticipated dates of fall freeze-up and spring thaw (as defined in Appendix C); and

5.3.6.9.2 The methods the permittee will use to address winter considerations in accordance with Part 4.12.

5.3.6.10 A description of maintenance procedures for the control measures in accordance with Part 4.13.

5.3.6.11 A description of the training relevant to the construction activity and control measures used at the site in accordance with Part 4.14.

5.3.7 **Construction and Waste Materials**. The SWPPP must describe in general terms the type of construction and waste materials expected to be stored at the site with updates as appropriate and describe the measures for the handling and disposal of all wastes generated at the site, including clearing and demolition debris or other waste soils removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste.

5.3.8 **Locations of Other Industrial Storm Water Discharges**. The SWPPP must describe and identify the location of any storm water discharge associated with support activities described in Part 1.4.2.3. This includes storm water discharges from dedicated asphalt plants and dedicated concrete plants that are covered by this permit.

5.3.9 **Non-Storm Water Discharges**. The SWPPP must identify all authorized sources of non-storm water discharges listed in Part 1.4.3 of this permit, except for flows from fire-fighting activities that are combined with storm water discharges associated with construction activity at the site. The SWPPP must also describe the good housekeeping measures used to control or reduce non-storm water discharges.

5.4 Inspections

5.4.1 The SWPPP must document the procedures for performing site inspections specified by Part 6.0 of this permit, and where necessary, procedures for taking corrective actions in accordance with Part 8.0. At a minimum, the SWPPP must document the following:

5.4.1.1 Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for conducting site inspections;

5.4.1.2 Schedules to be followed for conducting inspections;

5.4.1.3 Any inspection checklist or form that will be used to collect and summarize data and observations; and

5.4.1.4 How conditions found that require corrective action will be addressed.

5.4.2 A record of each inspection and of any corrective actions taken in accordance with Part 8.0 must be retained with the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit authorization expires or is terminated.

5.5 Monitoring Plan (if applicable)

5.5.1 A permittee subject to the monitoring requirements in Part 3.2 must include a copy of the monitoring plan that complies with Part 7.0. At a minimum the SWPPP must document the following:

5.5.1.1 Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for conducting monitoring;

5.5.1.2 Schedules to be followed for conducting the monitoring;

5.5.1.3 Any monitoring checklist or form that will be used to record monitoring results; and

5.5.1.4 How conditions found that require corrective action will be addressed.

5.5.1.5 A record of each monitoring event,

5.5.1.6 The annual report submitted to DEC in accordance with Part 9.1, and

5.5.1.7 Any corrective actions taken in accordance with Part 8.0.

5.5.2 A record of each monitoring event and of any corrective actions taken in accordance with Part 7.0 and 8.0 must be retained with the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit authorization expires or is terminated.

5.6 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to a Total Maximum Daily Load

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regards to waters that have an EPA-established or approved TMDL. See Part 3.2 for additional information to determine eligibility related to a TMDL. The SWPPP must include the following:

5.6.1 Identification of whether the discharge is identified, either specifically or generally, in an EPA-established or approved TMDL and any associated allocations, requirements, and assumptions identified for the discharge;

5.6.2 Summaries of consultation with state or federal TMDL authorities on consistency of SWPPP conditions with the approved TMDL; and

5.6.3 Measures taken by the permittee to ensure that the discharge of pollutants from the site is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the EPA-established or approved TMDL, including any specific wasteload or load allocation that has been established that would apply to the discharge.

5.7 Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species

The SWPPP must include documentation supporting a determination of permit compliance with regard to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), including:

5.7.1 Information on whether federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat may be in the project area;

5.7.2 Whether such species or critical habitat may be adversely affected by storm water discharges or storm water discharge-related activities from the project;

5.7.3 Results of the listed species and critical habitat screening determinations;

5.7.4 Any correspondence between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), EPA, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), or others and the permittee regarding listed species and critical habitat, including any notification that delays the permittee's authorization to discharge under this permit; and

5.7.5 A summary description of measures necessary to protect federally-listed endangered or threatened species or federally-designated critical habitat.

5.8 Post-Authorization Records

5.8.1 **Copy of Permit Requirements**. The SWPPP must contain the following documents:

5.8.1.1 A copy of this permit;

5.8.1.2 A copy of the signed and certified NOI form submitted to DEC; and

5.8.1.3 Upon receipt, a copy of the letter from DEC authorizing permit coverage and providing the permit tracking number.

5.8.2 **Additional Documentation Requirements**. Summaries of the following information, or copies of the reports, must be maintained with the SWPPP by the permittee following authorization under this permit:

5.8.2.1 **Grading and Stabilization Activities Log**

5.8.2.1.1 Date(s) when grading activities occur;

5.8.2.1.2 Description of Grading Activity and Location

5.8.2.1.3 Date(s) when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site;

5.8.2.1.4 Date(s) when stabilization measures are initiated;

5.8.2.1.5 Description of Stabilization Measure.

5.8.2.2 Date of beginning and ending period for winter shutdown;

5.8.2.3 Copies of inspection reports as required in Part 5.4.2;

5.8.2.4 Copies of rainfall monitoring as required in Part 7.3.9.2;

5.8.2.5 Copies of monitoring reports or annual reports (if applicable) as required in Part 5.5.2 and 9.1.

5.8.2.6 Log of SWPPP modifications;

5.8.2.7 Documentation required in Part 4.6 (i.e. Material Safety Data Sheet, manufacturer and/or supplier test results, or employee training information)

5.8.2.8 Records of employee training, including the date(s) training was received;

5.8.2.9 Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/maintenance, and date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function; and

5.8.2.10 Description of any corrective action taken at the site, including the Corrective Action Log (Required in Permit Part 8.3) that records event(s) that caused the need for corrective action and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred, in accordance with Part 8.0.

5.9 Maintaining an Updated SWPPP

5.9.1 **SWPPP Modifications**. A permittee must modify the SWPPP, including site map(s) in response to any of the following:

5.9.1.1 Whenever changes are made to construction plans, control measures, good housekeeping measures, monitoring plan (if applicable), or other activities at the site that are no longer accurately reflected in the SWPPP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions triggered under Part 8.0 and notifications by the permittee(s);

5.9.1.2 If inspections or investigations by site staff or by local, state, tribal or federal officials determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit; or

5.9.1.3 To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local law that affect the control measure implemented at the construction site.

5.9.2 **SWPPP Amendment Log**. A permittee must keep a log showing dates, name of person authorizing the change, and a brief summary of changes for all SWPPP modifications (e.g., adding new control measures, changes in project design, or storm events that cause for the replacement of control measures).

5.9.3 **Deadlines for SWPPP Modifications**. Revisions to the SWPPP must be completed within seven days of the inspection that identified the need for a SWPPP modification or within seven days of substantial modifications to the construction plans or changes in site conditions.

5.10 Additional SWPPP Requirements

5.10.1 **Retention of the SWPPP**

5.10.1.1 A copy of the SWPPP (including a copy of the permit), NOI, and acknowledgement letter from DEC must be retained at the construction site or other location easily accessible during normal business hours. If the permittee has day-to-day operational control over SWPPP implementation, the permittee must have a copy of the SWPPP available at a central location at the site for the use of all those identified as having responsibilities under the SWPPP whenever they are on the construction site. If an on-site location is unavailable to store the SWPPP when no personnel are present, notice of the plan's location must be posted near the main entrance at the site.

5.10.2 **Main Entrance Signage**

A sign or other notice must be posted conspicuously near the main entrance of the site. If there is insufficient space near the main entrance to post a sign or notice, the notice can be posted in a local public building such as the town hall or public library. For linear projects (e.g. highways or utilities) the sign or other notice must be posted at a location near the main entrance of the construction project (such as where a pipeline project crosses a public road) where the public may read it during non-business hours. At a minimum, the sign or other notice must contain the following information:

5.10.2.1 Permit authorization number assigned to the NOI,

5.10.2.2 Operator contact name and phone number for obtaining additional construction site information, and

5.10.2.3 The location of the SWPPP or the name and telephone number of the contact person for scheduling SWPPP viewing times. If the location of the SWPPP or the name and telephone number of the contact person for scheduling SWPPP viewing times has changed (i.e., is different than that submitted to DEC in the NOI), the current location of the SWPPP or name and telephone number of a contact person for scheduling viewing times.

5.10.3 **Availability of SWPPP**

5.10.3.1 A permittee is required to keep a current copy of the SWPPP at the site or other location easily accessible during normal business hours.

5.10.3.2 A permittee may move the location where the SWPPP is available during the winter shut down for a site that is expected to have a winter shutdown provided that the winter SWPPP location conforms to the requirements of Part 5.10.2.

5.10.3.3 A permittee must ensure that each subcontractor who engages in soil disturbing activities is provided access to a copy of the SWPPP and is familiar with relevant portion(s) thereof that relate to the subcontractor's activities at the project.

5.10.3.4 The SWPPP must be made available upon request by: DEC; EPA; a state, tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; the operator of a MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the ADF&G, USFWS or the NMFS. An electronic or hard copy of the SWPPP must be made available in its entirety to DEC staff for review and copying upon request.

5.10.3.5 DEC may provide access to portions of the SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be withheld from the public per Appendix A, Part 1.13, but may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within DEC, EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.

5.10.4 **Signature and Certification**

The SWPPP must be dated, signed, and certified in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.

5.11 Requirements for Different Types of Operators

The permittee may meet one or both of the operational control components in the definition of operator found in Appendix C. Part 5.11.3 applies to all permittees having control over only a portion of a construction site.

5.11.1 If the permittee has operational control over construction plans and specifications, the permittee must ensure that:

5.11.1.1 The project specifications meet the minimum requirements of this Part and all other applicable permit conditions;

5.11.1.2 The SWPPP indicates the areas of the project where the permittee has operational control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications;

5.11.1.3 All other permittees implementing portions of the SWPPP (or their own SWPPP) who may be impacted by a change to the construction plan are notified of such changes in a timely manner; and

5.11.1.4 The SWPPP indicates the name of the party(ies) with day-to-day operational control of those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP or other permit conditions.

5.11.2 If the permittee has operational control over day-to-day activities, the permittee must ensure that:

5.11.2.1 The SWPPP meets the minimum requirements of this Part and identifies the parties responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the plan;

5.11.2.2 The SWPPP indicates areas of the project where the permittee has operational control over day-to-day activities; and

5.11.2.3 The SWPPP indicates the name of the parties with operational control over project specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications).

5.11.3 If the permittee has operational control over only a portion of a larger common plan of development (e.g., one of four homebuilders in a subdivision), the permittee must ensure that:

5.11.3.1 They comply with all applicable control measures, terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to the activities on the permittee's portion of the construction site, including, but not limited to: monitoring (if applicable), inspections, and protection of endangered species, and critical habitat..

5.11.3.2 They implement a portion of a comprehensive SWPPP or develop and implement a separate SWPPP that covers only their portion of the project in compliance with Part 5.1.

5.11.3.3 Activities on their portion of the site do not render another party's control measures ineffective.

6.0 INSPECTIONS

6.1 Inspection Frequency

6.1.1 A permittee must conduct inspections at one of the following schedules:

6.1.1.1 Once every seven calendar days; or

6.1.1.2 Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event that resulted in a discharge from the site; or

6.1.1.3 For areas of the state where the mean annual precipitation is forty (40) inches or greater, or relatively continuous precipitation or sequential storm events, inspect at least once every seven (7) calendar days.

6.1.2 A permittee must specify in the SWPPP which schedule will be followed.

6.2 Case-by-Case Reductions in Inspection Frequency

A permittee may reduce inspection frequency in the following situations:

6.2.1 If the entire site is stabilized in accordance with Part 4.5, a permittee may reduce the frequency of inspections to at least once every calendar month (minimum of 7 days separation between inspections) and within two business days of the end of a storm event at actively staffed sites that resulted in a discharge from the site;

6.2.2 If portions of the site have achieved final stabilization in accordance with Part 4.5 but construction activity remains on other portions of the site, a permittee may suspend inspections for those portions that have achieved final stabilization; however, the permittee must conduct subsequent inspections within two business days of the end of a storm event that results in a discharge from that portion of the site previously considered finally stabilized;

6.2.3 If the project is undergoing winter shutdown (as defined in Appendix C), implemented control measures with Part 4.12 Winter Considerations, and is documented in accordance with Part 5.3.6.9, a permittee may stop inspections 14 calendar days after the anticipated fall freeze-up and must resume inspections in accordance with Part 6.1 at least 21 calendar days prior to the anticipated spring thaw;

6.2.4 If the project is undergoing winter construction the inspection frequency can be reduced to once per month if runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at the site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, the permittee must immediately resume a regular inspection frequency; or

6.2.5 If the entire site has achieved final stabilization (as defined in Appendix C) and a NOT has been submitted, no further inspection requirements apply to the site.

6.3 Qualified Person

An inspection must be conducted by a qualified person (as defined in the Appendix C) provided by a permittee.

6.4 Site Inspection

6.4.1 **Location of Inspections**. During a site inspection, a permittee must at a minimum inspect the following areas of the site:

6.4.1.1 Areas of the site disturbed by construction activity (e.g., areas cleared, graded, or excavated);

6.4.1.2 Areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation;

6.4.1.3 Areas where control measures are installed and maintained at the site;

6.4.1.4 Areas where sediment and other pollutants have accumulated or been deposited and may have the potential for or are entering the storm water conveyance system;

6.4.1.5 Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site;

6.4.1.6 Areas where storm water typically flows, including the storm water conveyance system;

6.4.1.7 Points of discharge from the site. Where such discharge locations are inaccessible, the nearest downstream location must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable; and

6.4.1.8 Portions of the site where temporary or final stabilization measures have been initiated.

6.4.2 **Scope of Inspection**. At a minimum, the scope of the site inspection must include the following:

6.4.2.1 Check whether all control measures are installed and operating as intended and determine if any control measures need to be replaced, repaired, or maintained;

6.4.2.2 Check for the presence of accumulated sediment near the project area boundary that has a potential for being washed outside of the project boundary on locations such as roadways or parking lots, storm water conveyance systems, storm water inlets, and discharge points;

6.4.2.3 Check for the evidence of, or the potential for spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site entering the storm water conveyance system or waters of the U.S.;

6.4.2.4 Describe visible areas where erosion has occurred near the project area boundary that has a potential for being washed outside of the project boundary;

6.4.2.5 Identify any locations where new or modified control measures are necessary to meet the requirements in Part 4.0;

6.4.2.6 Identify all points where there is a discharge from the site and describe the conditions that are contributing to that discharge (e.g., recent storm event with failure of a control measure); and

6.4.2.7 Any incidents of noncompliance observed and corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 8.0.

6.5 Linear Project Inspections

6.5.1 Representative inspections may be performed at linear projects if the areas described in Part 6.4 are inaccessible, unsafe for personnel, would compromise stabilized areas, or would cause additional disturbance of soils.

6.5.2 Representative inspections must be performed by a qualified person (as defined in Appendix C).

6.5.3 To conduct representative inspections, a qualified person must inspect control measures along the site 0.25 mile above and below each access point where a roadway, undisturbed right-of-way, or other similar feature intersects the site and allows access to the areas described in Part 6.4. The conditions of the control measures along each inspected 0.25 mile segment may be considered as representative of the condition of control measures along that reach extending from the end of the 0.25 mile segment to either the end of the next 0.25 mile inspected segment, or to the end of the project, whichever occurs first.

6.5.4 If treatment chemicals are used then inspections must be conducted of all areas using the treatment chemicals.

6.6 Inspections by DEC or Applicable Government Authority

6.6.1 A permittee must allow an authorized representative of DEC, EPA, or the MS4 operator at any reasonable time to:

6.6.1.1 Enter onto the site where a regulated construction activity is conducted or where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;

6.6.1.2 Access and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

6.6.1.3 Inspect any portion of the site, including any off-site staging areas or material storage areas and the erosion and/or sediment control measures; and

6.6.1.4 Sample or monitor for the purpose of ensuring compliance.

6.7 Inspection Report

For each inspection required by this Part, the permittee must complete an inspection report.

6.7.1 At a minimum, the inspection report must include:

6.7.1.1 The inspection date;

6.7.1.2 Names, titles, and qualifications of personnel conducting the inspection;

6.7.1.3 Weather information for the period since the last inspection (or since commencement of construction activity if the first inspection) including a general estimate of the beginning day of each storm event, duration of each storm event, and whether any discharges occurred (information from the nearest National Weather Service Station within 20 miles may be adequate provided it is representative of the actual site location if the permittee does not maintain a rain gauge on site);

6.7.1.4 Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

6.7.1.5 Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;

6.7.1.6 Location(s) of control measures that need to be maintained;

6.7.1.7 Location(s) of control measures that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;

6.7.1.8 Location(s) where additional control measures are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection; and

6.7.1.9 Corrective action required, if any, including complete-by dates.

6.7.2 The inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix A, Part 1.12.

7.0 MONITORING

7.1 General Requirements

7.1.1 A permittee whose project is subject to Part 3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body is required to develop, implement, and modify a written site-specific plan for analytical monitoring that includes all the requirements of this Part and follows the applicable DEC Quality Assurance Guidance for a Water Quality Monitoring Plan[5].

7.1.2 The DEC may notify the permittee of additional discharge monitoring requirements. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

7.2 Qualified Person

Monitoring must be conducted by a qualified person (as defined in Appendix C) provided by a permittee.

7.3 Discharge Monitoring Requirements

7.3.1 **Sampling Parameter**

A permittee must sample for turbidity if the construction activity meets the requirements of Part 7.1.

7.3.2 **Sampling Frequency**

7.3.2.1 Sampling must be conducted during or immediately following any storm event (as defined in Appendix C) or snowmelt event that results in a discharge from the site. For areas of the state described in Part 6.1.1.3, sample once per week following any storm event that results in a discharge from the site.

7.3.2.2 A permittee must collect at least two representative samples of the discharge. In the monitoring plan the permittee must characterize the number and frequency of samples to be measured/collected per discharge so as to represent the water quality conditions in the discharge (at minimum two samples per day per storm event).

7.3.2.3 A permittee is only required to collect samples during normal business hours and when conditions are safe for sampling personnel. When unsafe conditions (i.e., those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel) prevent the collection of samples, the permittee must conduct sampling of the discharge from the site as soon as the conditions are safe for sampling.

7.3.2.4 If a permittee is unable to collect a sample of the discharge due to unsafe conditions, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

[5] Detailed requirements can be accessed at the following web page: http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/quality-assurance/

7.3.3 **Sampling Locations**

7.3.3.1 The permittee is required to conduct sampling at all discharge points where storm water or authorized non-storm water is discharged to an impaired water body or as per Part 7.1.2.

7.3.3.2 Linear Projects are also subject to the visual monitoring requirements in Part 7.4.

7.3.3.3 All sampling locations must be identified on the SWPPP site map and be clearly marked in the field with a flag, tape, stake, or other visible marker.

7.3.4 **Discharging to an Impaired Water body**. If the project is subject to Part 3.2, the permittee is required to conduct sampling at the following locations:

7.3.4.1 At a representative location upstream from the point of discharge into receiving water body or outside the area of influence of the discharge; and

7.3.4.2 At a representative location downstream from the point of discharge into the receiving water body, inside the area of influence of the discharge. Alternatively, the sample may be taken at the point it leaves the construction site, rather than when it is in the receiving water body.

7.3.5 **Representative Discharge Point for a Linear Project.** If a linear project has two or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the soil disturbance and construction activity occurring within the drainage areas of the discharge point, the permittee may collect a representative sample of the storm water discharge at one of the discharge points and report that the quantitative data also apply to the substantially identical discharge point(s). For this to be permissible, the permittee must describe the following in the monitoring plan:

7.3.5.1 Locations of the discharge points;

7.3.5.2 Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical pollutants; and

7.3.5.3 Estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the discharge points.

7.3.6 **Commingled Discharges**. If, prior to discharging, storm water flow commingles with sources of storm water that originate outside of the construction site or on property that is not owned or operated by the permittee, the following applies:

7.3.6.1 A permittee is required to collect samples of discharges from the construction site that consist in part of storm water that originates outside of the construction site and discharges from the site; or

7.3.6.2 If storm water originates outside of the construction site then discharges from the permittee's property but does not come into contact with the site construction activities, the permittee is not required to sample this discharge.

7.3.7 **Sample Type**. All sampling performed by the permittee must be representative of the flow and characteristics of the discharge.

7.3.8 **Sampling and Analysis Methods**

7.3.8.1 Turbidity analysis must be performed with an EPA-approved field-calibrated nephelometer or turbidity meter (turbidimeter) for water quality measurements.

7.3.8.2 Samples required by this permit should be analyzed immediately.

7.3.8.3 Automatic sampling may be used; however, samples from automatic samplers must be collected no later than the next business day after their accumulation, unless flow through automated analysis is used and analyzed consistent with Part 7.3.8.2.

7.3.8.4 If the permittee cannot conduct field turbidity measurements, then all laboratory analysis must be conducted according to test procedures specified in 40 CFR §136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Samples must be preserved as required by the appropriate EPA-approved method of analysis and analyzed within specified holding times.

7.3.9 **Rainfall Monitoring**

7.3.9.1 A permittee must use a rain gauge on site or utilize the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) precipitation gauge station to determine the amount of rainfall during a storm event if the NWS gauge used is located within 20 miles of the site.

7.3.9.2 A permittee must maintain daily records of the rainfall amounts and dates of rainfall events as part of the SWPPP, in accordance with Part 9.4.

7.3.10 **Recording Monitoring Data**. A permittee must retain records of all sampling information and reports as part of the SWPPP, in accordance with Part 9.4. For each sample collected, the permittee must record the following:

7.3.10.1 The date, monitoring location, method, and time of sampling;

7.3.10.2 The name and title of the individual(s) who performed the sampling and analyses;

7.3.10.3 The date(s) analyses were performed;

7.3.10.4 The analytical techniques or methods used; and

7.3.10.5 The results of such analyses in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and all calibration and quality control information used to validate the measurement(s).

7.3.11 **Reporting Monitoring Results**

7.3.11.1 All monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 7.0 must be submitted to DEC, in accordance with Part 9.1, Annual Reports. (Note: The monitoring data collected under this Part does not need to conform to Appendix A Part 3.2.)

7.3.11.2 For each discharge point, a permittee must submit the following information:

7.3.11.2.1 Name of discharge point. If the discharge point is on a linear project and is representative of one or more substantially similar discharge points, include the names of the other discharge points;

7.3.11.2.2 Date sample(s) collected;

7.3.11.2.3 Result of each individual sample collected in NTUs, or, if no discharge occurred during the sampling period for that discharge point indicate no discharge;

7.3.11.2.4 The arithmetic mean of all samples collected for each day; and

7.3.11.2.5 If the sample result(s) are from a representative discharge point, indicate representative sample.

7.3.11.3 A permittee is required to report all sampling results, including those that reflect samples collected beyond the minimum frequency required in Part 7.3.2.

7.4 Visual Monitoring for a Linear Project

A permittee for a linear project subject to the monitoring requirements in Part 3.2 or Part 7.1 are also required to visually monitor drainage areas and discharge locations in portions of the site where temporary or final stabilization has been initiated and document monitoring activities with the procedures described in this Part.

7.4.1 **Visual Monitoring Frequency**. Visual monitoring must be conducted at least once every seven calendar days, and the permittee may choose to do it more frequently.

7.4.2 **Visual Monitoring Locations**. The inspector must visually observe discharge points in portions of the site where temporary or final stabilization has been initiated and each drainage area associated with the linear project for the presence of current (and indications of prior) discharges and their sources.

7.4.3 **Visual Monitoring Requirements**. During conditions at the project in which a discharge is occurring, the permittee must:

7.4.3.1 Observe and document the visual quality and characteristics of the discharge, including color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollutants; and

7.4.3.2 Document whether control measures are operating effectively or are in need of maintenance.

7.4.4 **Recording Visual Monitoring Data**. A permittee must document the results of the visual monitoring and maintain this documentation with the SWPPP as required in Part 9.4. A permittee is not required to submit the visual monitoring findings to DEC, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, the documentation of the visual monitoring must include:

7.4.4.1 The visual monitoring date;

7.4.4.2 Name and title of personnel conducting the visual monitoring;

7.4.4.3 Observations and documentation of the visual monitoring; and

7.4.4.4 Any conditions requiring corrective action and a description of the corrective action.

8.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

A permittee must take corrective actions as identified through the inspections conducted under Part 6.0 or as indicated by monitoring conducted under Part 7.0. This includes addressing the performance of control measures, including modifications to the selection, design, installation, and/or implementation of those control measures or to address permit violations.

8.1 Corrective Action Conditions

8.1.1 A permittee must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of their control measures whenever any of the following conditions are identified, discovered, or made aware of at the site:

8.1.1.1 An unauthorized release or prohibited discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another APDES permit);

8.1.1.2 Control measures are not designed, installed, and/or maintained as required in Part 4.0;

8.1.1.3 The permittee becomes aware, or DEC determines that the control measures are not operating as intended or are not effective enough to meet the requirements of Part 3.1.2;

8.1.1.4 An inspection by DEC or EPA official determines that modification to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of this permit;

8.1.1.5 The accumulation or tracking of sediment in or near any storm water conveyance channels, storm water inlet, on roadways or parking lots outside the project area and adjacent to the site, in the immediate vicinity of control measures, at discharge points or entry points into the storm sewer system, or in other areas of the site; or

8.1.1.6 Pollutants (other than sediment such as trash or litter) have accumulated in or near any storm water conveyance channels, on roadways or parking lots within and adjacent to the site, in the immediate vicinity of control measures, at discharge points or entry points into the storm sewer system, or in other areas of the site.

8.2 Deadlines for Corrective Actions

8.2.1 A permittee must review the design, installation, and maintenance of control measures upon detecting any condition in Part 8.1.1 and document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency and comply with the following:

8.2.1.1 For conditions that are easily remedied (i.e., removal of tracked sediment, maintenance of control measures, or spill clean-up), the permittee must initiate appropriate steps to correct the problem within 24 hours from the time of discovery and correct the problem as soon as practicable; or

8.2.1.2 If installation of a new control measure is needed or an existing control measure requires redesign and reconstruction or replacement, the permittee must install the new or modified measure and make it operational within seven calendar days from the time of discovery of the need for the corrective action, unless infeasible;

8.2.1.3 If a discharge occurs during a local 2-year, 24-hour storm event, a corrective action as described in Part 8.1.1 must be initiated within 24 hours from the time of discovery of a discharge from the storm event;

8.2.1.4 Monitoring, if required, must continue while corrective actions are being carried out.

8.2.2 Where a permittee takes corrective actions that could affect a subcontractor, the permittee must provide notification to the subcontractor within three calendar days of taking the corrective action.

8.2.3 Subcontractors must notify the permittee within 24 hours of becoming aware of any of conditions listed in Part 8.1.1.

8.3 Corrective Action Log

8.3.1 A permittee must document the following information in the corrective action log, within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Part 8.1 or upon notification from a subcontractor:

8.3.1.1 Date the problem was identified;

8.3.1.2 Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for conditions triggering corrective actions identified in Part 8.1, where the determination is made that action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);

8.3.1.3 Notice of whether SWPPP modifications were required as a result of this discovery or corrective action; and

8.3.1.4 Date corrective action completed.

8.3.2 A permittee must retain a copy of the corrective action log on-site with the SWPPP as required in Part 9.4.

8.4 Corrective Action Report

If monitoring pursuant to Part 3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body exceeds a WQS, the permittee must submit a corrective action report consistent with Part 9.2; except when there is a discharge that results from a storm event in that same day that is larger than the local 2-year, 24-hour storm.

8.5 Substantially Identical Outfalls

8.5.1 If the event triggering correction action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the permittees review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

9.0 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

9.1 Annual Report

9.1.1 All water quality monitoring data collected by the permittee pursuant to Part 3.2 Discharge to Impaired Water Body or Part 7.0 Monitoring must be submitted to DEC in an annual report. The annual report form must be submitted to the appropriate address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2 by December 31 of each year during construction and upon submittal of the NOT (see Part 10.0). (Note: The monitoring data reported under this part does not need to conform to Appendix A Part 3.2.)

9.1.2 Monitoring results must be presented in a clearly legible format in tabular form. Upon written notification, DEC may require the permittee to submit the monitoring results on a more frequent basis. Monitoring and analysis of any storm water discharge(s) or the receiving water(s) beyond the minimum frequency stated in this permit must be reported in a similar manner to DEC.

9.1.3 A permittee must sign and certify all annual reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties. All signed and certified legible original annual reports and all other reports and documents must be submitted to DEC Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

9.2 Corrective Action Report

If a corrective action report is required by Part 8.4 or Appendix A, Part 3.5, a permittee must submit a corrective action report to DEC Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2 no later than 14 calendar days after receiving the monitoring results. The report must include the following:

9.2.1 APDES Permit Tracking Number;

9.2.2 Project name, physical address and location;

9.2.3 Name of receiving water;

9.2.4 Monitoring data from the event that exceeded a WQS;

9.2.5 An explanation of the conditions that caused the excursion;

9.2.6 Steps taken or planned (should corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation; and

9.2.7 An appropriate contact name, telephone number and e-mail address.

9.3 Spill of Hazardous Substances Report

9.3.1 A permittee is prohibited from discharging hazardous substances or oil from a spill or other release. Alaska state law (18 AAC 75.300) and Part 4.9 requires all oil and hazardous substance release be reported to DEC Spill Prevention and Response program. Spill reporting placards can be found at the following webpage: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/spill-information/reporting.

9.3.2 To report a spill, call the nearest DEC Area Response Team Office and follow their reporting requirements:

- Southeast (Juneau) – 465-5340
- Central (Anchorage) – 269-3063
- Northern (Fairbanks) – 451-2121

9.3.3 Outside of normal business hours, the permittee must call (800) 478-9300 to report the spill as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the discharge.

9.4 Retention of Records

A permittee must retain the following records at the site or the records must be readily available at a designated alternate location during the life of the construction activity and for a minimum of three years from the date that authorization under this permit expires or is terminated. This period may be extended by request of DEC at any time.

9.4.1 Records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit;

9.4.2 A copy of the SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit);

9.4.3 A copy of all monitoring information (if applicable) and reports required by this permit;

9.4.4 A copy of all inspection reports generated in accordance with Part 6.0;

9.4.5 Documentation related to noncompliance and corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 8.0; and

9.4.6 Any other reports and certifications required by this permit.

9.5 Request for Submittal of Records

The DEC may request copies of all or a portion of the information collected and maintained in the SWPPP. A permittee must provide a response to written requests for records to the Department within 30 calendar days of receipt of a written request.

10.0 TERMINATION OF PERMIT AUTHORIZATION

10.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT)

10.1.1 To terminate permit coverage, a permittee must submit a complete and accurate NOT to DEC that certifies that one or more of the conditions in Part 10.2 have been met to terminate permit coverage. A permittee must comply with this permit until an NOT is submitted.

10.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination

10.2.1 A permittee must submit an NOT within 30 calendar days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

10.2.1.1 Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site, in accordance with Part 4.5.2, for which a permittee is responsible, all ground disturbing construction activity or use of support activities has been completed, and all temporary BMP’s have been removed;

10.2.1.2 A new permittee has assumed control according to Appendix A, Part 2.3, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;

10.2.1.3 Authorization under an individual permit or alternative APDES general permit has been obtained, unless DEC has required that a permittee obtain such coverage under authority of Part 2.8, in which case authorization under this permit will automatically terminate;

10.2.1.4 For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner; or

10.2.1.5 The planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (e.g., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for the construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

10.2.2 A permittee subject to pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law, may not submit a NOT. The permittee must certify that it is not subject to any pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suites brought under state or federal law[6].

10.3 Submitting a Notice of Termination

10.3.1 A permittee must submit a NOT to terminate authorization under this permit. The complete and accurate NOT can be submitted either:

10.3.1.1 Electronically (strongly encouraged): Go to DEC's Water Online Application System (OASys) web page at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/apdesenoi/ to prepare and submit electronic NOT (eNOT). Note: the eNOT will likely be processed more quickly.

10.3.1.2 Paper NOT Form**:** Complete the form in Appendix E or access the form on DEC's APDES Storm Water Forms web page at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/forms#CGP. Once the form is complete, scan and email the entire form to DEC OPA. Submit a paper copy to DEC Permitting Program at the address listed in Appendix A, Section 1.1.1.

10.3.2 A permittee's authorization to discharge terminates at 11:59 pm of the day the NOT is signed.

10.3.3 If a permittee submits a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 10.2, then the NOT is invalid and a permittee remains responsible for meeting the requirements of this permit until authorization is terminated pursuant to Part 10.3.2.

11.0 PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

11.1 Procedures for Modification or Revocation

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according 18 AAC 83.130, 18 AAC 83.135, 18 AAC 83.140, or 18 AAC 83.145.

11.2 Water Quality Protection

If there is evidence indicating that the storm water discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable WQS, the permittee may be required to obtain an individual permit in accordance with Part 2.8 of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

[6] 18 AAC 83.130(k).

11.3 Timing of Permit Modification

DEC may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements.

12.0 Electronic Reporting (E-Reporting) Rule (Phase II)

Phase II of the E-Reporting rule will integrate electronic reporting for all reports required by the Permit (e.g., Annual Reports and Certifications) and implementation is expected to begin December 2023. Permittees should monitor DEC's E-Reporting Information website (http://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule/) for updates on Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule and will be notified when they must begin submitting all other reports electronically. Until such time, other reports by the Permit may be submitted in accordance with Appendix A – Standard Conditions.

13.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to Recording and Reporting

The permittee must comply with the following recording and reporting requirements, as described in Appendix A, Standard Conditions unless specified in the body of the permit:

- Retention of Records, Part 1.11.2;
- Records Contents, Part 1.11.3
- Special Reporting Obligations, Part 2.0; and
- Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements, Part 3.0.

Appendix A Standard Permit Conditions

APDES PERMIT

NONDOMESTIC DISCHARGES

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Appendix A of the permit contains standard regulatory language that must be included in all APDES permits. These requirements are based on the regulations and cannot be challenged in the context of an individual APDES permit action. The standard regulatory language covers requirements such as monitoring, recording, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general requirements. Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

Documents, reports, and plans required under the permit and Appendix A are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 269-6285
Fax (907) 269-3487
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

Documents and reports required under the permit and Appendix A relating to compliance are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Compliance and Enforcement Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone Nationwide (877) 569-4114
Anchorage Area / International (907) 269-4114
Fax (907) 269-4604
Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

1.2 Duty to Comply

A permittee shall comply with all conditions of the permittee's APDES permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of 33 U.S.C 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) and state law and is grounds for enforcement action including termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of a permit, or denial of a permit renewal application. A permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under 33 U.S.C. 1317(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those effluent standards or prohibitions even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

1.3 Duty to Reapply

If a permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after its expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 18 AAC 83.105(b), a permittee with a currently effective permit shall reapply by submitting a new application at least 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless the Department has granted the permittee permission to submit an application on a later date. However, the Department will not grant permission for an application to be submitted after the expiration date of the existing permit.

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

In an enforcement action, a permittee may not assert as a defense that compliance with the conditions of the permit would have made it necessary for the permittee to halt or reduce the permitted activity.

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

A permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

1.6.1 A permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances that the permittee installs or uses to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. The permittee's duty to operate and maintain properly includes using adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. However, a permittee is not required to operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that a permittee installs unless operation of those facilities is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

1.6.2 Operation and maintenance records shall be retained and made available at the site.

1.7 Permit Actions

A permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as provided in 18 AAC 83.130. If a permittee files a request to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit, or gives notice of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, the filing or notice does not stay any permit condition.

1.8 Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights or exclusive privilege.

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

A permittee shall, within a reasonable time, provide to the Department any information that the Department requests to determine whether a permittee is in compliance with the permit, or whether cause exists to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit. A permittee shall also provide to the Department, upon request, copies of any records the permittee is required to keep under the permit.

1.10 Inspection and Entry

A permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative, including a contractor acting as a representative of the Department, at reasonable times and on presentation of credentials establishing authority and any other documents required by law, to:

1.10.1 Enter the premises where a permittee's regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where permit conditions require records to be kept;

1.10.2 Have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the permittee to keep;

1.10.3 Inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and

1.10.4 Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act).

1.11 Monitoring and Records

A permittee must comply with the following monitoring and recordkeeping conditions:

1.11.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

1.11.2 The permittee shall retain records in Alaska of all monitoring information for at least three years, or longer at the Department's request at any time, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Monitoring records required to be kept include:

1.11.2.1 All calibration and maintenance records,

1.11.2.2 All original strip chart recordings or other forms of data approved by the Department for continuous monitoring instrumentation,

1.11.2.3 All reports required by a permit,

1.11.2.4 Records of all data used to complete the application for a permit,

1.11.2.5 Field logbooks or visual monitoring logbooks,

1.11.2.6 Quality assurance chain of custody forms,

1.11.2.7 Copies of discharge monitoring reports, and

1.11.2.8 A copy of this APDES permit.

1.11.3 Records of monitoring information must include:

1.11.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of any sampling or measurement;

1.11.3.2 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);

1.11.3.3 The date(s) and time any analysis was performed;

1.11.3.4 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed any analysis;

1.11.3.5 Any analytical technique or method used; and

1.11.3.6 The results of the analysis.

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

Analyses of pollutants must be conducted using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, for pollutants with approved test procedures, and using test procedures specified in the permit for pollutants without approved methods.

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2) and (c)(3), and AS 46.03.790(g).

1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:

1.12.2.1 For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:

1.12.2.1.1 A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

1.12.2.1.2 The manager of one of more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

1.12.2.1.2.1 The manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;

1.12.2.1.2.2 The manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

1.12.2.1.2.3 Authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application.

1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means:

1.12.2.3.1 The chief executive officer of the agency; or

1.12.2.3.2 A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;

1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.

1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:

> "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."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

1.13.1 A permit applicant or permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submissions as confidential if the information satisfies the test in 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public by state law.

1.13.2 A claim of confidentiality under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, and information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

1.13.3 A permittee’s claim of confidentiality authorized under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 is not waived if the Department provides the proprietary or confidential business information to the EPA or to other agencies participating in the permitting process. The Department will supply any information obtained or used in the administration of the state APDES program to the EPA upon request under 40 CFR §123.41, as revised as of July 1, 2005. When providing information submitted to the Department with a claim of confidentiality to the EPA, the Department will notify the EPA of the confidentiality claim. If the Department provides the EPA information that is not claimed to be confidential, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any action or relieve a permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under state laws addressing oil and hazardous substances.

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

If cultural or paleontological resources are discovered because of this disposal activity, work that would disturb such resources is to be stopped, and the Office of History and Archaeology, a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/), is to be notified immediately at (907) 269-8721.

1.16 Fee

A permittee must pay the appropriate permit fee described in 18 AAC 72.

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

This permit does not relieve the permittee from the duty to obtain any other necessary permits from the Department or from other local, state, or federal agencies and to comply with the requirements contained in any such permits. All activities conducted and all plan approvals implemented by the permittee pursuant to the terms of this permit shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

2.1.1 The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility if:

2.1.1.1 The alteration or addition may make the facility a “new source” under one or more of the criteria in 18 AAC 83.990(44); or

2.1.1.2 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged if those pollutants are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit or to notification requirements under 18 AAC 83.610.

2.1.2 If the proposed changes are subject to plan review, then the plans must be submitted at least 30 days before implementation of changes (see 18 AAC 15.020 and 18 AAC 72 for plan review requirements). Written approval is not required for an emergency repair or routine maintenance.

2.1.3 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

2.2.1 A permittee shall give seven days’ notice to the Department before commencing any planned change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

2.2.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Transfers

2.3.1 A permittee may not transfer a permit for a facility or activity to any person except after notice to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.150. The Department may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) or state law.

2.3.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.4 Compliance Schedules

2.4.1 A permittee must submit progress or compliance reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule of a permit no later than 14 days following the scheduled date of each requirement.

2.4.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.5 Corrective Information

2.5.1 If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit a relevant fact in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant fact or the correct information.

2.5.2 Information must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

Bypass is prohibited. The Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for any bypass, unless:

2.6.1.1 The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2.6.1.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. However, this condition is not satisfied if the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, should have installed adequate back-up equipment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

2.6.1.3 The permittee provides notice to the Department of a bypass event in the manner, as appropriate, under Appendix A, Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

2.6.2.1 For an anticipated bypass, the permittee submits notice at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the conditions of Appendix A, Parts 2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2.

2.6.2.2 For an unanticipated bypass, the permittee submits 24-hour notice, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting.

2.6.2.3 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.6.3 Notwithstanding Appendix A, Part 2.6.1, a permittee may allow a bypass that:

2.6.3.1 Does not cause an effluent limitation to be exceeded, and

2.6.3.2 Is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2.7 Upset Conditions

2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.

2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:

2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;

2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and

2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.

2.7.3 Any determination made in administrative review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, before an action for noncompliance is commenced, is not final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

2.8.1 In addition to the reporting requirements under 18 AAC 83.410, an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the Department as soon as that discharger knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in:

2.8.1.1 The discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.1.1 One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);

2.8.1.1.2 Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.1.3 Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.1.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

2.8.1.2 Any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.2.1 Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);

2.8.1.2.2 One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.2.3 Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.2.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

A permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit before discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity or discharge.

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall summarize monitoring results on the annual report form or approved equivalent. The permittee shall submit its annual report at the interval specified in the permit. The permittee shall sign and certify all annual reports and other reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signature Requirement and Penalties. The permittee shall submit the legible originals of these documents to the ADEC Compliance and Enforcement Program at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using test procedures approved in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or annual report required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

A permittee shall report any noncompliance event that may endanger health or the environment as follows:

3.4.1 A report must be made:

3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and

3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

3.4.2 A report must include the following information:

3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;

3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:

3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).

3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).

3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.

3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.

3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4 by submitting the written report via e-mail, if the following conditions are met:

3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance;

3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;

3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;

3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the e-mail; and

3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.

3.4.6 The e-mail and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the e-mail is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event and the e-mail and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The e-mail address to report noncompliance is: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

A permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under Appendix A, Parts 2.4 (Compliance Schedules), 3.3 (Additional Monitoring by Permittee), and 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting) at the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2. (Reporting of Monitoring Results). A report of noncompliance under this part must contain the information listed in Appendix A, Part 3.4.2 and be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Alaska laws allow the State to pursue both civil and criminal actions concurrently. The following is a summary of Alaska law. Permittees should read the applicable statutes for further substantive and procedural details.

4.1 Civil Action

Under AS 46.03.760(e), a person who violates or causes or permits to be violated a regulation, a lawful order of the Department, or a permit, approval, or acceptance, or term or condition of a permit, approval or acceptance issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020 (12) is liable, in a civil action, to the State for a sum to be assessed by the court of not less than $500 nor more than $100,000 for the initial violation, nor more than $10,000 for each day after that on which the violation continues, and that shall reflect, when applicable:

4.1.1 Reasonable compensation in the nature of liquated damages for any adverse environmental effects caused by the violation, that shall be determined by the court according to the toxicity, degradability, and dispersal characteristics of the substance discharged, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and the degree to which the discharge degrades existing environmental quality;

4.1.2 Reasonable costs incurred by the State in detection, investigation, and attempted correction of the violation;

4.1.3 The economic savings realized by the person in not complying with the requirements for which a violation is charged; and

4.1.4 The need for an enhanced civil penalty to deter future noncompliance.

4.2 Injunctive Relief

4.2.1 Under AS 46.03.820, the Department can order an activity presenting an imminent or present danger to public health or that would be likely to result in irreversible damage to the environment be discontinued. Upon receipt of such an order, the activity must be immediately discontinued.

4.2.2 Under AS 46.03.765, the Department can bring an action in Alaska Superior Court seeking to enjoin ongoing or threatened violations for Department-issued permits and Department statutes and regulations.

4.3 Criminal Action

Under AS 46.03.790(h), a person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if the person negligently:

4.3.1 Violates a regulation adopted by the Department under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.2 Violates a permit issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.3 Fails to provide information or provides false information required by a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.4 Makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application, notice, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with a permit issued under or a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12); or

4.3.5 Renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained by a permit issued or under a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12).

4.4 Other Fines

Upon conviction of a violation of a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12), a defendant who is not an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $10,000 for each separate violation (AS 46.03.790(g)). A defendant that is an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greater of: (1) $200,00; (2) three times the pecuniary gain realized by the defendant as a result of the offense; or (3) three times the pecuniary damage or loss caused by the defendant to another, or the property of another, as a result of the offense (AS 12.55.035(c)(B), (c)(2), and (c)(3)).

Appendix B Acronyms (for the purposes of this permit)

Abbreviations	
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish & Game
AK-CESCL	Alaska Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
BMP	Best Management Practice
CESSWI	Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit
CISEC	Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control
CPESC	Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
CPISM	Certified Professional in Industrial Stormwater Management
CPSWQ	Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality
CWA	Clean Water Act
DWPA	Drinking Water Protection Areas
ELG	Effluent Limit Guideline
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP	Multi-Sector General Permit
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	United States National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
PAM	Polyacrylamides
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PWS	Public Water Systems
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
WQS	Water Quality Standard

Appendix C Definitions

Definitions

2-year, 24-hour storm event	Means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in two (2) years, respectively.
Active Treatment System (ATS)	For the purposes of this permit, means a treatment system comprised of automated chemical dispensing, mechanical aeration, pumps, and/or mechanical filtration that employs chemical coagulation, chemical flocculation, or electrocoagulation in order to reduce turbidity caused by fine suspended sediment. The system may also use gravity separation, inert media filtration and absorptive media. It does not include the passive application of treatment chemicals through the use of pre-manufactured products (e.g. floc logs, floc blocks, etc).
Actively Staffed	Projects that employ a sufficient number of essential personnel to maintain day-to-day operations at a construction site. Examples of essential personnel usually include a project engineer, foreman, or inspectors.
Activity	Any "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the APDES program.
Alaska Climatic Regions	For the purposes of this permit, means the climatic region (Coastal, South-central, Western, Interior, and Arctic) that the construction activity is located.
Anionic Polyacrylamide	Means a negatively charged chemical agent that binds soil particles together, which promotes coagulation and rapid settling.
Arid Areas	Areas with an average total precipitation of 0 to 10 inches. See xmacis.rcc-acis.org/ for precipitation data from the weather station closet to the construction project.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States (U.S.). BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practice to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
Buffer	For the purposes of this permit, means a setback that establishes a no-disturbance vegetated zone along and around waters of the U.S.. The buffer consists of a dense turf or vegetation judiciously placed across the path of surface runoff in a way that promotes sheet flow that can reduce the velocity of flow, increase the likelihood of infiltration, and promote the trapping and settling of suspended matter. It may be used in combination with other control measures in a treatment train approach to promote erosion and sediment control.
Business Day (or work day)	A day on which work is performed on site. For State offices, typically, Monday thru Friday with the exception of state holidays. For state holidays, see http://doa.alaska.gov/calendar.

Borrow Area	The areas where materials are dug for use as fill, either onsite or off-site.
Bypass	Defined in 40 CFR §122.41 and incorporated here by reference. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. See Appendix A, Part 2.6.
Cationic Treatment Chemical	For the purposes of this permit, means polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in storm water discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Means the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.
Clearing	For the purposes of this permit, means the cutting down and removal of trees and brush without the disturbance of soils and the root mass.
Coagulants	Are substances that cause clumping of particles in a discharge to settle out impurities, often induced by chemicals such as lime, alum, and iron salts.
Commencement of Construction Activities or Construction Activity	For the purposes of this permit, means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing that disturbs the vegetative mat/grubbing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction-related activities (e.g., stockpiling of fill material, establishment of staging areas, or development of project-specific material sources).
Common Plan of Development or Sale	For the purposes of this permit, means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules, but still under a single plan. Examples include: 1) phased projects and projects with multiple filings or lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (e.g., a development where lots are sold to separate builders); 2) a development plan for a rural infrastructure project that may be phased over multiple years and is under a consistent plan for long-term development (e.g., a project that is designed to be built over several years, however funding is available for those phases on a year-to-year basis). Projects that have multiple year development plans but have year-to-year funding shall file NOI and NOT at the beginning and end of each funded phase of the project; and 3) projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility. If the project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan shall be used in determining permit requirements. For land subdivided for residential lots, see the definition of 'Residential Subdivision' for further discussion of the requirements.

	Where discrete construction projects within a larger common plan of development or sale are located one-quarter mile or more apart and the area between the projects is not being disturbed, each individual project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale provided any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same "common plan" is not being disturbed. If a utility company is constructing new trunk lines off an existing transmission line to serve separate residential subdivisions located more than one-quarter mile apart, the two trunk line projects could be considered to be separate projects.
Control Measure	For the purposes of this permit, refers to any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S..
Construction and Development Rule (C&D Rule)	As published in 40 CFR §450 is the regulation requiring effluent limitations guidelines (ELG's) and new source performance standards (NSPS) for controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites.
Disaster	Has the meaning in AS 26.23.900. As defined in AS 26.23.900 the term includes, but is not limited to, the occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, loss of life or property, or shortage of food, water, or fuel resulting from an incident such as storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, avalanche, snowstorm, prolonged extreme cold, drought, fire, flood, epidemic, explosion, or riot; the release of oil or a hazardous substance if the release requires prompt action to avert environmental danger or mitigate environmental damage; and equipment failure if the failure is not a predictably frequent or recurring event or preventable by adequate equipment maintenance or operation.
Disaster Emergency	For the purposes of this permit, means the condition declared by proclamation of the governor or declared by the principal executive officer of a political subdivision to designate the imminence or occurrence of a disaster.
Department or DEC	Refers to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Discharge	When used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant"
Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity	For the purposes of this permit, refers to a discharge of pollutants in storm water from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavation), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck chute washdown, fueling), or other industrial storm water directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located.
Discharge Point	Means the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the construction site.

Disturbed Area	Is a portion of any site that has been altered from pre-existing conditions, including but not limited to the following: providing access to a site, grubbing and clearing of vegetation (including the roots), grading, earth moving, altering land forms, and other construction-related activities (such as placement of project related stockpiles atop a soil surface).
Effluent	For the purposes of this permit, means any discharge of storm water and allowable non-storm water by a permittee either to the receiving water or beyond the property boundary controlled by the permittee.
Effluent Limit Guideline	Defined in 40 CFR §122.a as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of the Clean Water Act to adopt or review effluent limitations.
Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI)	For the purposes of this permit, means the ADEC online system for submitting electronic Construction General Permit forms.
Eligible	Qualified for authorization to discharge storm water under this general permit.
Equivalent Analysis Waiver	Means a waiver, available only to small construction activities which discharge to non-impaired waters only, based on the permittee performance of an equivalent analysis using existing instream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant concentrations from all sources, and a margin of safety
Erosion	Is the process of wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, gravity, or other geologic agents.
Erosion Control Measures	Are control measures intended to minimize dislodging and mobilizing of sediment particles
Excavation Dewatering	The practice of dewatering excavation areas through the use of pumps placed within the excavation or well pumps in adjacent dewatering wells which lower the water table to provide a relative dry working condition.
Exceptional Recreational or Ecological Significance	For the purposes of this permit, means a waterbody that is important, unique, or sensitive ecologically and has been designated as an Outstanding Natural Resource Water or Tier 3 water.
Fall Freeze-up	For the purposes of this permit, means for planning purposes in the development of the SWPPP and initial planning of control measure maintenance the date in the fall that air temperatures will be predominately below freezing. It is the date in the fall that has an 80% probability that a minimum temperature below a threshold of 32.5 degrees Fahrenheit will occur on or after the given date. This date can be found by looking up the "Fall 'Freeze' Probabilities" for the weather station closest to the site on the website www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/Climsmak.html. Alternatively, the Fall Freeze-up can be estimated by using the 5-year moving average from the First/Last dates where the minimum temperature below a threshold of 32.5 degrees Fahrenheit will occur on or after the given date for the weather station closest to the site on the website xmacis.rcc-acis.org. NOTE: this estimation of "Fall Freeze-up" is for planning purposes only. During construction the permittee will need to maintain control measures based on actual conditions.

Facility	See "activity."
Federal Facility	Any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the Federal government.
Field Measurements	Are testing procedures performed in the field with portable field-testing kits or meters.
Fill-only projects	For the purposes of this permit, means projects where the road prism or gravel pad is constructed using low-erodible fill material placed over an undisturbed vegetative mat. Typically, there is not soil disturbance that may be subject to erosion.
Flocculants	Are substances that interact with suspended particles and bind them together to form flocs. These flocs more readily settle out compared to individual particles.
Frozen Ground	For the purposes of this permit, is characterized by soil temperature below freezing. Frozen ground by itself is not considered an acceptable stabilization control measure. It may be used in combination with control measures (e.g. track walking, downgradient control measures, etc.)
Good Housekeeping Measures	For the purposes of this permit, means storm water controls designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site discharges through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling and/or disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.
Grubbing	For the purposes of this permit, means the stripping and removal of the root mass on or near the ground surface. This is considered soil disturbance activity and requires coverage under this permit.
Hazardous Materials or Hazardous Substances or Hazardous or Toxic Waste	For the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.
Immediately	No later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.
Impaired Water	(or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment") is defined as a water that is impaired for purposes of this permit if it has been identified by the State of Alaska or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State WQSs (These waters are called "water quality limited segments" under 40 CFR §30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established. For more information and current listing of impaired waters, see http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters.

Indian Country	Defined at 40 CFR §122.2 to mean: 1. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; 2. All dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof and whether within or without the limits of a state; and 3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.
Infeasible	Defined in 40 CFR §450.11 and incorporated here by reference. Infeasible means not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.
Large Construction Activity	Defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) and incorporated here by reference. A large construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than five acres of land or will disturb less than five acres of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five acres. Large construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity of conveyance channels, or original purpose of the site.
Linear Project	Is a land disturbing activity as conducted by an underground/overhead utility or highway department, including but not limited to any cable line or wire for the transmission of electrical energy; any conveyance pipeline for transportation of gaseous or liquid substance; any cable line for communications; or any other energy resource transmission right-of-way or utility infrastructure (e.g., roads and highways) along a long narrow area.
Maintenance	Activities performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity of conveyance channels, or original purpose of the site. For the purposes of this permit, means projects that repair, rehabilitate, or replace existing structures or facilities, provided that the maintenance activity does not change the original purpose of the structure or facility. Maintenance may include minor deviations in the configuration of the structure or facility due to changes in materials, construction methods, or current construction codes or safety standards.
Master Plan	For the purposes of this permit, means if the permittee has a long-range master plan of development (e.g. a rural infrastructure improvement project or military base construction) where some portions of the master plan are a conceptual rather than a specific plan of future development and the future construction activities would, if they occur at all, happen over an extended time period, the permittee may consider the “conceptual” phases of a master plan to be separate “common plans” provided the periods of construction for the physically interconnected phases do not overlap.

Mean Annual Precipitation	This is the average total precipitation based on weather records. This data is available on the website for the Western Regional Climate Center https://xmacis.rcc-acis.org/.
Minimize	To reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures and good housekeeping measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.
Minimize Pollutant Discharge	See 'Minimize'
Municipality	A home rule municipality is a municipal corporation and political subdivision. It is a city or a borough that has adopted a home rule charter, or it is a unified municipality. A home rule municipality has all legislative powers not prohibited by law or charter. (§ 3 ch 74 SLA 1985) A general law municipality is a municipal corporation and political subdivision and is an unchartered borough or city. It has legislative powers conferred by law. (§ 3 ch 74 SLA 1985)
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) to mean a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains): 1. Owned and operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the U.S.; 2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; 3. Which is not a combined sewer; and 4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Is an expression of the optical property that causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in a straight line through the water.
New Project	The "commencement of construction" occurs after the effective date of this permit.
New Source	For the purpose of this permit, is any source whose discharges are defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15), that commences construction activity after the effective date of the new Construction &Development rule.
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	Are technology-based standards for a construction site that qualifies as new source under 40 CFR §450.24.

Non-Storm Water Discharges	Are discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.
Notice of Intent (NOI)	Is the form required to be submitted by an applicant to the Department to obtain authorization of coverage under the Alaska Construction General Permit.
Notice of Termination (NOT)	Is the form required for terminating coverage under the Alaska Construction General Permit.
Ongoing Project	The "commencement of construction" occurs before the effective date of this permit.
Operator	For the purpose of this permit, and in the context of storm water associated with construction activity, means any person associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria: 1. The person has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or 2. The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a site which are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., the person is authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions). This definition is provided to inform permittees of the Department's interpretation of how the regulatory definitions of "owner or operator" and "facility or activity" are applied to discharges of storm water associated with construction activity. Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.
Owner	For the purposes of this permit, means the owner of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the APDES program.
Outfall	See 'Discharge Point.'
Permanent Storm Water Management Controls	For the purposes of this permit, refers to "Nondomestic wastewater treatment works" as described in 18 AAC 72.990. These controls include: dry extended detention ponds, constructed wetlands, wet ponds, sand filters, oil/grit separator, rotational flow separators, etc.
Permitted Ongoing Project	Is a construction project that commenced prior to the effective date of this permit, which has been covered by a prior general permit for storm water discharges.
Permittee	Is a person who is authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the U.S. in accordance with the conditions and requirements of this permit.

Person	For the purposes of this permit, means any public or private entity including but not limited to an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including government corporation), partnership, association, federal agency, state agency, city, borough, municipality, commission, political subdivision of the State, any interstate body or tribe.
Point Source	Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
Pollutant	Defined at 40 CFR §122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.
Pollution Prevention Measures	See "Good Housekeeping Measures."
Polyacrylamide (PAM)	For the purposes of this permit, is a long-chain organic polymer developed to clarify drinking water that has many other beneficial uses including erosion control, enhanced infiltration, and nutrient removal. Some forms of PAM can be used to stabilize soils and remove fine suspended sediments from storm water runoff. In powder form PAM is easy to store, easy to transport, and is not a health concern when used as directed. PAM dissolved in nonaqueous emulsions are not recommended for use in this permit.
Polymers	For the purposes of this permit, means coagulants and flocculants used to enhance sediment removal capabilities of check dams, sediment traps, or basins. Common construction site polymers include polyacyrlamide (PAM), chitosan, alum, polyaluminum chloride, and gypsum. A permittee using polymers should carefully consider the appropriateness of usage of these materials where there are sensitive or protected aquatic organisms in the receiving waters, including threatened or endangered species and their critical habitat.
Post-Construction Discharges	For the purposes of this permit, means the storm water discharges occurring after construction has been completed and final stabilization has been attained.
Practicable	For the purposes of this permit, means capable of being done after taking into consideration costs, existing technology, standards of construction practice, impacts to water quality, site conditions, and logistics in light of the overall project purpose.
Project Area	For the purposes of this permit, meant that

1. The areas on the construction site where storm water discharges originate and flow toward the point of discharge into the receiving waters (including areas where excavation, site development, or other ground disturbance activities occur) and the immediate vicinity. (Example: 1. Where bald eagles nest in a tree that is on or bordering a construction site and could be disturbed by the construction activity. 2. Where grading causes storm water to flow into a small wetland or other habitat that is on the site that contains listed species.)
2. The areas where storm water discharges flow from the construction site to the point of discharge into receiving waters. (Example: Where storm water flows into a ditch, swale, or gully that leads to receiving waters and where listed species (such as amphibians) are found in the ditch, swale, or gully.)
3. The areas where storm water from construction activities discharge into receiving waters and the areas in the immediate vicinity of the point of discharge. (Example: Where storm water from construction activities discharges into a stream segment that is known to harbor listed aquatic species.)
4. The areas where storm water BMPs will be constructed and operated, including any areas where storm water flows to and from BMPs. (Example: Where a storm water retention pond would be built.)
5. The areas upstream and /or downstream from construction activity that discharges into a stream segment that may be affected by the discharges. (Example: Where sediment discharged to a receiving stream settles downstream and impacts a breeding area of a listed aquatic species.)

Qualified Person

Given the range in size and types of projects in Alaska the following is a description of the experience and skills of a "qualified person" for the different roles typically required at a site to ensure compliance with this permit. The recommended experience or educational requirements for each of these "roles" is described below. The required training is described in Table 4. For projects that disturb 1 to less than 5 acres, all the roles described below will or may be carried out by one person. For the larger projects there will or maybe the need to have one person for each role (that is a project-specific choice by the permittee).

Storm Water Lead/SWPPP Manager

A. A person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and to assess the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity.

B. Such person shall have the authority to prepare the SWPPP, stop and/or modify construction activities as necessary to comply with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of the permit, and modify the SWPPP.

C. Such a person shall be responsible for inspections and recordkeeping.

D. Such a person shall have the authority to supervise or initiate corrective actions identified by inspections, monitoring, or observation to fix control measures and minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Qualified Person (continued)

SWPPP Preparer

A person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity, and is familiar with Part 5 as a means to implement this permit.

Storm Water Inspector

A person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity, and is familiar with Part 6 as a means to ensure compliance with this permit. The person is familiar with the project specific inspection forms and how to fill them out, responsible for conducting inspections, and responsible for reporting the need for follow-up corrective action to the Storm Water Lead or site supervisor.

Monitoring Person

A person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of water quality monitoring who is familiar with Part 7 and the monitoring plan for the site and how to conduct water quality sampling, testing, and reporting.

Active Treatment System Operator

A person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of treatment systems that employs chemical coagulation, chemical flocculation, or electrocoagulation to aid in the treatment of storm water runoff who is familiar with Part 4.5 as a means to implement and comply with this permit.

*(*Table 4: Recommended Experience or Required Training for Specific Roles *is located on the following page.)*

Qualified Person (continued)

Table 4: Recommended Experience or Required Training for Specific Roles

Storm Water Role	**Total Project Disturbed Acreage**		
	1 to < 5 acres	**5 acres to <20 Acres**	**> 20 Acres**
Storm Water Lead/SWPPP Manager	Recommend AK-CESCL training, but not required	Be AK-CESCL certified	Be AK-CESCL certified
SWPPP Preparer	Be familiar with permit.	Recommend taking a course in SWPPP preparation.	Be AK-CESCL certified, visit the site prior to writing the SWPPP or soon after project start and revised the SWPPP based on site conditions. Recommend taking a course in SWPPP preparation.
Storm Water Inspector	Be familiar with permit and SWPPP.	Be AK-CESCL certified	Be AK-CESCL certified
Monitoring Person	Not Required	Not Required	Be AK-CESCL certified
Active Treatment System Operator	Be AK-CESCL certified and have general experience and knowledge of storm water control measures. Have operational experience with the specific equipment used on-site.	Be AK-CESCL certified and have general experience and knowledge of storm water control measures. Have operational experience with the specific equipment used on-site.	Be AK-CESCL certified and have general experience and knowledge of storm water control measures. Have operational experience with the specific equipment used on-site.

	Note: The following training and certifications may substitute for AK-CESCL training and certification: CPESC, CESSWI, CPISM or CPSWQ by EnviroCert International, Inc (ECI, http://envirocertintl.org) or CISEC by CISEC, Inc. (http://cisecinc.org).
Rain Gauge	For the purposes of this permit, means a type of instrument to gather and measure the amount of liquid precipitation occurring during a storm event for a set period of time.
Rainfall Erosivity Factor or R Factor	Means a measure of the erosive force and intensity of rain in a normal year. Two components of the factor are total energy and the maximum 30-minute intensity of storms. The R-Factor is the sum of the product of these two components for all major storms in the area during an average year.
Rainfall Erosivity Waiver	Means a waiver, available only to small construction activities, that is based on the rainfall erosivity factor for the project.
Reasonable	For purposes of this permit, means the permittee has selected, designed, installed, implemented and maintained control measures in light of manufacture's specifications and good engineering practices at the project to meet the control measures and good housekeeping measures established in Part 4.0 of the permit.
Reasonable Time(s)	For inspections it is time when inspections may occur, typically during normal business hours of 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday, except for those construction sites that are operational outside of these times. For information requests it is thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the receipt of a written request for information from the department, unless specified otherwise in this permit.
Receiving Water	The "Water of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 into which the regulated storm water discharges
Residential Subdivision	For the purposes of this permit, means any parcel of land that is divided into smaller parcels with the intent of selling the smaller parcels for the development of residential homes for individual ownership.
Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project	For the purposes of this permit, means a project that is a rural water, wastewater, solid waste, or energy project that is funded, designed, or built by a third party such as the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, DEC Village Safe Water Program, or the Alaska Energy Authority for a 2nd class city, Tribe, Community Association, or statutory improvement district.
Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project Operators	For the purposes of this permit, means the agency or entity with "design control over plans and specifications" that acts as the operator rather than the ultimate owner of the rural infrastructure improvement project.
Sampling Point	For the purposes of this permit, means that point at which storm water samples are collected where the storm water or authorized non-storm water is discharged from the site.
Sediment	Is solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.

Sedimentation	Is the process of deposition of suspended matter carried by water, wastewater, or other liquids by gravity. It is usually accomplished by reducing the velocity of the liquid below the point at which it can transport the suspended material.
Sediment Control Measures	Are control measures that serve to capture sediment particles that have mobilized and are entrained in storm water with the objective of removing sediment and other pollutants from the storm water discharge. Examples of sediment control measures include but not limited to berms, dikes, fiber rolls, silt fences, sandbags, or gravel bags.
Semi-Arid Areas	Areas with an average total precipitation of 10 to 20 inches. See xmacis.rcc-acis.org/ for precipitation data from the weather station closest to the project.
Sensitive Area	For the purposes of this permit, means any lakes, ponds, perennial and intermittent streams, vernal pools, wetlands, floodplains, floodways and areas with highly erodible soils, which need special protection.
Sheet Flow	Is slow-velocity runoff that flows or is directed to flow across an overland area where there are no defined channels and the water spreads out over a large area at a uniform depth. Sometimes referred to as "sheetwash."
Site	The land or water area where any "facility or activity" is physically located or conducted, including adjacent and off-site land used in connection with the facility or activity, including related areas for support activities.
Small Construction Activity	Defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15) and incorporated here by reference. A small construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land or will disturb less than one (1) acre of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity of conveyance channels, or original purpose of the site.
Snowmelt	The conversion of snow into water runoff that may infiltrate into the ground with the onset of warmer temperatures.

Spring Thaw	For the purposes of this permit, means for planning purposes in the development of the SWPPP and initial planning of control measure maintenance the date in the spring that air temperatures will be predominately above freezing. It is the date in the spring that has a 20% probability that a minimum temperature below a threshold of 32.5 degrees Fahrenheit will occur on or after the given date. This date can be found by looking up the "Spring 'Freeze' Probabilities" for the weather station closest to the project on the website www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/Climsmak.html. Alternatively, the Spring Thaw can be estimated by using the 5-year moving average from the First/Last dates where the minimum temperature below a threshold of 32.5 degrees Fahrenheit will occur on or after the given date for the weather station closest to the project site on the website xmacis.rcc-acis.org. NOTE: this estimation of "Spring Thaw" is for planning purposes only. During construction the permittee will need to maintain control measures based on actual conditions.
Stabilization	The use of vegetative and/or non-vegetative cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss in areas exposed by Construction Activities.
Temporary Stabilization	For the purposes of this permit, means protecting soils from erosion and sediment loss by rainfall, snow melt, runoff, or wind, with a temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protection cover. Temporary stabilization may include a combination of surface roughening (track walking), temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, surface tackifers, rolled erosion control products, gravel or paving, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.
Final Stabilization	For the purposes of this permit, means that: 1. All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the two following criteria shall be met: a. a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or b. equivalent non vegetative permanent stabilization measures have been employed (such as the use of riprap, gabions, porous backfill (ADOT&PF Specification 703-2.10), railroad ballast or subballast, ditch lining (ADOT&PF Specification 610-2.01), geotextiles, or fill material with low erodibility as determined by an engineer familiar with the site and documented in the SWPPP). 2. When background native vegetation will cover less than 100 percent of the ground (e.g., arid areas, beaches), the 70 percent coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: if the native vegetation covers 50 percent of the ground, then 70 percent of 50 percent (0.70 X 0.50 = 0.35) would require 35 percent total cover for final stabilization. On a beach with no natural vegetation, no stabilization is required.

3. In arid and semi-arid areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:
   a. Temporary erosion control measures (e.g., degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by the permittee;
   b. The temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70 percent vegetative coverage within three years.
4. For individual lots in residential construction, final stabilization means that either:
   a. The homebuilder has completed final stabilization as specified above, or
   b. The homebuilder has established temporary stabilization including perimeter controls for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.
5. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop or range land, staging areas for highway construction, etc.), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to ‘‘water of the United States,’’ and areas which are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization criteria (1) or (2) or (3) above.

Steep Slope	For the purposes of this permit, mean any slope occurring on the construction site that is 20 percent or greater in grade for a length of the slope that exceeds 25 feet.
Storm Event	For the purposes of this permit, means a rainfall event that produces more than 0.5 inch of precipitation in 24 hours and that is separated from the previous storm event by at least 3 days of less than 0.1 inch of rain per day.
Storm Water	Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
Storm Water Controls	See ‘Control Measure’
Storm Water Discharge-Related Activities	Activities that cause, contribute to, or result in storm water point source pollutant discharges, including but not limited to: excavation, site development; grading and other surface disturbance activities; and measures to control storm water including the sitting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce or prevent storm water pollution.
Storm Water Inlet	A structure placed below grade to conduct water used to collect storm water runoff for conveyance purposes.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	Means a site-specific, written document that: (1) identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at the construction site; (2) describes practices to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges from the construction site; and (3) identifies procedures the permittee will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
Support Activities	For the purposes of this permit, means any concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas provided: 1. The support activity is directly related to the construction project that is covered under this general permit, 2. The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different permittees, 3. The support activity does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports, and 4. Appropriate control measures are identified in the SWPPP covering the discharges from the support activity areas. Material borrow areas that are developed specific for the projects and are non-contiguous to the project site (e.g. the material is barged in from another area not nearby the project area) are considered "support activities" however, they would not need to be routinely inspected as part of the project. These areas would need to comply with other conditions of the permit to control storm water discharge as described in the SWPPP. The permit provides an exception for concrete or asphalt plants used for highway paving projects that may also, incidental to the main project contract, pave residential driveways. This additional paving is allowed under this permit provided those activities are covered under the SWPPP. For communities where equipment or materials are barged in, flown in, or shipped by Alaska Marine Highway, the support activities may serve more than one project if: (1) each project that qualifies for coverage under this permit files a project-specific NOI and includes an acknowledgement of the shared support activities; (2) identifies the operator responsible for maintaining those support activities in compliance with permit requirements; and (3) identifies the operator responsible for the support activities until an NOT is filed at the conclusion of use of the support activity.
Tackifier and Soil Stabilizer (binder)	For the purposes of this permit, means hydraulically applied chemicals derived from natural and synthetic sources used for erosion control to promote adhesion among soil particles or mulch materials. In general soil stabilizers (also known as soil binders) are used to increase soil adhesion, which improves soil stabilization by reducing water and wind driven erosion. Tackifiers are used as "glue" to bind and immobilize straw, cellulose products, pine needles, or other mulch that has been applied to a seeded area. Common examples include polyacrylamide, guar, chloride compounds, psyllium, resins, enzymes, surfactants, and various polymers, starches, and other compounds.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure.
TMDL Waiver	Means a waiver, available only to small construction activities, based on an EPA established or approved TMDL.
Treatment Chemicals	For the purposes of this permit, means polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals used to reduce turbidity in storm water. Tackifiers and soil stabilizers (binders) are not considered treatment chemicals.
Turbidmeter	For the purposes of this permit, means an instrument that measures the amount of light scattered at right angles to an incident light beam by particles present in a storm water sample.
Turbidity	Means a condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material.
Upset	Defined in 40 CFR §122.41 and incorporated here by reference. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations 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 treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. See Appendix A, Part 2.7.
Water Quality Impaired	See 'Impaired Water.'
Water Quality Standard (WQS)	For the purposes of this permit, means the Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70) as approved by U.S. EPA. As defined in 40 CFR § 131.3 water quality standards are provisions of State or Federal law which consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the U.S. and water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses. Water quality standards are to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act.
waters of the U.S. (WOUS)	Defined in 40 CFR §122.2 and incorporated here by reference.
Wetland	Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
Winter Construction	For the purposes of this permit, means the commencement of construction specifically during frozen conditions to aid in construction. Typically, this period is from December to March and is approximately from after fall freeze-up to before spring thaw.

Winter Shutdown	For the purposes of this permit, means the cessation of soil disturbing or soil stabilizing construction activity for the winter. Typically this period is from October/November to April/May and is approximately from fall freeze-up to spring thaw.

Appendix D Small Construction Waivers and Instructions

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

D.1 Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

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

Note: The basis of the rainfall erosivity factor "R" was determined in accordance with Chapter 2 of Agriculture Handbook Number 703, Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), pages 21–64, dated January 1997; United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Research Service. R factor information for Alaska can be found in the Fact Sheet and were obtained from RUSLE2 Version 1.26.6.4 http://fargo.nserl.purdue.edu/rusle2_dataweb/RUSLE2_Index.htm. (Database last modified on Feb, 28, 2008).

If the operator is eligible for a waiver based on low erosivity potential, the operator may submit a rainfall erosivity waiver to the address listed in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1 and provide the following information on the waiver certification form in order to be waived from permitting requirements:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the operator;
2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (i.e., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed;
4. The rainfall erosivity factor calculation that applies to the active construction phase at your project site; and
5. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix A, Part 1.12, which certifies that the construction activity will take place during a period when the value of the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five.

An applicant can access the waiver certification form from ADEC's website at: (http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/). The form must be sent to the address listed in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1, Permitting Program of this permit.

Note: If the R factor is five or greater, you cannot apply for the rainfall erosivity waiver, and must apply for permit coverage as per Part 2.2 of the construction general permit, unless you qualify for the Water Quality Waiver as described below.

If the small construction project continues beyond the projected completion date given on the waiver certification, the applicant must recalculate the rainfall erosivity factor for the new project duration. If the R factor is below five, the owner or operator must update all applicable information on the waiver certification and retain a copy of the revised waiver as part of the site SWPPP. The new waiver certification must be submitted prior to the projected completion date listed on the original waiver form to assure exemption from permitting requirements is uninterrupted. If the new R factor is five or above, the applicant must submit an NOI, in accordance with Part 2.0 of the permit.

D.2 TMDL Waiver

This waiver is available if DEC or EPA has established or approved a TMDL that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern and has determined that controls on storm water discharges from small construction activity are not needed to protect water quality. The pollutant(s) of concern include sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from the construction activity. Information on TMDLs that have been established or approved by EPA is available from EPA online at https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/impaired-waters-and-tmdls-region-10 and from DEC online at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters.

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

1. Name, address and telephone number of the operator;
2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (i.e., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed;
4. The name of the water body(s) that would be receiving storm water discharges from your construction project;
5. The name and approval date of the TMDL;
6. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix A, Part 1.12 that certifies that the construction activity will take place and that the storm water discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the TMDL.

D.3 Equivalent Analysis Waiver

This waiver is available for non-impaired waters only (see *2018 Approved Integrated Report*, or most current EPA-approved version: http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/integrated-report/ and http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters/ for list of impaired waters). The operator can develop an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for the small construction site for the pollutant(s) of concern or determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality. This waiver requires a small construction site to develop an equivalent analysis based on existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant concentrations from all sources, and a margin of safety.

If an operator wants to use this waiver, the operator must develop an equivalent analysis and provide the following information to be waived from permitting requirements:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the operator;
2. Name (or other identifier), address, county or similar governmental subdivision, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;
3. Estimated construction start and completion (i.e., final stabilization) dates, and total acreage (to the nearest quarter acre) to be disturbed;
4. The name of the water bodies that would be receiving storm water discharges from your construction project;
5. The equivalent analysis;
6. A statement, signed and dated by an authorized representative as provided in Appendix A, Part 1.12, that certifies that the construction activity will take place and that the storm water discharges will occur, within the drainage area addressed by the equivalent analysis.

D.4 Waiver Deadlines and Submissions

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

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

Appendix E Forms

- Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Notice of Termination (NOT)
- Notice of Intent Modification
- Low Erosivity Waiver
- Annual Report

(For Agency Use) Permit Authorization #: _____

Notice of Intent (NOI)
for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP, AKR100000). Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form meets the eligibility requirements of the CGP for the project identified in Section III of this form. Permit authorization is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Single/Multiple NOI Project

Is this NOI for a project with a single NOI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "No," then your project has multiple NOIs, will the fee be paid with this NOI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "No," then enter the name of the operator paying the fee:

II. Operator Information

Type of Operator/Responsibility per Permit Part 1.2.1:

☐ Day-to-day operational control of on-site activities ☐ Construction Plans and Specifications

Organization:	Name:	Title:

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State:	Zip:

Primary SIC or NAICS Code: SIC: NAICS:

III. Project / Site Information

Project Name:	Estimated Start Date:	Estimated End Date:

Brief Description of Project:

Estimated Area to be Disturbed *(nearest tenth acre)*:

Location Address:

Borough or similar government subdivision:

Street:	City:	State:	Zip:
		Alaska	

Latitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Longitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Determined By: ☐ GPS ☐ Web, Source: ☐ USGS Topographic Map, scale: ☐ Other:

IV. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)

Location of SWPPP for Viewing: ☐ Address in Section II, ☐ Address in Section III, ☐ Other

If other: Street:	City:	State:	Zip:

Additional Info:

SWPPP Contact Information (if different than that in Section II):

Organization:	Name:	Title:

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: ☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box):

City:	State:	Zip:

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI?	☐ Yes ☐ No
For projects with 5 or more acres of disturbance, has a SWPPP been submitted to DEC?	☐ Yes ☐ No, ≤ 5 acres

Is your project / site less than one-acre, but part of a common plan of development? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", provide the Permit Authorization Number and name of the common plan of development: Number: Name:

Have storm water discharges from your project / site been authorized previously by a DEC permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," provide the Permit Authorization Number for the previous DEC permit?

If "Yes," have you updated your SWPPP according to the most recently issued CGP? ☐ Yes ☐ No

V. Permanent Storm Water Controls

Will you construct a permanent storm water management control measure at the project site (Part 4.11)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", indicate the type of measure to be installed:

☐ Pond ☐ Oil/Water/Grit Separator ☐ Proprietary Storm Water Sedimentation Device

☐ Other:

VI. Discharge Information

Does your project discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, name of the MS4 Operator:

Receiving Water and Wetlands Information: (if additional space is needed for this question, attach separate sheet or annotate in Section XI.)

a. Identify the name(s) of waterbodies or wetlands to which you discharge.	**Impaired waters/303d Listed waters**: (see http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters or GIS map of Impaired Waters, and Integrated Water Quality and Monitoring and Assessment Reports Webpage.						
	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of a 303d Listed Water, i.e. "Impaired" Water?		**c.** If you answered **YES** to question **b**, then answer the following three questions:				
			i. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	**ii.** Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?		**iii.** Is the discharge consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL(s))?	
	Yes	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐

VII. Billing Contact Information

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street (PO Box):

☐ Check if same as Operator Information

City: State: Zip:

VIII. NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street (PO Box):

☐ Check if same as Operator Information

City: State: Zip:

IX. Certification Information

An Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit application or report must be signed by an individual with the appropriate authority per 18 AAC 83.385. For additional information, please refer to 18 AAC 83.385 at the following link: http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#18.83.385.

Corporate Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(A)	For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation.
Corporate Operations Manager 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(B)	For a corporation, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations; (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
Sole Proprietor or General Partner 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(2)	For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor respectively.
Public Agency, Chief Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(A)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, the chief executive officer of the agency.
Public Agency, Senior Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(B)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
**For Delegated Authority: the delegation must be made in writing and submitted to the DEC.* *An Example of written authorization delegating authority can be found at http://dec.alaska.gov/media/13316/delegation-of-signatory-authority.pdf*	
Operations Manager *(Delegated Authority)** 18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(A)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
Environmental Manager *(Delegated Authority)** 18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(B)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

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.

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address:
☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box):

City:	State:	Zip:

Signature

Date

X. Document Attachments and Supplemental Information

Documents attached with this application:

☐ Copy of SWPPP if ≥ 5 acres of disturbance.

☐ Delegation of Signatory Authority.

☐ Other:

Instructions for Completing a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

Who Must File an NOI Form:

Operators of construction sites where one or more acres are disturbed, smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where there is a cumulative disturbance of at least one acre, or any other site specifically designated by the Director, must submit an NOI to obtain coverage under an APDES construction general permit. Each person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that meets either of the following criteria must file this form: (1) they have operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or (2) they have day-to-day operational control of those activities at the project necessary to ensure compliance with SWPPP requirements or other permit conditions.

Completing the Form:

Obtain and read a copy of the APDES Construction General Permit. Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the DEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/.

Section I. Single/Multiple NOI Project:

Indicate whether or not this is a single NOI project. If not, indicate if the fee will be paid with this NOI or another associated with this project. Provide the name of the operator that will be paying the fee.

Section II. Operator Information:

Provide the name of the contact person, title, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application. (An operator of a project is a legal entity that controls at least a portion of site operations and is not necessarily the site manager.) Also provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and e-mail address (to be notified via e-mail of NOI approval when available). Correspondence for the NOI will be sent to this address.

Section III. Project/Site Information:

Enter the official or legal name, a brief description of the project or site, and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for permit authorization to be granted.

Provide the latitude and longitude of the facility in decimal degrees format with up to 5 digit accuracy. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps, Google Earth, Bing Maps, and EPA's web-based siting tools, among others. For consistency, DEC requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the construction site. Applicants must specify which method they used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, applicants are required to specify the scale of the map used. Enter the estimated construction start and completion dates using four digits for the year (i.e., 05/27/2021).

Enter the estimated area (acres) to be disturbed including but not limited to grubbing, excavation, grading, and utilities and infrastructure installation. Indicate to the nearest tenth of an acre. Note: 1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

Indicate whether or not the project/site has been previously covered by an EPA or DEC permit. If "Yes" provide the permit authorization number that the project/site was covered under.

If this is a project that was covered under a previous DEC construction general permit indicate whether or not the SWPPP has been updated in accordance with the most recently issued Alaska Construction General Permit.

If the project or site is less than one-acre, but part of a common plan of development, provide the permit authorization number and name of the common plan of development.

Section IV. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan) Information:

Note the SWPPP should be prepared in advance of filing the NOI form. For projects with 5 acres or more of disturbance, the initial SWPPP will need to be submitted to DEC with the NOI. Check the appropriate box for the location where the SWPPP may be viewed. Provide the name, fax number (optional), and e-mail address of the contact person if different than that listed in Section II of the NOI form.

Section V. Permanent Storm Water Controls

A permittee must comply with applicable APDES MS4 permit requirements, local requirements, and the applicable requirements under 18 AAC 72.600 (i.e., Nondomestic Wastewater System Plan Review) regarding the design and installation of permanent storm water management controls. Annotate the type of measure to be installed and see Permit Part 4.11 for additional requirements regarding plan submittal deadlines.

Section VI. Discharge Information:

Identify the receiving water bodies or wetlands to which the project's storm water will discharge. These should be the first bodies of water that the discharge will reach. (Note: If you discharge to more than one water body, please indicate all such waters in the space provided and attach a separate sheet if necessary.) For example, if the discharge leaves your site and travels through a roadside swale or a storm sewer and then enters a stream that flows to a river, the stream would be the receiving water body. Waters of the U.S. include lakes, streams, creeks, rivers, wetlands, impoundments, estuaries, bays, oceans, and other surface bodies of water within the confines of the U.S. and U.S. coastal waters. (Waters of the U.S. do not

include man-made structures created solely for the purpose of wastewater treatment.) U.S.G.S. topographical maps may be used to make this determination. If the map does not provide a name, use a format such as "unnamed tributary to Cross Creek". If you discharge into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), you must identify the water body into which that portion of the storm sewer discharges. That information should be readily available from the operator of the MS4.

Indicate if any of your storm water discharges from construction activities will be reach a 303d listed water (i.e., impaired water body)?
For a listing of impaired waters and an interactive map, see http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters.

Indicate whether your storm water discharges from construction activities will be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established total maximum daily load(s)(TMDL(s)). To answer this question, refer to http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters/. You may also have to contact DEC. If there are no applicable TMDLs or no related requirements, please check the "yes" box in the NOI form.

Section VII. Billing Contact Information

Provide the name of the contact person, title, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that is responsible for accounts payable for this project. Also provide the billing contact's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional), and email address. Correspondence for billing purposes will be sent to this address. If the billing contact is that same as the operator, check the box.

Section VIII. NOI Preparer Information.

If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by the project SWPPP contact or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the name, title, organization, address, telephone number, and email address of the NOI preparer.

Section IX. Certification Information:

The NOI must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the NOI, a responsible corporate officer means:
   (A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
   (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
      (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;
      (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and
      (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means
   (A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or
   (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

(4) Include the name, title, organization, address, telephone number, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOI form will not be considered valid application for permit coverage.

Section X. Document Attachments and Supplemental Information

Include a copy of the SWPPP if ≥ 5 acres of disturbance. Indicate documents attached and supplemental information.

Where to File NOI form

Select one of three options:

1) **Preferred Option**: DEC encourages you to complete the NOI form electronically via DEC's Online Application System (OASys): https://myalaska.state.ak.us/dec/water/OASys/Login.aspx. Filing electronically is the fastest way to obtain permit coverage and help ensure that your NOI is complete.

2) If you file by mail please submit the original form with a signature in ink. Remember to retain a copy for your records.

   NOIs sent by mail:
   Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
   Division of Water
   Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
   555 Cordova Street
   Anchorage, AK 99501
   Phone: (907) 269-6285

3) Submit all pages of scanned original form via Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov. *(Note, 20MB limit).*

For Agency Use

Permit #: _____

Notice of Termination (NOT) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity filed under an APDES General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Termination (NOT) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section II of this form is no longer authorized discharge pursuant to the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP) from the site identified in Section III of this form. All necessary information must be included on this form.

Coverage under the APDES CGP is terminated at midnight of the day the NOT is signed. The NOT must be submitted within 30 calendar days of one of the conditions in Section 10.2 of the CGP being met. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form for information on submitting a NOT.

Note: As per 18 AAC 83.130(k), a permittee subject to pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law, may not submit a NOT.

I. Permit Information

Permit Tracking Number:

Reason for Termination (Check only one):

☐	Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible, all ground disturbing construction activity or use of support activities has been completed and all temporary BMP's have been removed.
☐	Another operator has assumed control, according to Appendix A, Part 2.3, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized. Provide the other operator's permit authorization number:
☐	Coverage under an individual permit or alternative APDES general permit has been obtained.
☐	For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.
☐	The planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (e.g., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for the construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

II. Operator Information (as it appears on your NOI):

Organization:	Name:	Title:

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State:	Zip:

III. Project / Site Information (as it appears on your NOI):

Project / Site Name:

Location Address: Street:

City:	State:	Zip:	Borough or similar government subdivision:
	Alaska		

IV. Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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.

I certify that I am not subject to any pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law.

Organization	Name	Title

Phone	Fax (Optional)	Email

Mailing Address: ☐ check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box)	City	State	Zip

Signature _____ Date _____

Instructions for Completing a Notice of Termination (NOT) Form for APDES Construction General Permit

Who May File an NOT Form

Permittees presently covered under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity may submit an NOT form when:

- *final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible;*
- *another operator has assumed control, in accordance with Appendix A, Part 2.3 of the General Permit, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;*
- *coverage under individual permit or an alternative APDES permit has been obtained;*
- *for residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner; or*
- *the planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (e.g., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for the construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed.*

"Final stabilization" means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. See "final stabilization" definition in Appendix A of the Construction General Permit for further guidance where background native vegetation covers less than 100 percent of the ground, in arid or semi-arid areas, for individual lots in residential construction, and for construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes.

Completing the Form:

Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the DEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/.

Section I. Permit Number:

Enter the existing APDES Construction General Permit authorization number assigned to the project by ADEC's Storm Water Program. If you do not know the tracking number, you can find the tracking number assigned to your project/facility on DEC's Water Permit Search: http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx?number=akr10.

Indicate your reason for submitting this Notice of Termination by checking the appropriate box. Check only one.

Section II. Operator Information:

Provide the name of the contact person, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application. (An operator of a project is a legal entity that controls at least a portion of site operations and is not necessarily the site manager.)

Also provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and e-mail address.

Section III. Project/Site Information:

Enter the official or legal name, and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for termination of permit authorization to be valid.

Section IV. Certification Information:

The NOT must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the NOT, a responsible corporate officer means:

  (A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

  (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

    (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;

    (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

    (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means

  (A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

  (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

(4) Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOT form will not be considered valid termination for permit coverage.

As per 18 AAC 83.130(k) A permittee subject to pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law, may not proceed under expedited termination procedures. A permittee requesting expedited permit termination procedures must certify that it is not subject to any pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law.

Where to File NOT form

DEC encourages you to complete the NOT form electronically via DEC's Online Application System (OASys) can be found at https://myalaska.state.ak.us/dec/water/OASys/Login.aspx.Filing electronically is the fastest way to terminate permit coverage and help ensure that your NOT is complete. If you choose not to file electronically, you must send the NOT to the address listed below.

If you file by mail, please submit the original form with a signature in ink. Remember to retain a copy for your records.

NOTs sent by mail:

Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water, Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 269-6285
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

Notice of Intent (NOI) Modification for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity filed under an APDES General Permit

(***Please copy content exactly from your NOI. Indicate changes*** *on the* ***next page***.)

I. Current NOI Information

I. Permit Authorization Number:

II. Operator Information *(as it appears on your NOI)*

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State: Zip:

III. Project / Site Information

Project Name:

Brief Description of Project:

Location Address:

Borough or similar government subdivision:

Street:	City:	State:	Zip:
		Alaska	

Instructions for Completing a Modification to an APDES Notice of Intent (NOI)

Use the form on the subsequent pages to indicate the items for which you are submitting this modification. Only enter the information you wish to change. You may use this form to modify an NOI that you submitted to ADEC for coverage under the Construction General Permit (CGP). If you have any questions about modifying your NOI, call the DEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285.

When Should You Modify Your Notice of Intent (NOI)?

- You can use this form to update or correct information on your NOI, including:
- Owner/Operator address and contact information
- Site Information
- Start or End dates *(if estimated start or end dates differ greater than 30 days)*
- Number of acres to be disturbed
  (Note, if the original project disturbance was between 1 and < 5 acres, and now will disturb five acres or more, a SWPPP must also be submitted with the NOI modification. Please note the CGP has different provisions for small and large construction projects.)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) location and contact information
- Continuation of expired permit in accordance with Part 2.6.

When must you Submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) Instead of a Modification Form?

- The owner/operator has changed: You must submit a NOT when you transfer control of a site to a new owner/operator. The new owner/operator must then file a new NOI to obtain coverage under DEC's CGP. Coverage is not transferable.

(For Agency Use) Permit Authorization #: _____

Notice of Intent (NOI)
for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP, AKR100000). Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form meets the eligibility requirements of the CGP for the project identified in Section III of this form. Permit authorization is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Single/Multiple NOI Project

Is this NOI for a project with a single NOI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "No," then your project has multiple NOIs, will the fee be paid with this NOI? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "No," then enter the name of the operator paying the fee:

II. Operator Information

Type of Operator/Responsibility per Permit Part 1.2.1:

☐ Day-to-day operational control of on-site activities ☐ Construction Plans and Specifications

Organization:	Name:	Title:

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State:	Zip:

Primary SIC or NAICS Code: SIC: NAICS:

III. Project / Site Information

Project Name:	Estimated Start Date:	Estimated End Date:

Brief Description of Project:

Estimated Area to be Disturbed *(nearest tenth acre)*:

Location Address:

Borough or similar government subdivision:

Street:	City:	State:	Zip:
		Alaska	

Latitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Longitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Determined By: ☐ GPS ☐ Web, Source: ☐ USGS Topographic Map, scale: ☐ Other:

IV. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)

Location of SWPPP for Viewing: ☐ Address in Section II, ☐ Address in Section III, ☐ Other

If other: Street:	City:	State:	Zip:

Additional Info:

SWPPP Contact Information (if different than that in Section II):

Organization:	Name:	Title:

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: ☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box):

City:	State:	Zip:

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI?	☐ Yes ☐ No
For projects with 5 or more acres of disturbance, has a SWPPP been submitted to DEC?	☐ Yes ☐ No, ≤ 5 acres

Is your project / site less than one-acre, but part of a common plan of development? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", provide the Permit Authorization Number and name of the common plan of development: Number: Name:

Have storm water discharges from your project / site been authorized previously by a DEC permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," provide the Permit Authorization Number for the previous DEC permit?

If "Yes," have you updated your SWPPP according to the most recently issued CGP? ☐ Yes ☐ No

V. Permanent Storm Water Controls

Will you construct a permanent storm water management control measure at the project site (Part 4.11)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes", indicate the type of measure to be installed:

☐ Pond ☐ Oil/Water/Grit Separator ☐ Proprietary Storm Water Sedimentation Device

☐ Other:

VI. Discharge Information

Does your project discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, name of the MS4 Operator:

Receiving Water and Wetlands Information: (if additional space is needed for this question, attach separate sheet or annotate in Section XI.)

a. Identify the name(s) of waterbodies or wetlands to which you discharge.	**Impaired waters/303d Listed waters**: (see http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters or GIS map of Impaired Waters, and Integrated Water Quality and Monitoring and Assessment Reports Webpage.						
	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of a 303d Listed Water, i.e. "Impaired" Water?		**c.** If you answered **YES** to question **b**, then answer the following three questions:				
			i. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	**ii.** Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?		**iii.** Is the discharge consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL(s))?	
	Yes	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐

VII. Billing Contact Information

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street (PO Box):

☐ Check if same as Operator Information

City: State: Zip:

VIII. NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier.)

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street (PO Box):

☐ Check if same as Operator Information

City: State: Zip:

IX. Certification Information

An Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit application or report must be signed by an individual with the appropriate authority per 18 AAC 83.385. For additional information, please refer to 18 AAC 83.385 at the following link: http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#18.83.385.

Corporate Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(A)	For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation.
Corporate Operations Manager 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(1)(B)	For a corporation, the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations; (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
Sole Proprietor or General Partner 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(2)	For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor respectively.
Public Agency, Chief Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(A)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, the chief executive officer of the agency.
Public Agency, Senior Executive Officer 18 AAC 83.385 (a)(3)(B)	For a municipality, state, or other public agency, a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
**For Delegated Authority: the delegation must be made in writing and submitted to the DEC.* *An Example of written authorization delegating authority can be found at http://dec.alaska.gov/media/13316/delegation-of-signatory-authority.pdf*	
Operations Manager *(Delegated Authority)** 18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(A)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent or position of equivalent responsibility.
Environmental Manager *(Delegated Authority)** 18 AAC 83.385 (b)(2)(B)	For a duly authorized representative, an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company.

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.

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address:
☐ Check if same as Operator Information

Street (PO Box):

City:	State:	Zip:

Signature

Date

X. Document Attachments and Supplemental Information

Documents attached with this application:

☐ Copy of SWPPP if ≥ 5 acres of disturbance.

☐ Delegation of Signatory Authority.

☐ Other:

Instructions for Completing a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

Who Must File an NOI Form:

Operators of construction sites where one or more acres are disturbed, smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where there is a cumulative disturbance of at least one acre, or any other site specifically designated by the Director, must submit an NOI to obtain coverage under an APDES construction general permit. Each person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that meets either of the following criteria must file this form: (1) they have operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or (2) they have day-to-day operational control of those activities at the project necessary to ensure compliance with SWPPP requirements or other permit conditions.

Completing the Form:

Obtain and read a copy of the APDES Construction General Permit. Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the DEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/.

Section I. Single/Multiple NOI Project:

Indicate whether or not this is a single NOI project. If not, indicate if the fee will be paid with this NOI or another associated with this project. Provide the name of the operator that will be paying the fee.

Section II. Operator Information:

Provide the name of the contact person, title, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application. (An operator of a project is a legal entity that controls at least a portion of site operations and is not necessarily the site manager.) Also provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and e-mail address (to be notified via e-mail of NOI approval when available). Correspondence for the NOI will be sent to this address.

Section III. Project/Site Information:

Enter the official or legal name, a brief description of the project or site, and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for permit authorization to be granted.

Provide the latitude and longitude of the facility in decimal degrees format with up to 5 digit accuracy. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps, Google Earth, Bing Maps, and EPA's web-based siting tools, among others. For consistency, DEC requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the construction site. Applicants must specify which method they used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, applicants are required to specify the scale of the map used. Enter the estimated construction start and completion dates using four digits for the year (i.e., 05/27/2021).

Enter the estimated area (acres) to be disturbed including but not limited to grubbing, excavation, grading, and utilities and infrastructure installation. Indicate to the nearest tenth of an acre. Note: 1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

Indicate whether or not the project/site has been previously covered by an EPA or DEC permit. If "Yes" provide the permit authorization number that the project/site was covered under.

If this is a project that was covered under a previous DEC construction general permit indicate whether or not the SWPPP has been updated in accordance with the most recently issued Alaska Construction General Permit.

If the project or site is less than one-acre, but part of a common plan of development, provide the permit authorization number and name of the common plan of development.

Section IV. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan) Information:

Note the SWPPP should be prepared in advance of filing the NOI form. For projects with 5 acres or more of disturbance, the initial SWPPP will need to be submitted to DEC with the NOI. Check the appropriate box for the location where the SWPPP may be viewed. Provide the name, fax number (optional), and e-mail address of the contact person if different than that listed in Section II of the NOI form.

Section V. Permanent Storm Water Controls

A permittee must comply with applicable APDES MS4 permit requirements, local requirements, and the applicable requirements under 18 AAC 72.600 (i.e., Nondomestic Wastewater System Plan Review) regarding the design and installation of permanent storm water management controls. Annotate the type of measure to be installed and see Permit Part 4.11 for additional requirements regarding plan submittal deadlines.

Section VI. Discharge Information:

Identify the receiving water bodies or wetlands to which the project's storm water will discharge. These should be the first bodies of water that the discharge will reach. (Note: If you discharge to more than one water body, please indicate all such waters in the space provided and attach a separate sheet if necessary.) For example, if the discharge leaves your site and travels through a roadside swale or a storm sewer and then enters a stream that flows to a river, the stream would be the receiving water body. Waters of the U.S. include lakes, streams, creeks, rivers, wetlands, impoundments, estuaries, bays, oceans, and other surface bodies of water within the confines of the U.S. and U.S. coastal waters. (Waters of the U.S. do not

include man-made structures created solely for the purpose of wastewater treatment.) U.S.G.S. topographical maps may be used to make this determination. If the map does not provide a name, use a format such as "unnamed tributary to Cross Creek". If you discharge into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), you must identify the water body into which that portion of the storm sewer discharges. That information should be readily available from the operator of the MS4.

Indicate if any of your storm water discharges from construction activities will be reach a 303d listed water (i.e., impaired water body)?
For a listing of impaired waters and an interactive map, see http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters.

Indicate whether your storm water discharges from construction activities will be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established total maximum daily load(s)(TMDL(s)). To answer this question, refer to http://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/impaired-waters/. You may also have to contact DEC. If there are no applicable TMDLs or no related requirements, please check the "yes" box in the NOI form.

Section VII. Billing Contact Information

Provide the name of the contact person, title, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that is responsible for accounts payable for this project. Also provide the billing contact's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional), and email address. Correspondence for billing purposes will be sent to this address. If the billing contact is that same as the operator, check the box.

Section VIII. NOI Preparer Information.

If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by the project SWPPP contact or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the name, title, organization, address, telephone number, and email address of the NOI preparer.

Section IX. Certification Information:

The NOI must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the NOI, a responsible corporate officer means:
   (A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
   (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
      (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;
      (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and
      (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means
   (A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or
   (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

(4) Include the name, title, organization, address, telephone number, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOI form will not be considered valid application for permit coverage.

Section X. Document Attachments and Supplemental Information

Include a copy of the SWPPP if ≥ 5 acres of disturbance. Indicate documents attached and supplemental information.

Where to File NOI form

Select one of three options:

1) **Preferred Option**: DEC encourages you to complete the NOI form electronically via DEC's Online Application System (OASys): https://myalaska.state.ak.us/dec/water/OASys/Login.aspx. Filing electronically is the fastest way to obtain permit coverage and help ensure that your NOI is complete.

2) If you file by mail please submit the original form with a signature in ink. Remember to retain a copy for your records.

   NOIs sent by mail:
   Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
   Division of Water
   Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
   555 Cordova Street
   Anchorage, AK 99501
   Phone: (907) 269-6285

3) Submit all pages of scanned original form via Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov. *(Note, 20MB limit).*

For Agency Use

Permit #: _____

Low Erosivity Waiver Certification
Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

This form provides notice to DEC that the project operator identified in Section I of this form are certifying that construction activity at the project site identified in Section II, will take place during a period when the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five [40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(i)(A) adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(b)(3)]. By submitting a complete and accurate form, the otherwise applicable APDES permitting requirements for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, are waived. Based on your certification, a waiver is granted for the period beginning on the date this Low Erosivity Waiver Form is mailed to DEC (i.e., postmark date), or the project start date specified in Part III of this form, whichever shall occur last, and ending on the project completion date specified in Part III. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form for more details.

Note this waiver is only available to storm water discharges associated with small construction activities (i.e., 1-5 acres). See 2021 CGP, Appendix D.

I. Operator Information

Organization:	Name:	Title:

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:

Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State:	Zip:

Primary SIC or NAICS Code: SIC: NAICS:

II. Project / Site Information

Project / Site Name:	Estimated Start Date:	Estimated End Date:

Brief Description of the Project / Site:

Estimated Area to be Disturbed *(nearest tenth acre)*:

location Address:	Street:	City:	State	Zip:	Borough or similar government subdivision:
			Alaska		

Latitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Longitude (decimal degree, 5 places):	Determined By: ☐ GPS ☐ USGS Topographic Map ☐ Other

If you used a USGS Topographic map, what was the scale?

III. Rainfall Erosivity Factor Calculation Data

Are interim non-vegetative site stabilization measures used to establish the project completion date for purposes of obtaining this waiver? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Rainfall erosivity factor (R factor):

***Note**: To qualify for this waiver, the construction activity must take place during a period when the R factor is less than five.*

Rainfall erosivity factor was calculated by using: ☐ Online calculator, ☐Table 4-3 of 2016 CGP Fact Sheet, ☐USDA Handbook 703

IV. Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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.

Organization	Name	Title

Phone	Fax (Optional)	Email

Mailing Address: ☐ check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box)	City	State	Zip

Signature _____ Date _____

Instructions for Completing a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under an APDES Construction General Permit

Who May Qualify for a Low Erosivity Waiver

Under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) Program, operators of construction projects that result in land disturbances equal to or greater than one acre, including sites that are less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where there is a cumulative disturbance of at least one acre, are required to obtain coverage under an APDES permit for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity.

DEC may waive the otherwise applicable permit requirements for stormwater discharges from construction activities that disturb less than five acres if the construction activity will take place during a period when the rainfall erosivity factor (R factor) is less than five. More information on the low erosivity waiver is available in the 2021 CGP Fact Sheet Appendix D. For questions related to completion of this form, you may contact DEC's Stormwater Program at (907) 269-6285.

Completing the Form:

You must type or print in appropriate areas only. One form must be completed for each facility or site for which you are seeking to obtain a Low Erosivity Waiver. Additional guidance on completing this form can be accessed at DEC's Storm Water Program website: http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater.

Please make sure you have addressed all applicable questions and have made a photocopy for your records before sending the completed form to DEC.

Section I. Operator Information:

Each legal entity that meets DEC's definition of "operator" (see definitions in Appendix C of DEC's APDES Construction General Permit) and that meets the eligibility conditions for the low erosivity waiver must file this form to have the permit requirements waived. The operator is the legal entity that either (1) has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications, or (2) has day-to-day operational control of some or all of those activities.

It is possible that there will be more than one operator at a site and, in such cases, each entity that meets the operator definition must complete a Low Erosivity Waiver Certification.

Provide the legal name of your firm, public organization, or other entity that operates the project described in this waiver certification. Usually this will be a company or organization's name but for construction activities undertaken by you as an individual, this should be your name. Enter the operator's complete mailing address and name of contact person, telephone number, fax number (optional) and email who can answer questions about the site (e.g., a project or site manager).

Section II. Project/Site Information:

Enter the official or legal name, a brief description of the project or site, and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for permit authorization to be granted.

Provide the latitude and longitude of the facility in , decimal degrees format with up to 5 digit accuracy. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps, Google Earth, Bing Maps, and EPA's web-based siting tools, among others. Refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates for further guidance on the use of these methodologies. For consistency, DEC requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the construction site. Applicants must specify which method they used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, applicants are required to specify the scale of the map used. Enter the estimated construction start and completion dates using four digits for the year (i.e., 05/27/2015).

Enter the estimated area (acres) to be disturbed including but not limited to: grubbing, excavation, grading, and utilities and infrastructure installation. Indicate to the nearest tenth of an acre. Note: 1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

Section III. Rainfall Erosivity Factor Calculation Data

The construction period begins with the initial earth disturbance and ends with final site stabilization. To qualify for this waiver, the rainfall erosivity factor for the project must be less than five during the entire construction period. Specify the construction period by entering the project start date (date of initial earth disturbance) and project completion date (date of final site stabilization). For example, a grading contractor that is operating on-site for only one week during a nine month construction project, must enter the start date and completion date of the entire nine month construction period.

DEC believes, where the environmental threat is low (i.e., in arid and semi-arid climates), that "final stabilization" can include techniques that employ re-vegetation combined with other stabilization measures, consisting of temporary degradable rolled erosion control products, also known as "erosion control blankets (ECBs). With proper selection, design, and installation of the combination re-vegetation/ECB technique in arid or semi-arid areas, an operator can be considered to have achieved final stabilization upon completion of the installation process. Note that if more than three years is required to establish 70 percent of the natural

vegetative cover, this technique cannot be used or cited for fulfillment of the final stabilization requirement. If your waiver is based on use of interim non-vegetative stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets, to establish the end of the construction period, you must indicate so on this form. In doing so, you must commit and certify (as a condition of waiver eligibility) to periodically inspect and properly maintain the area until the criteria for final stabilization, as defined in the Construction General Permit, have been met.

The rainfall erosivity factor "R" is determined in accordance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture *Agriculture Handbook Number 703, Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning with the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)*, Chapter 2 pages 21-64, dated January 1997.

If the R factor is five or greater during the project's construction period, you must have or obtain coverage under an APDES stormwater permit. If the project was eligible for the waiver during the original construction period, but the construction activity will extend past the project completion date specified in the Low Erosivity Waiver Certification, the operator must recalculate the R factor using the original start date and a new project completion date. If the recalculated R factor is still less than five, a new waiver certification form must be submitted before the end of the original construction period. If the new R factor is five or greater, the operator must submit a Notice of Intent to be covered by the Construction General Permit before the original project completion date. The Notice of Intent (NOI) form may be submitted electronically using DEC's Online Application System (OASys). OASys can be accessed at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/oasys.aspx. If you choose to fill out an NOI and mail it to DEC you can obtain a copy at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/forms/#tab-CGP.

Section IV. Certification Information:

The Low Erosivity Waiver must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the Low Erosivity Waiver, a responsible corporate officer means:
   (A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
   (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
      (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;
      (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and
      (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means
   (A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or
   (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

(4) Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated waiver form will not be considered valid application for exclusion from permit coverage.

Where to File Low Erosivity Certification Form

Please submit the original form with a signature in ink. Remember to retain a copy for your records.

NOIs sent by mail:

Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 269-6285
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
CGP Annual Reporting Form

Complete one set of tables for each storm event (rainfall or snowmelt) that resulted in a discharge from the site. At a minimum per part 7.3.2.2 of the CGP two samples per discharge point shall be collected and averaged. Attach additional tables as necessary. See instructions on the next page for more information.

I. Project Information

Permit Tracking Number:	Project Name:	Project Location:

Project Operator Name	Nature of Discharge		
	Rainfall Amount (inches)	Rainfall	Snowmelt
		☐	☐
Do you have substantially identical discharge points on a linear project as described in Part 7.3.4 of the ACGP? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Measurement Method		
List identical discharge point names or ID numbers which are identified in your SWPPP that are not sampled but visually monitored.	On Site Gauge:	At Nearest National Weather Service Precipitation Gauge	
	☐	☐	
	Date Samples Collected (mm/dd/yyyy):		

II. Monitoring Results

All discharge points on your site subject to monitoring shall have two turbidity samples collected, averaged, and reported as average downstream turbidity. Compliance is determined based upon the difference between the individual upstream sample for that specific discharge point and the average downstream turbidity result.

Upstream location ID *(used in the SWPPP)*								
Latitude/Longitude *(Decimal Degrees)*								
Time Sample collected:								
Turbidity (NTUs):								
Downstream location ID								
Latitude/Longitude *(Decimal Degrees)*								
Time Samples collected:								
Turbidity (NTUs):								
Average Downstream Turbidity (NTUs):								
Difference								
Difference in Turbidity (NTUs):								

III. 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.

Title	**Printed Name**	**Signature**	**Date**

Instructions for Completing the CGP Annual Report

Who Must Submit an Annual Report to DEC?

The operator of a construction site must submit an Annual Report if their site meets the requirements of Section 3.2 (Discharge to Impaired Water Body) of the 2021 APDES Construction General Permit (CGP).

Completing the Form

Obtain and read a copy of the CGP. Type or print in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have questions about how or when to use this form contact the DEC Storm Water Program at 907-269-6285 or online at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/construction.

For each storm event sampled, collect a minimum of two representative samples of each discharge point. To meet the requirements of Part 9.1 of the CGP, all completed forms must be submitted to DEC by December 31st of each year during construction and with the NOT upon submittal. The form must be submitted to the appropriate address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2 of the CGP.

Section I. Project Information

Provide the APDES permit tracking number assigned by DEC to the project. If you do not know the tracking number, you can find the tracking number assigned to your project on DEC's Water Permit Search http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/WaterPermitSearch/search.aspx?number=akr10

Provide the project name, location and project operator. Use the same name provided on your NOI. Enter the outfall name or number identified in the SWPPP for all discharge points subject to monitoring. If no discharge occurs at some outfalls simply state "No Discharge". Also indicate any discharge points that are considered substantially identical and list on the form pursuant to Section 7.3.4 of the CGP.

Indicate if the discharge was a result of a rain event or snowmelt. If the discharge was the result of rainfall provide the total amount of rain for the storm event in inches. Indicate if the measurement of rainfall was taken using an onsite gauge or a National Weather Service precipitation gauge.

Section II. Monitoring Results

Provide the date and time the samples were collected. Enter the measured turbidity for each sample in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs). Provide the average of the two samples collected from each discharge point.

Provide the difference between the upstream and average downstream sampling results from each discharge point sampled to determine compliance with Part 3.2 of the CGP.

Per Part 3.2.1 upstream monitoring must take place at a representative location (upgradient) from the point of discharge or outside the area of influence.

Downstream monitoring must take place at a representative location inside the area of influence or at the point the storm water discharge leaves the construction site.

Section III. Certification Information:

The Annual Report must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the Annual Report, a responsible corporate officer means:

  (A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

  (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

    (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;

    (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

    (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means

  (A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

  (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

(4) Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated form will not be considered valid submittal.

Where to File Annual Report form

Please submit the original form with a signature in ink. Remember to retain a copy for your records.

Annual Reports sent by mail:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Compliance and Enforcement Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone Nationwide (877) 569-4114
Anchorage Area / International (907) 269-4114
Fax (907) 269-4604
Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

APPENDIX G

GRADING AND STABILIZATION RECORDS

Municipality of Anchorage
Public Works Department
Project Management Division
Watershed Management Section

SWPPP GRADING & STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES LOG

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Project Number:

Date Grading Activity Initiated/ Initials	Description of Grading Activity and Location	Date Grading Activity Ceased (Indicate Temporary or Permanent) Initials	Date When Stabilization Measures are initiated/Initials	Description of Stabilization Measure
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		
		T□ P□		

Form (F-110)

APPENDIX H

MONITORING PLAN (NOT APPLICABLE)

APPENDIX I

TRAINING RECORDS

Municipality of Anchorage
Public Works Department
Project Management Division
Watershed Management Section

SWPPP TRAINING LOG

Project Number: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Project Name:

Project Location: Anchorage, Alaska

Instructor's Name(s):_____

Instructor's Title(s):_____

Course Location:_____Date:_____

Course Length (hours):_____

Storm Water Training Topic: (check as appropriate)

- ☐ Erosion Control BMPs
- ☐ Non-Storm Water BMPs
- ☐ Emergency Procedures
- ☐ Sediment Control BMPs
- ☐ How to conduct Inspection/Inspection Report
- ☐ Good Housekeeping BMPs
- ☐ SWPPP Provisions or Conditions

Attendee Roster: (attach additional pages as necessary)

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

Form F-125

APPENDIX J

CORRECTIVE ACTION LOGS

Municipality of Anchorage
Public Works Department
Project Management Division
Watershed Management Section

SWPPP CORRECTIVE ACTION LOG PAGE_____

Project #_____ Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Corrective Action #	Inspection Date	Description of Corrective Action and Related SWPPP Amendment #	Date Action Taken/ Responsible Person

Form (F-112)

APPENDIX K

INSPECTION REPORTS

Storm water Construction Site Inspection Report

Municipality Of Anchorage
Public Works Department
Project Management Division
Watershed Management Section

General Information			
Project Name	**ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development**		
APDES Tracking No.		**Location**	**Anchorage, Alaska**
Date of Inspection		**Start/End Time**	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			
Inspectors Qualifications			
Describe present phase of construction			

Type of Inspection

❑ **Regular** ❑ **Pre-storm event** ❑ **During storm event** ❑ **Post-storm event**

Weather Information

Has it rained since the last inspection?

❑Yes ❑No

If yes, provide:

Storm Start Date & Time: **Storm Duration (hrs):** **Approximate Rainfall (in):**

Weather at time of this inspection?

Do you suspect that discharges may have occurred since the last inspection?

❑Yes ❑No

Are there any discharges at the time of inspection?

❑Yes ❑No

Site-specific BMPs

Number the structural and non-structural BMPs identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many BMPs as necessary). Carry a copy of this numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will help ensure that you are inspecting all required BMPs at your site. Customize this section as needed.

	BMP Description	BMP Installed and Operating Properly?	Corrective Action Needed	Date for corrective action/responsible person
1		❑Yes ❑No		
2		❑Yes ❑No		
3		❑Yes ❑No		
4		❑Yes ❑No		
5		❑Yes ❑No		
6		❑Yes ❑No		
7		❑Yes ❑No		
8		❑Yes ❑No		
9		❑Yes ❑No		
10		❑Yes ❑No		
11		❑Yes ❑No		
12		❑Yes ❑No		
13		❑Yes ❑No		
14		❑Yes ❑No		
15		❑Yes ❑No		
16		❑Yes ❑No		
17		❑Yes ❑No		
18		❑Yes ❑No		
19		❑Yes ❑No		
20		❑Yes ❑No		

Overall Site Issues

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintained?	Corrective Action	Date for corrective action/responsible person
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of sediment deposits?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
6	Is there evidence of sediment being tracked into the street?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		

	BMP/activity	Implemented?	Maintained?	Corrective Action	Date for corrective action/responsible person
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		
12	(Other)	❑Yes ❑No	❑Yes ❑No		

Compliance with Permit Conditions and Certification Statement

Check one of the following statements:

❑ I did not identify any incidents of non-compliance with the CGP conditions. The ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development project is in compliance with this permit.

or

❑ I identified incidents of non-compliance with the CGP conditions. These incidents are noted in the preceding checklist and corrective action will be taken to bring the project into permit compliance.

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

Print name: _____

Signature:_____

Date: _____

Form (F-100)

APPENDIX L

SWPPP PREPARER'S SITE VISIT

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING DIVISION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION

SWPPP PRE- CONSTRUCTION SITE VISIT

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development
Project Number:
Date of Site Visit:

PERSONS CONDUCTING VISIT

Name:		**Name**:	
Title:		Title:	
Company:		Company:	
Name:		**Name:**	
Title		Title:	
Company:		Company:	

SWPPP PREPARER STATEMENTS AND SIGNATURE:

		yes	no
1	Did you identify or verify opportunities to phase construction activity at project?		
2	Did you identify or verify appropriate BMPs and their sequencing for the project?		
3	Did you identify or verify which sediment controls must be installed at the project prior to commencing construction activities(as defined in the CGP)		

If you answered no to any of the questions above, explain:

Print Name: Elaine Pflugh
Title: SWPPP Preparer
Company: ELP Engineering

Signature: _____
Date: _____

Form F-106

APPENDIX M

SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG

Appendix M , SWPPP Amendment LOG of DRAFT PLAN REVISIONS

1. The Anchorage drainage viewer shows there are storm drain inlets on Raspberry Road that drains into Campbell Creek. The inlets are shown on Figure 1, which is a print out of the drainage viewer web page.
2. Existing vegetation has been changed to just tree and mowed grass.
3. Sequence and timing, now says install water, sewer and storm drain pipe
4. Section 4.5 percent impervious before has been changed to 0, should not have been 100%
5. The drinking water protection site does not include single family wells.
6. No sampling is required for this permit, it is just visual monitoring of the water running off site
7. As long as the 25 foot vegetative buffer is between the work area and the storm drain inlets, it will be the bmp used. If the water running from the vegetative buffer looks dirty, then inlet protection will be added but only after all the snow has melted. Water won't be sprayed for dust in freezing conditions, no dust occurs during freezing conditions.
8. Seeding is an acceptable permanent stabilization method for areas not otherwise stabilized.
9. There are no special winter startup procedures, since that section describes shut down procedures.
10. The fire training area has been added to the figures and it is not within the project work area. The PFAS contamination has been added to the list of contaminated sites. It was not listed on the ADEC contaminated sites database so was not known before, but has been added now.
11. The drinking water protection area section has been updated to include the private drinking water wells and the Drinking Water protection figure has been updated to include the Chair of the Sand Lake Community Councils Name, Parker Haymans and his phone number was added as 907-242-3403 as a contact. The SWPPP now says to contact him if there is a spill on site.
12. Will Moran added to the cover page and contact page as a SWPPP manager and inspector. Credentials added to Appendix E.
13. Parker Haymans deleted as a SLCC contact for spills from Appendix A Site Maps. Reference to Appendix O and HMCP added to site maps. Sean Dolan, from NorthLink, added to HMCP as a contact in case of a spill. HMCP updated and edited for clarity.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING DIVISION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION

SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG PAGE:_____

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development **Project Number:**

Amendment Number	**Description of the amendment and related corrective action number(if applicable)**	**Page or Sheet Number**	**Date of Amendment**	**Amendment authorized by (Sign full name)**

Form F-114

APPENDIX N

DAILY RECORD OF RAINFALL

Municipality of Anchorage
Public Works Department
Project Management Division
Watershed Management Section

SWPPP DAILY RECORD OF RAINFALL

Project #

Project Name: ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Date	Precipitation, inches	Comments	Initials

Form (F-115)

APPENDIX O

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL PLAN (HMCP)

Hazardous Materials Control Plan

ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development

Cornerstone General Contractors
4040 B Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 561-1993

Prepared by:
Elaine Pflugh, P.E
ELP Engineering
2120 Tudor Hills Court
Anchorage, AK 99507

January 2022

Table of Contents

APPENDICIES

The purpose of this HMCP is to protect human health and the environment from spills and releases of hazardous materials at the ANC NorthLink Aviation South Airpark Development project.

Cornerstone and any applicable subcontractors will update this plan throughout the life of the project so that the plan reflects actual site conditions and practices and will fully implement this HMCP as approved.

1. Responsible Personnel

Listed below are the name(s), title(s) and 24-hour contact information for the Contractor's Spill Response Field Representatives , and the Spill Response Coordinator for each Subcontractor and Utility operator, if applicable.

Name and Title	Responsibility	Contact Information
Tony Link, Superintendent	Person in Charge of Implementing and Updating this Plan, Fueling Operations and Spill Prevention (primary contact)	Company: Cornerstone General Contractors Cell Phone: 907-351-1821

Name and Title	Responsibility	Contact Information
Sean Dolan, Owner Contact	Owners Representative	Company: NorthLink Phone: 917-842-1153

2. Project and Site Information and Facility Location

The project is located in Anchorage, Alaska. This project will install utilities, fences, construct a building and parking area.

3. Potential Sources

Potential spills could occur from hazardous materials stored on site. There will be no fuel, petroleum product and other hazardous material brought or generated on-site. This includes materials used for operating, refueling, maintaining, and cleaning equipment.

4. Pre-Existing Contamination

According to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Contaminated Sites Database, there are known contaminated sites within 1500 feet of any of the project areas. More information can be found at http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/db_search.htm.

Hazard Id 26838, AIA Signature Flight Support UST Dispenser, 6231 South Airpark Place, active site, DRO and naphthalene were detected above the most stringent cleanup level in one

sample located at the outfall to the ditch, at 1,220 mg/kg and 0.0727 mg/kg, respectively. The lateral and vertical extent of contamination was not determined, but expected to be limited. No groundwater samples were collected.

If any contamination is discovered, work will stop in that area and the proper authorities will be notified immediately.

5. Spill Prevention

A. Material Storage and Security

No hazardous material storage areas (including asphalt tanks, fuel storage areas, and hazardous waste accumulation areas) will be located 100 feet of any water body or wetland. **All hazardous material accumulation/storage will be covered, lined with a material impervious to the types of materials being stored, and provided with adequate secondary containment (double walled tanks or lined berm) that can contain 110 percent of the capacity of the total amount of liquid materials stored in the largest container.** 110 percent allows for sufficient freeboard for precipitation, 100 percent for the liquid in the container and 10 percent for precipitation.

Housekeeping practices and materials handling procedures used to prevent spills will include keeping the lids on all containers when not in use. Transfer material using funnels where necessary, have overfill gages or automatic shutoff.

Security measures will include keeping hazardous material in a locked storage area or locked and fenced yard when all personnel are off-site. The storage location will be kept secure to keep unauthorized people, vandals and animals out. An ADEC approved discharge notification placard is posted at the site, see Appendix B.

B. Equipment Fueling and Maintenance

The project will have numerous pieces of equipment on the job requiring fuel daily. Fueling will be done using a fuel truck or at a commercial fuel station. These locations will be protected in case of a spill by placing spill response equipment at the fueling site. All fueling will take place at least 50 feet from any wetland or water body or storm drain entrance.

Cornerstone will maintain their equipment properly and inspect all equipment daily for leaks. Drip pans will be placed underneath equipment that may have fuel or other leaks, until proper maintenance can be performed to stop the leak. Any leaking equipment will be pulled from service until the leak can be fixed. Maintenance will be done in an impervious area or drip pans or other methods will be used to catch any spills. Maintenance will be done at least 100 feet from a water body or storm drain entrance.

C. Sanitary Waste

Sanitation facilities or porta-potties will be placed in locations where they will not be subject to being inadvertently knocked over, will be regularly maintained, will be anchored and will not be placed within 50 feet of any wetland or water body. Sanitary waste will be properly disposed of.

D. Designated Washout Areas

All concrete and paint will be washed out into a designated washout area.

6. Spill Response Equipment and Clean-up Materials

Equipment and vehicles will be equipped with absorbent pads and containment tools to begin control of spill. All vehicles will have radio (minimum) and/or phone communications for quick response to spills. Spill Cleanup kits will be on-site from start to finish. These kits will be clearly labeled, and located in a conspicuous place and in a recognizable drum within 15 minute transport time to any possible spill location. Spill kits will be located next to any fueling or maintenance areas. When materials from a spill kit are used, they will be replaced as soon as possible.

All heavy equipment on site, picks and shovels will be available for spill cleanup. Additional spill response equipment will be readily available if more materials or equipment is needed. The locations of the spill kits will be shown in the site maps in Appendix A of the SWPPP for this project. Spill kit contents may vary.

Type of Spill Kit	Minimum Spill Kit Contents
Spill Kit in a 55 or 30 gallon Drum with lid and lever-lock ring	White, oil specific sorbent pads 16” x 20” Grey, universal sorbent pads 16” x 20” White, oil specific sorbent sock 3” x 4’ Oily waste disposal bag Zip tie Caution Barricade tape roll . PE Coated tyvek Disposable Coverall Vented safety goggles Embossed Flock lined nitrile Gloves Latex gloves Optisorb Granular sorbent, 20 lb. Emergency Response Guide

7. Spill Response Procedures

Cornerstone will do everything possible to control and contain any spilled material until appropriate clean-up measures can be taken. If an unanticipated pre-existing contamination within the project area is encountered during project work, Cornerstone shall immediately notify

the NorthLink Owner's Representative. Manufacturers of materials recommendations will be followed in all spill cases. OSHA regulations will be followed as well.

If a spill occurs, the following procedure will be followed:

1. Determine what the material is
2. Stop the flow if possible to do so easily and the safety precautions are known already for the spilled substance
3. Determine the amount spilled, determine if and how material is being transported
4. Evaluate safety and health risks (ref. MSDS)
5. Control and contain the spill
6. Prevent spilled material from migrating
7. Notify the project superintendent
8. Report spill to the proper agencies
9. Cleanup spill as directed per local, State and Federal regulations
10. Complete Spill Report

A. Initial Assessment

The first person to witness a spill will assess the incident. The witness will quickly determine if they are qualified to respond to the incident based on information available at the time of the incident. If not qualified to respond, the witness should immediately contact the Project Superintendent and provide them with basic information to facilitate response. If the incident is potentially hazardous or dangerous, this information should be inferred from a safe distance from the spill.

Information to give includes:

- Time and date of discovery of the spill
- The material and approximate amount that spilled
- Where the spill occurred
- If and how the material is being conveyed, and where it is being conveyed to
- Health and safety risks
- Response options

B. Evaluate Health and Safety Risks (Refer to the MSDS)

Determine the health and safety risks by referring to the MSDS for the spilled material before responding to a spill and proceed accordingly. Follow the MSDS and the manufacture's recommendations regarding precautions and safety measures, including the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), in all spill cases.

C. Control and Contain the Spill

Source control methods typically used include, but are not limited to, the following:

Stop the Flow, Shut Valves. Immediately stop the flow and prevent spilled material from migrating. If possible shut a valve or shut off the flow mechanically or turn the container so as to prevent or minimize the flow.

Drip Pans. Place drip pans under leaks to prevent further release and monitor to make sure the drip pan doesn't overflow.

Overpacking – Pack the leaking drum or container into a larger drum or container (overpacking), or placed in secondary containment.

Plugging or Patching. If there is a hole or leak that can't be shut off, plug or patch using a material that is compatible with the stored chemical.

Containment methods typically used include, but are not limited to, the following:

Absorption – position absorbent materials such as absorbent pads, dirt, sand, saw dust, or mulch to intercept and absorb the spilled material. The absorbent material used must be compatible with the spilled material.

Dikes –built dikes around the perimeter of the spill to slow or stop materials from migrating. Dikes can be built out of materials such as sand, earth, or snow, but the material used must be compatible with the spilled material. Plastic sheeting can be used as an additional barrier, if appropriate.

Oil Boom/Skimmers – in the event that a spill reaches a waterbody, an oil boom or similar structure can be placed downstream of the spill in order to prevent it from migrating further downstream.

D. Notify Spill Response Field Representative and Colliers International Project Engineer

The line of authority will be whoever discovers a spill will contact the Project Superintendent as soon as possible. The Project Superintendent will notify the Owner as soon as possible.

Title	Phone Number
Cornerstone General Contractors Project Superintendent: Tony Link	Cell Phone: 907-351-1821

E. Notify DEC and Other Appropriate Agencies

Notification of discharges of hazardous materials must be provided as required under State and Federal regulations as described below and in the Spill Reporting Placard located in Appendix B. The following reporting requirements are in accordance with 18 ACC 75.300

Oil/Petroleum Release

To water: any release of oil to water must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge of the discharge. Follow Reporting Steps 1 – 5.

To land: In the event of a release of 1 gallon or more of oil to land follow Reporting Steps 1, 2, and 4 according to the following:

- Any release of oil in ***excess of 55 gallons*** must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge of the discharge.
- Any release of oil in ***excess of 10 gallons but less than 55 gallons***, to land must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the discharge.
- A person in charge of a facility or operation shall maintain, and provide to the Department on a monthly basis, a written record of any releases of oil ***from 1 to 10 gallons***.

To impermeable secondary containment areas: Any release of oil in ***excess of 55 gallons*** must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the discharge.

Hazardous Substance Release

Any release of a hazardous substance must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge of the discharge according to the following:

- Any release ***exceeding the Reportable Quantity (RQ) level*** (see Appendix A), follow Reporting Steps 1 – 5.
- Any release ***less than the RQ level***, follow Reporting Steps 1, 2, and 4.

Reporting Steps

1. Notify the Owners Representative

2. Notify the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Area Response Team at the following telephone number :

Area	Phone	FAX
Central (Anchorage)	**269-3063**	**269-7648**
Northern (Fairbanks)	451-2121	451-2362
Southeast (Juneau)	465-5340	465-2237

Outside normal business hours, call:
1-800-478-9300

During telephone notification to ADEC, they will assist you in completing an Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Form. Submit it to ADEC after telephone notification.

3. Notify the National Response Center in Washington, D.C., immediately at (800) 424-8802 or 202-267-2675 if you do not have 800 access.

4. Update the SWPPP and HMCP describing the release, all actions taken and any revisions made to the SWPPP (additions or deletions).

5. Within 14 days, submit a written description of the release to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Office providing the date and circumstances of the release and the steps to be taken to prevent another release:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 9810

24-Hour Reporting Required by the APDES Construction General Permit

If the project is covered by the Alaska Pollutant Elimination Discharge System (APDES)storm water Construction General Permit (CGP), then the following reporting requirements are in accordance with 18 ACC 83.410(f). While operating under the CGP, 24-hour reporting is required for any permit noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment (2016 CGP Appendix A, Part 3.4). If the spill caused pollutants to enter stormwater discharge to waters of the United States, this would apply.

Cornerstone will notify the NorthLink Representative immediately and to the extent possible coordinate reports to DEC with the NorthLink Representative. Once notified of a spill, the NorthLink Representative shall call the Regional Storm Water Specialist to determine if the spill is reportable under this requirement. As co-permittees, Cornerstone will be responsible for our own reporting.

The oral and written reports must contain the information outlined in 2016 CGP Appendix A, Part 3.4.

If an Endangerment Report is required, an oral report is required within 24 hours of discovery of the incident to:
DEC Compliance and Enforcement Program toll-free number: 877-569-4114

A written report is required within 5 days of discovery of the incident to:
DEC Compliance and Enforcement Program, send to: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov or fax to 907-269-4604

***Reporting an incident under this requirement does not exempt the Project from meeting reporting requirements described in the placard in Appendix B of this HMCP, if applicable. Note that different sections of DEC and EPA are involved in the reporting.

F. Clean-up Spill

If the spill is reportable to DEC, clean-up of the discharge or release and disposal of the contaminated material must be done in accordance with the DEC-approved plan as required by 18 AAC 75.310. In the case that a spill is not reportable to DEC, the guidelines typically used include, but are not limited to, the following:

MSDS and the manufacture's recommendations regarding accidental release measures and clean-up procedures will be followed.

Clean up of spills, particularly small spills and spills on paved surfaces, with dry granular absorbent or an absorbent pad.

Dry material spills will never be buried or cleaned using water.

Contaminated materials will be disposed of as described in Section 9 of this HMCP.

G. Complete Spill Report

Written reports to DEC and other appropriate agencies will be done as required. Full cooperation from Cornerstone is assured.

Update the SWPPP describing the release, all actions taken and any revisions made to the SWPPP (additions or deletions).

8. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

Material Safety Data Sheets will be located in a separate binder stored in the same location as the SWPPP and HMCP for this project or the internet location for looking up MSDSs online will be bookmarked on all computers on the project.

9. Disposal of Waste

Solid waste disposal control actions include: Designate a waste collection area on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas, is at least 50 feet from any storm drain entrance or water body; Ensure that containers have lids so they can be covered before periods of rain, and keep containers in a covered area whenever possible; schedule waste collection to prevent the containers from overfilling. The final disposal location for waste materials will be the closest landfill or hazardous materials collection location.

Waste from any spill that occurs or hazardous materials waste will be disposed of per local, State, and Federal regulations. All oily waste such as rags, oil absorbent pads, used filters, grease or anti freeze contaminated dirt, if any, will be placed in an overpac drum and hauled off-site to an approved disposal area.

Absorbent pads, spill booms, and other containment materials will be disposed of properly as well. Disposal of any contaminated material must be done in accordance with the DEC-approved plan for the spill or release as required by 18 AAC 75.310. Both the spilled material and any absorbent material may be considered hazardous waste and must be disposed of in compliance with state and federal regulations.

Whenever contaminated soil from a spill site is transported offsite for treatment or disposal, a Contaminated Soil Transport and Treatment Request form must be submitted for ADEC approval prior to transport of the soil from the incident site. Contaminated soil shall be transported as a covered load in compliance with 18 AAC 60.015.

10. Training Program

All of Cornerstone employees have extensive safety training and some are HAZWOPER trained. Cornerstone insists that our employees are well trained and informed of the environment that they will be working in, with, and around.

When "hazardous" materials are introduced to the job site, the MSDS will be available in the on-site project office for the review of our employees that will be working with the material. Weekly safety meetings will be held on the job site and new materials will be discussed as well as other safety precautions and procedures applicable for that week's work.

Employees assigned to perform duties at the hazardous materials storage areas will be trained in the maintenance and operation of the systems to ensure the prevention of oil discharges at least once a year. A training program will be implemented to include evaluation procedures, drills and exercises for those personnel involved with oil spill response and clean-up activities. Training will be provided for those employees tasked with constructing containment dikes before beginning construction of the dike.

APPENDIX A: REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Table 117.3
Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Acetaldehyde	C	1,000 (454)
Acetic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acetic anhydride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acetone cyanohydrin	A	10 (4.54)
Acetyl bromide	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acetyl chloride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Acrolein	X	1 (0.454)
Acrylonitrile	B	100 (45.4)
Adipic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Aldrin	X	1 (0.454)
Allyl alcohol	B	100 (45.4)
Allyl chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Aluminum sulfate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonia	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium benzoate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium bicarbonate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)
Ammonium bifluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium bisulfite	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium carbamate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium carbonate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium chloride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Ammonium citrate dibasic	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium fluoborate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium fluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)
Ammonium oxalate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium silicofluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Ammonium sulfamate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium sulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Ammonium sulfite	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium tartrate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium thiocyanate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Amyl acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Aniline	D	5,000 (2,270)
Antimony pentachloride	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony potassium tartrate	B	100 (45.4)
Antimony tribromide	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony trichloride	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony trifluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Antimony trioxide	C	1,000 (454)
Arsenic disulfide	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic pentoxide	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trichloride	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trioxide	X	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trisulfide	X	1 (0.454)
Barium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Benzene	A	10 (4.54)
Benzoic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Benzonitrile	D	5,000 (2,270)
Benzoyl chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Benzyl chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Beryllium chloride	X	1 (0.454)
Beryllium fluoride	X	1 (0.454)
Beryllium nitrate	X	1 (0.454)
Butyl acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Butylamine	C	1,000 (454)
n-Butyl phthalate	A	10 (4.54)
Butyric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Cadmium acetate	A	10 (4.54)
Cadmium bromide	A	10 (4.54)
Cadmium chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Calcium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Calcium carbide	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)
Calcium hypochlorite	A	10 (4.54)
Captan	A	10 (4.54)
Carbaryl	B	100 (45.4)
Carbofuran	A	10 (4.54)
Carbon disulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Carbon tetrachloride	A	10 (4.54)
Chlordane	X	1 (0.454)
Chlorine	A	10 (4.54)
Chlorobenzene	B	100 (45.4)
Chloroform	A	10 (4.54)
Chlorosulfonic acid	C	1,000 (454)
Chlorpyrifos	X	1 (0.454)
Chromic acetate	C	1,000 (454)
Chromic acid	A	10 (4.54)
Chromic sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Chromous chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous bromide	C	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous formate	C	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous sulfamate	C	1,000 (454)
Coumaphos	A	10 (4.54)
Cresol	B	100 (45.4)
Crotonaldehyde	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric acetate	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric acetoarsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Cupric chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Cupric nitrate	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric oxalate	B	100 (45.4)

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Cupric sulfate	A	10 (4.54)
Cupric sulfate, ammoniated	B	100 (45.4)
Cupric tartrate	B	100 (45.4)
Cyanogen chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Cyclohexane	C	1,000 (454)
2,4-D Acid	B	100 (45.4)
2,4-D Esters	B	100 (45.4)
DDT	X	1 (0.454)
Diazinon	X	1 (0.454)
Dicamba	C	1,000 (454)
Dichlobenil	B	100 (45.4)
Dichlone	X	1 (0.454)
Dichlorobenzene	B	100 (45.4)
Dichloropropane	C	1,000 (454)
Dichloropropene	B	100 (45.4)
Dichloropropene-Dichloropropane (mixture)	B	100 (45.4)
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Dichlorvos	A	10 (4.54)
Dicofol	A	10 (4.54)
Dieldrin	X	1 (0.454)
Diethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Dimethylamine	C	1,000 (454)
Dinitrobenzene (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)
Dinitrophenol	A	10 (45.4)
Dinitrotoluene	A	10 (4.54)
Diquat	C	1,000 (454)
Disulfoton	X	1 (0.454)
Diuron	B	100 (45.4)
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	C	1,000 (454)
Endosulfan	X	1 (0.454)
Endrin	X	1 (0.454)
Epichlorohydrin	B	100 (45.4)
Ethion	A	10 (4.54)
Ethylbenzene	C	1,000 (454)
Ethylenediamine	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	D	5,000 (2,270)
Ethylene dibromide	X	1 (0.454)
Ethylene dichloride	B	100 (45.4)
Ferric ammonium citrate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric ammonium oxalate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric fluoride	B	100 (45.4)
Ferric nitrate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferric sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferrous ammonium sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Ferrous chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Ferrous sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Formaldehyde	B	100 (45.4)
Formic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Fumaric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Furfural	D	5,000 (2,270)
Guthion	X	1 (0.454)
Heptachlor	X	1 (0.454)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	A	10 (4.54)
Hydrochloric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Hydrofluoric acid	B	100 (45.4)
Hydrogen cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Hydrogen sulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Isoprene	B	100 (45.4)
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)
Kepone	X	1 (0.454)
Lead acetate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Lead chloride	A	10 (4.54)
Lead fluoborate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead fluoride	A	10 (4.54)
Lead iodide	A	10 (4.54)
Lead nitrate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead stearate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead sulfate	A	10 (4.54)
Lead sulfide	A	10 (4.54)
Lead thiocyanate	A	10 (4.54)
Lindane	X	1 (0.454)
Lithium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Malathion	B	100 (45.4)
Maleic acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Maleic anhydride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Mercaptodimethur	A	10 (4.54)
Mercuric cyanide	X	1 (0.454)
Mercuric nitrate	A	10 (4.54)
Mercuric sulfate	A	10 (4.54)
Mercuric thiocyanate	A	10 (4.54)
Mercurous nitrate	A	10 (4.54)
Methoxychlor	X	1 (0.454)
Methyl mercaptan	B	100 (45.4)
Methyl methacrylate	C	1,000 (454)
Methyl parathion	B	100 (45.4)
Mevinphos	A	10 (4.54)
Mexacarbate	C	1,000 (454)
Monoethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Monomethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Naled	A	10 (4.54)
Naphthalene	B	100 (45.4)
Naphthenic acid	B	100 (45.4)

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)	Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Nickel ammonium sulfate	B	100 (45.4)	Sodium hypochlorite	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel chloride	B	100 (45.4)	Sodium methylate	C	1,000 (454)
Nickel hydroxide	A	10 (4.54)	Sodium nitrite	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel nitrate	B	100 (45.4)	Sodium phosphate, dibasic	D	5,000 (2,270)
Nickel sulfate	B	100 (45.4)	Sodium phosphate, tribasic	D	5,000 (2,270)
Nitric acid	C	1,000 (454)	Sodium selenite	B	100 (45.4)
Nitrobenzene	C	1,000 (454)	Strontium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Nitrogen dioxide	A	10 (4.54)	Strychnine	A	10 (4.54)
Nitrophenol (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)	Styrene	C	1,000 (454)
Nitrotoluene	C	1,000 (454)	Sulfuric acid	C	1,000 (454)
			Sulfur monochloride	C	1,000 (454)
Paraformaldehyde	C	1,000 (454)	2,4,5-T acid	C	1,000 (454)
Parathion	A	10 (4.54)	2,4,5-T amines	D	5,000 (2,270)
Pentachlorophenol	A	10 (4.54)	2,4,5-T esters	C	1,000 (454)
Phenol	C	1,000 (454)	2,4,5-T salts	C	1,000 (454)
Phosgene	A	10 (4.54)			
Phosphoric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)	TDE	X	1 (0.454)
Phosphorus	X	1 (0.454)	2,4,5-TP acid	B	100 (45.4)
Phosphorus oxychloride	C	1,000 (454)	2,4,5-TP acid esters	B	100 (45.4)
Phosphorus pentasulfide	B	100 (45.4)	Tetraethyl lead	A	10 (4.54)
Phosphorus trichloride	C	1,000 (454)	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	A	10 (4.54)
Polychlorinated biphenyls	X	1 (0.454)	Thallium sulfate	B	100 (45.4)
Potassium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)	Toluene	C	1,000 (454)
Potassium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)	Toxaphene	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)	Trichlorfon	B	100 (45.4)
Potassium chromate	A	10 (4.54)	Trichloroethylene	B	100 (45.4)
Potassium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)	Trichlorophenol	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)	Triethanolamine	C	1,000 (454)
Potassium permanganate	B	100 (45.4)	dodecylbenzenesulfonate		
Propargite	A	10 (4.54)	Triethylamine	D	5,000 (2,270)
Propionic Acid	D	5,000 (2,270)	Trimethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Propionic anhydride	D	5,000 (2,270)			
Propylene oxide	B	100 (45.4)	Uranyl acetate	B	100 (45.4)
Pyrethrins	X	1 (0.454)	Uranyl nitrate	B	100 (45.4)
Quinoline	D	5,000 (2,270)	Vanadium pentoxide	C	1,000 (454)
			Vanadyl sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Resorcinol	D	5,000 (2,270)	Vinyl acetate	D	5,000 (2,270)
			Vinylidene chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Selenium oxide	A	10 (4.54)			
Silver nitrate	X	1 (0.454)	Xylene (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)
Sodium	A	10 (4.54)	Xylenol	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)			
Sodium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)	Zinc acetate	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)	Zinc ammonium chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium bifluoride	B	100 (45.4)	Zinc borate	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium bisulfite	D	5,000 (2,270)	Zinc bromide	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium chromate	A	10 (4.54)	Zinc carbonate	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)	Zinc chloride	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	C	1,000 (454)	Zinc cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
			Zinc fluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium fluoride	C	1,000 (454)	Zinc formate	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium hydrosulfide	D	5,000 (2,270)	Zinc hydrosulfite	C	1,000 (454)
Sodium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)	Zinc nitrate	C	1,000 (454)

Material	Category	RQ in pounds (kilograms)
Zinc phenolsulfonate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zinc phosphide	B	100 (45.4)
Zinc silicofluoride	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zinc sulfate	C	1,000 (454)
Zirconium nitrate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zirconium potassium fluoride	C	1,000 (454)
Zirconium sulfate	D	5,000 (2,270)
Zirconium tetrachloride	D	5,000 (2,270)

[50 FR 13513, Apr. 4, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 34547, Sept. 29, 1986; 54 FR 33482, Aug. 14, 1989; 58 FR 35327, June 30, 1993; 60 FR 30937, June 12, 1995]

APPENDIX B: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING

IT'S THE LAW!

AS 46.03.755, 18 AAC 75.300, 75.325 and 18 AAC 78.200

REPORT
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

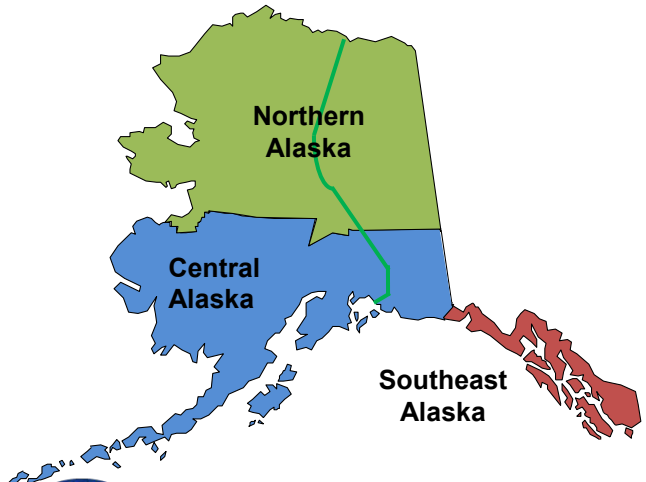
During Normal Business Hours

call the nearest response team office:

Central Alaska: Anchorage	**(907) 269-3063** Fax: (907) 269-7648
Northern Alaska: Fairbanks	**(907) 451-2121** Fax: (907) 451-2362
Southeast Alaska: Juneau	**(907) 465-5340** Fax: (907) 465-5245
Alaska Pipeline: Fairbanks	**(907) 451-2121** Fax: (907) 451-2362

Outside Normal Business Hours

Toll Free	**1-800-478-9300**
International	**1-907-269-0667**



Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/spill-information/reporting

Hazardous Substance

Any hazardous substance spill, other than oil, must be reported immediately.

Oil – Petroleum Products

To Water

- Any amount spilled to water must be reported immediately.

To Land

- Spills in ***excess of 55 gallons*** must be reported immediately.
- Spills in ***excess of 10 gallons, but 55 gallons or less***, must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the spill.
- Spills of ***1 to 10 gallons*** must be recorded in a spill reporting log submitted to ADEC each month.

To Impermeable Secondary Containment Areas

- Any spills in ***excess of 55 gallons*** must be reported within 48 hours.

Additional Requirements for Underground Storage Tank Spill Reporting

Regulated Underground Storage Tank (UST) systems are defined at 18 AAC 78.005. Releases at heating oil tanks must be reported.

- You must report a *suspected* belowground release from a UST system, in any amount, within 24 hours *(18 AAC 78.220(c))*.
- You must report if your release detection system indicates two consecutive months of invalid or inconclusive results.
- If you observe unusual operating conditions, sudden loss, erratic dispensing (slow flow/no flow) or discharge to soil or water, **report it to the UST Unit:**

907-269-3055 or 269-7679

rev. July/2018

APPENDIX C: ADEC SPILL REPORT FORM

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

OIL & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SPILL NOTIFICATION FORM

ADEC USE ONLY

ADEC SPILL #:	ADEC FILE #:	ADEC LC:

PERSON REPORTING:	PHONE NUMBER:	REPORTED HOW? (ADEC USE ONLY) ☐ Phone ☐ Fax ☐ PERS ☐ E-mail
DATE/TIME OF SPILL:	DATE/TIME DISCOVERED:	DATE/TIME REPORTED TO ADEC:

INCIDENT LOCATION/ADDRESS:	DATUM: ☐ NAD27 ☐ NAD83 ☐ WGS84 ☐ Other _____	PRODUCT SPILLED:
	LAT.	
	LONG.	

QUANTITY SPILLED: ☐ gallons ☐ pounds	QUANTITY CONTAINED: ☐ gallons ☐ pounds	QUANTITY RECOVERED: ☐ gallons ☐ pounds	QUANTITY DISPOSED: ☐ gallons ☐ pounds

	POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY:	OTHER PRP, IF ANY:	VESSEL NAME:
Name/Business:			
Mailing Address:			VESSEL NUMBER:
Contact Name:			> 400 GROSS TON VESSEL:
Contact Number:			☐ Yes ☐ No

SOURCE OF SPILL:	CAUSE CLASSIFICATION:
CAUSE OF SPILL: ☐ Under Investigation	☐ Accident ☐ Human Factors ☐ Structural/Mechanical ☐ Other

CLEANUP ACTIONS:

DISPOSAL METHODS AND LOCATION:

AFFECTED AREA SIZE:	SURFACE TYPE: *(gravel, asphalt, name of river etc.)*	RESOURCES AFFECTED/THREATENED: *(Water sources, wildlife, wells, etc.)*

COMMENTS:

ADEC USE ONLY

SPILL NAME:	NAME OF DEC STAFF RESPONDING:	C-PLAN MGR NOTIFIED? ☐ Yes ☐ No

DEC RESPONSE: ☐ Phone follow-up ☐ Field visit ☐ Took Report	CASELOAD CODE: ☐ First and Final ☐ Open/No LC ☐ LC Assigned	CLEANUP CLOSURE ACTION: ☐ NFA ☐ Monitoring ☐ Transferred to CS or STP

COMMENTS:

Status of Case: ☐ Open ☐ Closed **DATE CASE CLOSED:**

REPORT PREPARED BY:	DATE:

State of Alaska
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Clear Form Print Form

OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT FINAL REPORT

The following written report is required by State regulations 18 AAC 75.300(e), following departmental notification of a discharge of oil and hazardous materials. The report is due within 15 days after the cleanup is completed, or if no cleanup occurs, within 15 days after the discharge. Forward the report to the nearest DEC office of the department. The report must contain, as applicable:

1. Date and time of the discharge:

2. Location of the discharge:

3. Name of the site, facility or operation:

4. Name, mailing address, and telephone number of:

A. Person or persons causing or responsible for the discharge:

B. Owner and operator of the site, facility or operation:

5. Type and amount of each oil or hazardous substance discharged:

6. Cause of the discharge:

7. Description of any environmental damage caused by the discharge or containment, to the extent the damage can be identified:

8. Description of cleanup actions taken:

9. Estimated amount of:

(A) oil or hazardous substance cleaned up:

(B) oily or hazardous waste generated:

10. Date, location, and method of ultimate disposal of the oil, hazardous substance and any contaminated materials, including cleanup materials:

11. Description of actions being taken to prevent recurrence of the discharge:

12. Other information the department requires to fully assess the cause and impact of the discharge (receipts for disposal if available):

Signature	**Printed name**
Date	**Title**

MAIL OR FAX TO the Closest A.D.E.C. Office below

Anchorage
Phone: 269-3063
Fax: 269-7687
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Fairbanks
Phone: 451-2121
Fax: 451-2362
610 University Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99709-3643

Juneau
Phone: 465-5340 Fax: 465-5245
P.O. Box 111800
Juneau, AK 99801-1800

DEC USE ONLY	
ADEC Project Manager:	ADEC Spill #:

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

MONTHLY OIL SPILL REPORTING LOG

Only for spills less than 10 gallons, solely to land, not to creeks, sewers or storm drains.
(see Discharge Reporting requirements, 18 AAC 75.300)

SPILLS GREATER THAN 55 GALLONS SOLELY TO LAND OUTSIDE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS OR SPILLS TO WATER MUST BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY.

Call the nearest ADEC office for more information: **Anchorage:** 269-3063 **Fairbanks**: 451-2121 **Juneau**: 465-5340

Please submit the completed monthly spill reporting log to the nearest ADEC office:

Anchorage: dec.carspillreport@alaska.gov
Fairbanks: dec.narspillreport@alaska.gov
Juneau: dec.spar.seregion.spills@alaska.gov

FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS:	
REPORT MONTH/YEAR:	
REPORTED BY:	**PHONE #:**
EMAIL:	

DATE / TIME OF SPILL	LOCATION	PRODUCT SPILLED	QTY SPILLED (GALLONS)	CAUSE OF SPILL & AREA AFFECTED	WHO RESPONDED	CLEANUP & METHOD / PLACE OF DISPOSAL

APPENDIX P

TREATMENT CHEMICALS/ACTIVE TREATMENT SYSTEMS (NOT APPLICABLE)

APPENDIX Q

CORRESPONDENCE

AND

NOT

For Agency Use

Permit #: _____

Notice of Termination (NOT) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity filed under an APDES General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Termination (NOT) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section II of this form is no longer authorized discharge pursuant to the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP) from the site identified in Section III of this form. All necessary information must be included on this form.

Coverage under the APDES CGP is terminated at midnight of the day the NOT is signed. The NOT must be submitted within 30 calendar days of one of the conditions in Section 10.2 of the CGP being met. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form for information on submitting a NOT.

Note: As per 18 AAC 83.130(k), a permittee subject to pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law, may not submit a NOT.

I. Permit Information

Permit Tracking Number:

Reason for Termination (Check only one):

- ☐ Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible, all ground disturbing construction activity or use of support activities has been completed and all temporary BMP's have been removed.
- ☐ Another operator has assumed control, according to Appendix A, Part 2.3, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized. Provide the other operator's permit authorization number:
- ☐ Coverage under an individual permit or alternative APDES general permit has been obtained.
- ☐ For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.
- ☐ The planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (e.g., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for the construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

II. Operator Information (as it appears on your NOI):

Organization:	Name:	Title:
Cornerstone General Contractors	Joe Jolley	President

Phone:	Fax (optional):	Email:
907-646-7213		

Mailing Address: Street or PO Box:	City	State:	Zip:
4040 B Street, Suite 200	Anchorage	AK	99503

III. Project / Site Information (as it appears on your NOI):

Project / Site Name:
ANC NorthLink South Airpark Development

Location Address:

Street:
ADA-32351 Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport

City:	State:	Zip:	Borough or similar government subdivision:
Anchorage	Alaska	99517	Muncipality of Anchorage

IV. Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly 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.

I certify that I am not subject to any pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law.

Organization	Name	Title
Cornerstone General Contractors	Joe Jolley	President

Phone	Fax (Optional)	Email
907-646-7213		

Mailing Address: ☑ check if same as Operator Information	Street (PO Box)	City	State	Zip

Signature _____ Date _____

Instructions for Completing a Notice of Termination (NOT) Form for APDES Construction General Permit

Who May File an NOT Form

Permittees presently covered under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity may submit an NOT form when:

- *final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible;*
- *another operator has assumed control, in accordance with Appendix A, Part 2.3 of the General Permit, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;*
- *coverage under individual permit or an alternative APDES permit has been obtained;*
- *for residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner; or*
- *the planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (e.g., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for the construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed.*

"Final stabilization" means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. See "final stabilization" definition in Appendix A of the Construction General Permit for further guidance where background native vegetation covers less than 100 percent of the ground, in arid or semi-arid areas, for individual lots in residential construction, and for construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes.

Completing the Form:

Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the DEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/stormwater/.

Section I. Permit Number:

Enter the existing APDES Construction General Permit authorization number assigned to the project by ADEC's Storm Water Program. If you do not know the tracking number, you can find the tracking number assigned to your project/facility on DEC's Water Permit Search: http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx?number=akr10.

Indicate your reason for submitting this Notice of Termination by checking the appropriate box. Check only one.

Section II. Operator Information:

Provide the name of the contact person, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application. (An operator of a project is a legal entity that controls at least a portion of site operations and is not necessarily the site manager.)

Also provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and e-mail address.

Section III. Project/Site Information:

Enter the official or legal name, and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for termination of permit authorization to be valid.

Section IV. Certification Information:

The NOT must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the NOT, a responsible corporate officer means:

  (A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy - or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

  (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

    (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;

    (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

    (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means

  (A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

  (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

(4) Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOT form will not be considered valid termination for permit coverage.

As per 18 AAC 83.130(k) A permittee subject to pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law, may not proceed under expedited termination procedures. A permittee requesting expedited permit termination procedures must certify that it is not subject to any pending state or federal enforcement actions, including citizen suits brought under state or federal law.

Where to File NOT form

DEC encourages you to complete the NOT form electronically via DEC's Online Application System (OASys) can be found at https://myalaska.state.ak.us/dec/water/OASys/Login.aspx.Filing electronically is the fastest way to terminate permit coverage and help ensure that your NOT is complete. If you choose not to file electronically, you must send the NOT to the address listed below.

If you file by mail, please submit the original form with a signature in ink. Remember to retain a copy for your records.

NOTs sent by mail:

Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water, Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 269-6285
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov