

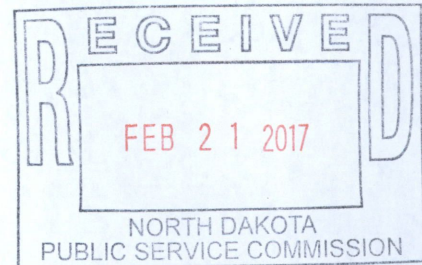


**ONEOK
PARTNERS**

CERTIFIED MAIL 7015 3010 0001 0805 5147
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

February 17, 2017

Ms. Sara Cardwell
North Dakota Public Service Commission
600 East Boulevard, Dept. 408
Bismarck, ND 58505-0480



**Case No. PU-15-137
LONESOME CREEK NGL PIPELINE
POST CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION**

ONEOK Bakken Pipeline, L.L.C. (“OBP”) respectfully responds to the January 23, 2017 letter regarding the post-construction inspection as well as additional responses to observations made in the November 14, 2016 post construction inspection report.

PSC Request January 23, 2017:

On March 14, 2016 the Company filed a Tree Removal Inventory and Plan. At this time, to comply with the Tree and Shrub Mitigation Specification agreed to as a part of the Certification Relating to Order Provisions, the Company needs to report on the plantings and the inspection of those plantings for three years. The trees should have been planted in the spring of 2016 and the annual inspection should have been reported on in October of 2016.

OBP Response:

OBP is in the process of arranging with the McKenzie County Soil Conservation District to conduct tree mitigation activities. After submittal of the Tree Removal Inventory and Plan to the PSC on March 14, 2016, OBP understands the Soil Conservation District communicated a proposed replacement strategy with the landowners under which replanting would occur in the spring of 2017. The first annual inspection will be completed in September of 2018 in accordance with Tree and Shrub Mitigation Specification #16.

PSC Post Construction Inspection Observation:

The project record has found to be missing permit documents which includes: NDDH Construction Stormwater General Permit (NDR10-0000 and SWPPP, and NDDH Authorization to Discharge Under the North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System general permit for temporary discharge activities (NDG07-0000).

OBP Response:

Please find the enclosed Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) prepared for the project. The North Dakota regulations for Control, Prevention and Abatement of Pollution of

ONEOK Partners, L.P.
100 West Fifth Street
Tulsa, OK 74103
www.oneokpartners.com

February 14, 2017

Surface Water incorporate by reference the federal regulation at 40 CFR § 122.26, which codifies provisions consistent with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to exempt stormwater discharges associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment facilities from the need for permit coverage under the Permit. See NDAC 33-16-01-01.1(4) and 40 CFR § 122.26(c)(iii). Given this exemption, Although permit coverage was not required due to the exemption, OBP prepared and followed the enclosed SWPPP.

In addition, please find the enclosed NDDH Authorization to Discharge Under the North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System general permit for temporary discharge activities (NDG07-0000) for OBP's hydrostatic test discharges for the project.

PSC Post Construction Inspection Observation:

USACE wetland jurisdictional determinations and corresponding agency coordination letters were not included in the record for wetlands identified in the Project corridor.

Documentation of USACE wetland determinations and permitting requirements should be provided.

OBP Response:

The Lonesome Creek NGL Pipeline was constructed under the authority of United States Army Corps of Engineers' ("USACE") Nationwide Permit 12. Nationwide Permit 12 generally allows a project proponent to proceed without a pre-construction notice or other independent authorization from USACE provided the project meets and complies with all general and specific terms and conditions, including regional conditions. As outlined in OBP's Certificate of Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit, Section 5 Mitigative Measures, OBP complied with USACE Nationwide Permit 12 for all wetland and waterbody impacts associated with the Project. Therefore, no USACE jurisdictional determinations or coordination letters were necessary for the Project.

PSC Post Construction Inspection Observation:

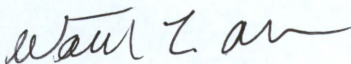
The as-built documentation of soil backfill over the pipe was not included in the record. The permit requires a minimum of four feet of cover material over the pipe. As built drawings indicating the alignment, the direct bore area, and backfill thickness should be submitted.

OBP Response:

Please find the enclosed As-built documentation indicating the alignment, the direct bore area, and backfill thickness.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (918) 246-2904 or chase.edmiston@oneok.com

Sincerely,



Walter L. Allen
Vice President, NGL Pipelines and Terminals



February 17, 2017

Enclosures:

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

NDDH Authorization to Discharge Under the North Dakota Pollutant Discharge
Elimination System

As built documentation (USB Drive and Hard Copy)

cc: Brian Boulter, Vice President, Construction Projects
Chase Edmiston, Engineer I Environment
John Morrison – Crowley Fleck
Tulsa Large Construction – Lonesome Creek NGL



Subject: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Date Issued: 7/10/2015 **Date Revised:** 7/10/2015

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Owner: Environment – Large Construction Projects Management

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

For Construction Activities At:

ONEOK Lonesome Creek NGL Pipeline Project

SWPPP Prepared For:

ONEOK Rockies Midstream, L.L.C.
100 West Fifth Street,
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103

SWPPP Prepared By:

ONEOK Environmental-Large Construction Group

SWPPP Preparation Date:

DATE: July 2015

Estimated Project Dates:

Project Start Date: September 2015
Project Completion Date: February 2016

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**ONEOK LONESOME CREEK NGL PIPELINE PROJECT
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

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Subject: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Date Issued: 7/10/2015 Date Revised: 7/10/2015

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

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- Appendix A 2015 NDPDES General Permit NDR10-0000
- Appendix B Project Site Maps
- Appendix C Typical Details
- Appendix D Training Log
- Appendix E Inspection and Corrective Action Forms

The following plans are incorporated by reference.	
Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan	This plan identifies specific preventive measures and practices that will be employed during construction of the project to reduce the likelihood of an accidental release of a hazardous or regulated material. This includes the details for the Project's protocols and procedures related to training, release response equipment, equipment storage and inspection, regulated materials storage and handling, refueling area restrictions, equipment maintenance restrictions, spill response, chain of communication, as well as notification and reporting requirements.
Dust Control Plan	This plan identifies requirements associated with the application of dust suppressants along the right-of-way and access roads, limitations associated with dust-generating activities during high winds, implementation of speed limits and vehicle access limitations on access roads and along the right-of-way, and use of best management practices along the right-of-way to control fugitive dust emissions.

Owner: Environment – Large Construction Projects Management**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

BMPs	Best Management Practices
ECDs	Erosion and Sediment Control Devices
ETWs	Extra Temporary Workspaces
Permit	NDPDES Permit NDR10-0000
MS4s	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MSDSs	Material Safety Data Sheets
NOC	Notice of Coverage
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NDPDES	North Dakota Pollution Discharge Elimination System
ONEOK	ONEOK Rockies Midstream, L.L.C.
Project	ONEOK Lonesome Creek NGL Pipeline Project
SPCC Plan	Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasure Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ONEOK Rockies Midstream, L.L.C. (ONEOK) has prepared this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the ONEOK Lonesome Creek NGL Pipeline Project (Project) in general accordance with the requirements set forth by the North Dakota Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NDPDES) 2015 Permit NDR10-0000 (Permit) for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities within the state of North Dakota. ONEOK’s understanding is that the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH) concurs with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 effectively exempting oil and gas operations from obtaining coverage under the Permit. Therefore, while there is no need for permit coverage on the Project, ONEOK has prepared this SWPPP and intends to comply with the general intent of the Permit.

The Project will involve construction of approximately 3.7 miles of new pipeline infrastructure. Appendix B includes detailed maps of the Project route. Construction is scheduled to begin September of 2015 with a targeted in service date in February 2016. This SWPPP details relevant site information and the implementation sequence for construction activities that require Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the purpose of minimizing erosion and sediment loss from the area of ground disturbance as a result of construction activities.

In addition, the SWPPP describes general construction practices and BMPs to be implemented by ONEOK or its Contractor(s) during construction of the pipeline to minimize impacts on the environment. The SWPPP provides an extensive description of the various BMPs to be implemented during installation of the pipeline to contain sediment and minimize runoff and erosion during installation of the pipeline and restoration of areas disturbed by construction activities. This document will be kept onsite during ongoing construction activities. The applicable signatures have been obtained and are provided within this document.

2.0 SWPPP ADMINISTRATION

ONEOK and its Contractor(s) are responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising the SWPPP. ONEOK will be responsible for ensuring the SWPPP and related plans and drawings are available at the project field offices throughout construction, providing environmental inspectors to monitor performance, ensuring compliance with this SWPPP and related plans, and providing training to construction personnel about project sediment and pollution control measures. The SWPPP’s responsible parties are identified in Table 2.0-1. All other operators who will be engaged in construction activities of the Project must be provided, including the operator’s area of control.

TABLE 2.0-1		
ONEOK Lonesome Creek NGL Pipeline Project SWPPP Administration Contact Information		
Title	Company	Contact Information
Environmental Project Manager	ONEOK	Name: Todd Kelvington Phone: (O) 918-732-1472 (M) 918-568-4305 E-mail: Todd.Kelvington@oneok.com
Construction Manager	ONEOK	Name: Tim Swan Phone: 870-853-7244 E-mail: timswan01@yahoo.com
Environmental Inspector	E3 Environmental	Name: Bernie Campbell Phone: 256-324-4260 E-mail: bcampbell@go2e3.com
Contractor	To be determined	Name: Phone: E-mail:

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The Contractor will be responsible for committing all necessary labor and equipment to implement and maintain the BMPs identified in this SWPPP and related plans; conducting additional workforce training as necessary; and performing regular inspection, maintenance, and repair of BMPs. ONEOK's environmental inspectors will be responsible for training staff on sediment and pollution control measures, conducting regular inspections of BMPs, and ensuring that the Contractor is aware of BMPs requiring repair or maintenance.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION, ASSESSMENT, AND PLANNING

The Project is located in McKenzie County, North Dakota. The Project will involve construction of approximately 3.7 miles of new pipeline infrastructure. Appendix B includes detailed maps of the Project route.

3.1 Nature of Construction Activity

3.1.1 Area of Disturbance

Construction activities will result in approximately 44.8 acres of ground disturbance. Due to the nature of pipeline construction, different disturbances may occur concurrently as construction progresses (Refer to section 3.2.1 for sequence of construction activities).

The project footprint identified on the project maps (Appendix B) and the estimates of potential soil disturbance summarized in Table 3.1.1-1 are based upon the proposed pipeline route at the time of ONEOK's plan preparation. Minor modifications to the pipeline route, location or size of temporary workspaces, or additional access roads, may occur following implementation of the SWPPP. These changes may result from negotiations with landowners or the need for additional or modified workspace necessary due to site-specific factors encountered during installation of the pipeline. ONEOK will not modify the SWPPP to address these minor changes which are directly associated and contiguous to the pipeline route. ONEOK will periodically update the maps located in Appendix B of the SWPPP to reflect the current footprint of the project.

3.1.2 General Description of Areas of Disturbance

ONEOK plans to use a 100-foot wide construction right-of-way for the majority of the pipeline route, with 50 feet as permanent right-of-way, and 30 feet to be maintained for operation of the new pipeline. Workspace associated with the construction and installation of pipelines requires careful planning to provide sufficient space and proper configuration to allow a safe work environment while satisfying regulatory obligations. The actual breakdown of workspace within the construction right-of-way (e.g., spoil storage areas, equipment travel lanes) will vary depending on site-specific conditions. The workspace configuration is generally comprised of three major elements: spoil storage, trenchline, and work area.

Spoil Storage – Construction of pipelines requires management of spoils. Several factors ranging from soil type, depth of cover requirements, and land use must be accounted for when evaluating how much workspace will be reserved for spoil management. Where it is segregated, topsoil will generally be stored along the outer boundary of the construction workspace. Subsoil spoils originating from trenchline excavation will generally be stored between the topsoil and the excavated trench. Typically, a minimum of 25 feet of construction right-of-way is allocated for spoil storage.

Trenchline – Construction of pipelines must also dedicate workspace to the trenchline. Several factors including depth of cover requirements and soil types will influence the amount of space required for the trenchline. Buried pipelines that are 16 inches in diameter typically require a minimum of 35 feet of construction workspace to facilitate excavation. In order to meet standard industry safety requirements and construction BMPs, the base of the trench for these pipe diameters is typically three feet wide. The top of the trench for these pipe diameters is typically 4 to 12 feet wide, depending on the size of the trenching equipment, with the balance of the remaining

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space to remain vacant (without the weight of pipe or spoil in proximity) and undisturbed to minimize trench wall failure.

Work Area – The work area is the largest portion of the construction workspace. This space must accommodate equipment and various construction activities. A portion of this space is dedicated to pipeline fabrication activities associated with field layout, welding, bending, coating, and testing. In addition to the space allocated to pipeline fabrication, this space is sized to allow for equipment operation and a travel lane for construction equipment and personnel to pass safely and unimpeded.

In addition to the construction right-of-way, ONEOK will use extra temporary workspaces (ETWs) for staging areas; truck turnarounds; utility, road, railroad, waterbody, and wetland crossings; and in areas of rocky soils, steep slopes, and rugged terrain. These temporary workspaces will be located adjacent and contiguous to the construction right-of-way. The permanent easement, temporary workspace, additional temporary workspace, and any special restrictions are depicted on the construction drawings.

ONEOK will use public roadways and private access roads to access the construction right-of-way. Use of private access roads (either existing or new) may require improvements or maintenance to provide access for construction personnel and/or delivery of construction materials and equipment.

Prior to the commencement of project activities, ONEOK will clearly mark the boundaries of approved work areas. Construction activities are not permitted outside these areas. The total estimated areas to be disturbed as a result of the project are summarized in Table 3.1.1-1.

3.1.3 General Description of Restoration

ONEOK intends to restore disturbed areas as near as practicable to pre-construction conditions following installation of the pipeline, with the exception of permanent aboveground facilities (i.e., pump stations and valves). ONEOK's Contractors will permanently stabilize, by re-vegetating, non-cultivated areas disturbed by construction activities to prevent and minimize erosion with the exception of sites where impervious areas will be installed such as pump station and valve sites. ONEOK does anticipate a slight increase in the runoff coefficient at the location of new impervious areas associated with construction of pump stations and valves and at locations where vegetation maintenance within the permanent pipeline right-of-way will prohibit the reestablishment of forest or shrub habitats.

3.2 General Description of Project Activity

Conventional pipeline construction is composed of specific activities that make up a linear construction sequence (refer to Figure 3.2.1-1). These operations collectively include survey and staking of the right-of-way; clearing and grading; trenching; pipe stringing, bending, and welding; lowering the pipeline into the trench; backfilling the trench; hydrostatic testing; final tie-ins; commissioning; and right-of-way cleanup and restoration.

Pipeline construction activities such as clearing, grading, trench excavation, and backfilling, as well as the movement of construction equipment along the right-of-way will result in soil disturbance. Clearing removes protective cover and exposes soil to the effects of wind and precipitation, which may increase the potential for soil erosion and movement of sediments into sensitive environmental areas (such as waterbodies and wetlands). Grading and equipment traffic may compact soil, reducing porosity and percolation rates, which could result in increased runoff potential.

Grading of the construction right-of-way and ETWS may be required in areas where the proposed pipeline route crosses steep slopes. Steep slopes often need to be graded down to a gentler slope to accommodate pipe bending limitations and provide level working areas to safely operate construction equipment. In such areas, the slopes will be cut away and, after the pipeline is installed, reconstructed to their original contours during restoration.

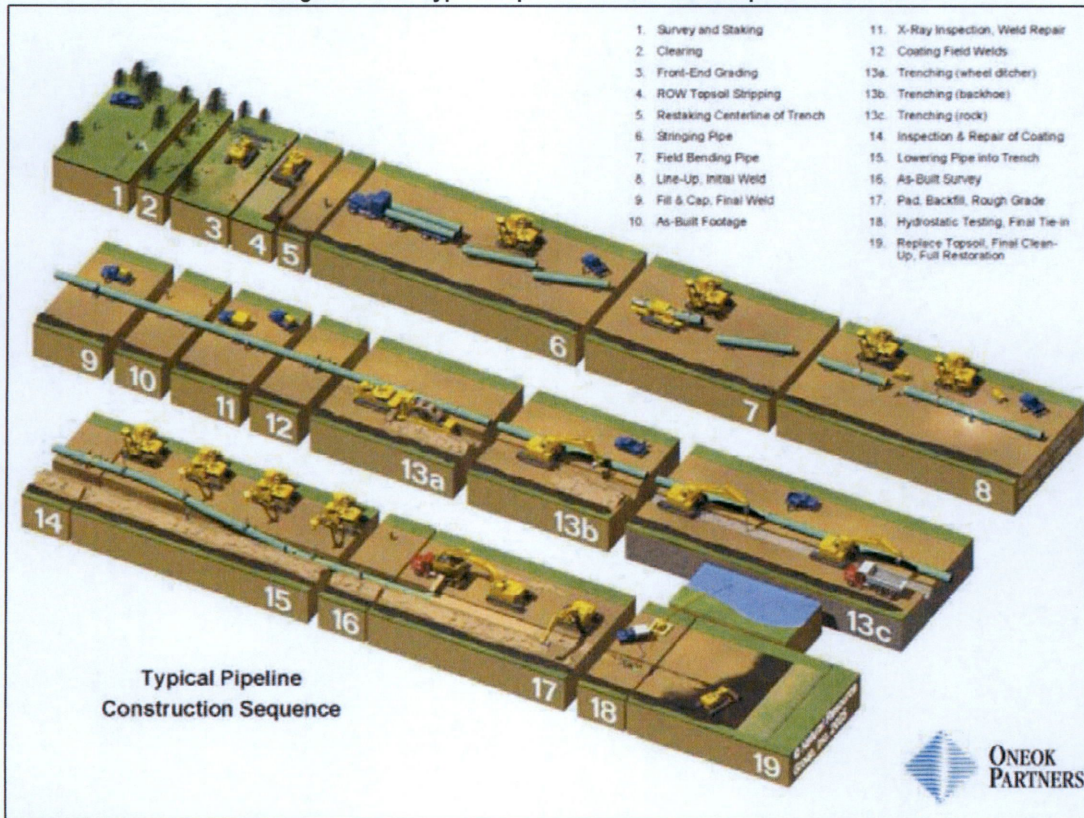
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ONEOK has sized its construction workspace and ETWS to accommodate safe installation of the pipeline while minimizing the area resulting in soil disturbance and ultimately requiring restoration. ONEOK assumes that the majority of the areas identified within the construction area and depicted on the maps in Appendix B will be disturbed by construction activities.

3.2.1 Sequence of Events

Pipeline construction occurs in a linear fashion and, at any one time during the Project, any of the following activities may be occurring. The general sequence of construction activities is shown on Figure 3.2.1-1.

Figure 3.2.1-1 Typical Pipeline Construction Sequence



Construction of the Project is anticipated to begin in September 2015 and is expected to be completed by the February 2016. The typical sequence of construction activities for the Project is as follows:

- Stake the workspace boundaries and utilities;
- Clearing of construction area;
- Install temporary erosion and sediment controls;
- Grade and stump removal, if necessary;
- Segregation of topsoil, where necessary;
- Pipe delivery, bending, and welding;
- Trenching;
- Pipe installation;
- Backfilling excavations;

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- Cleanup and final grading;
- Soil compaction treatment, where necessary;
- Stone removal, where necessary;
- Final restoration; and
- Upon final stabilization, remove temporary erosion and sediment controls.

3.2.2 Schedule

Construction of the pipeline is scheduled to begin in September 2015. Construction of the pipeline may commence simultaneously at several locations along the pipeline right-of-way. Construction of the pipeline itself will proceed in a linear fashion as described in section 3.2.1; however, at select locations (e.g., construction of pump stations) activities may occur separately from the mainline construction spreads. Restoration of the construction right-of-way will commence immediately following the installation of the pipeline. ONEOK estimates the areas of disturbance by the project will reach final stabilization (refer to Part II.E of the Permit) by the second quarter of 2016.

3.3 Receiving Waters

Construction of the pipeline will not result in distinguishable point source discharges or new outfalls to waterbodies and wetlands. Construction activities and grading of the right-of-way are generally considered temporary. The areas graded as a result of construction activities will be returned to their previous contours to the extent practicable following installation of the pipeline. No areas serviced by Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) are crossed by the pipeline route.

Stormwater runoff generated from the project area will ultimately discharge to Tobacco Garden Creek and tributaries of Tobacco Garden Creek. See the attached project maps in Appendix C for details, and the Wetland and Waterbody crossings information can be referenced in the Project permit book. ONEOK anticipates that impacts to waterbodies and wetlands as a result of construction activities will be short-term and temporary. Appropriate BMPs will be utilized as necessary to prevent sediment from leaving the project site and entering waterbodies and wetlands. The banks of each crossing will be reshaped, mulched, and seeded as necessary to stabilize the crossing until permanent erosion control is implemented.

3.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges to occur during the construction of the Project include construction dewatering, water used to control dust, and waters used to wash vehicles and equipment. Construction dewatering and dust control discharges could occur along any portion of the Project's disturbance area. When dewatering, utilize structures or BMPs which allow for draw down to occur from the surface of the water and maintain a record of the inspections of dewatering operation. In order to avoid pollutants being discharged into surface waters, to the extent feasible, ONEOK will minimize the generation of dust through dust suppression techniques. For dust control practices, refer to the ONEOK's Dust Control Plan. Waters used to wash vehicles and equipment will occur at designated areas. No vehicle or equipment washing, using detergents or degreasers, will be performed on the construction right-of-way. Cleaning of equipment and vehicles to prevent the spread of undesirable species may be required on the construction right-of-way to limit the spread of undesirable or invasive species. ONEOK will construct equipment cleaning stations away from waterbodies and wetlands. In no event will runoff from vehicle and equipment washing be allowed to enter waterbodies and wetlands.

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4.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

4.1 Best Management Practices

ONEOK will implement BMPs for erosion and sediment control, both structural and non-structural, as described in the SWPPP to minimize run-off of sediment from the pipeline construction right-of-way. Due to the linear nature of pipeline rights-of-way, which restricts the feasibility of one complete perimeter control around the project area (e.g., filter berms, silt fences, etc.), ONEOK will maximize the use of these controls where practicable. BMPs are intended to reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts from stormwater flowing through the construction site. BMPs will be used to minimize erosion and sediment transport during construction and restoration of the project. BMPs will be selected and properly installed and maintained in accordance with specifications discussed below. BMPs are to be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

BMPs will be designed to divert flows from exposed soils, filter runoff, or otherwise reduce sediment-laden runoff from entering surface water or storm water conveyance systems (e.g., road ditches, grassed waterways). As stated, ONEOK plans to use a combination of BMPs during the course of the Project to provide the best prevention and control of sediment erosion during construction related activities. ONEOK will maintain BMPs in effective working condition, and deficient BMPs noted during site inspections will be addressed as soon as possible. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to select best management practices appropriate to the location of the installation.

Temporary erosion and sediment control devices (ECDs) include, but are not limited to, slope breakers, sediment barriers, stormwater diversions, trench breakers, mulch, and revegetation. The goal of ECDs is to minimize wind and water erosion onsite and prevent construction-related sediment from migrating offsite into sensitive resource areas such as streams (dry or flowing), wetlands, lakes, or cultural resource sites. The Contractor will, at all times, maintain all ECDs to ensure their correct function throughout the project duration. Temporary ECDs will be installed after initial clearing but before disturbance of the soil and will be replaced by permanent ECDs as restoration is completed.

4.2 Buffers

The most effective erosion control BMP is the minimization of soil disturbance. Therefore, removal of existing vegetation within the project footprint will be avoided to the greatest extent practicable. ONEOK will also minimize soil disturbance immediately adjacent to waterbodies until the pipeline is installed under the feature. Due to the linear nature of the Project, natural buffers may not always be feasible; therefore, ONEOK will utilize equivalent sediment controls as necessary in these instances. ONEOK will implement erosion and sediment controls in order to achieve a reduction in sediment load that would be equivalent to an undisturbed natural buffer as necessary.

In general, the Contractor will leave a 50-foot buffer of undisturbed herbaceous vegetation on all stream banks during initial clearing, except where grading is needed for bridge installation, or where restricted by applicable regulations (such as impaired waterways), or where the buffer would prevent safe equipment operation. Woody vegetation within this buffer may be cut and removed during clearing, leaving the stumps and root structure intact. Non-woody vegetation and the soil profile will be left intact until the Contractor is ready to begin trenching the crossing. Additional BMPs to be implemented include, but are not limited to, daily street sweeping, proper management of litter and other construction debris, mulching and seeding, and/or sod installation.

4.3 Structural Practices

Erosion and sediment controls are designed to divert flows from exposed soils, filter runoff, or otherwise reduce sediment-laden runoff from entering surface waters or stormwater conveyance systems (e.g., road ditches).

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4.3.1 Erosion Controls

ONEOK will install erosion control blankets or mats on slopes greater than 30 percent or where necessary to minimize erosion upslope of sensitive areas (e.g., waterbodies and wetlands). Erosion control blankets, matting, and/or rip rap appropriately designed for the expected flows will also be installed on stream banks disturbed during construction and within defined stormwater conveyances (e.g., road ditches). The Contractor will select erosion control blanket products suitable to the location of installation and the duration which the product is intended to perform. Installation of erosion control mats will be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

ONEOK will also implement measures necessary to minimize dust from leaving the project area to the greatest extent practicable. ONEOK's Contractors will implement dust suppression BMPs as necessary to prevent nuisance conditions and to prevent significant particle or dust generation resulting from construction activities.

ONEOK's planned dust suppression methods include stabilization of temporary stockpiles, spraying of water on the construction right-of-way in areas of active construction, use of chemical suppressants (e.g., calcium chloride) on public or private roads.

4.3.2 Sediment Controls

BMPs to be used as sediment controls include silt fence, straw bales, mulch logs, and storm sewer inlet protection. These sediment controls are designed to keep sediment from flowing off the right-of-way and into places where it may harm the environment. While it is infeasible to have a complete perimeter sediment control for the entire project area's right-of-way; ONEOK will install controls at the base of slopes adjacent to ditches, drainage channels, and other stormwater conveyance systems to prevent impact to adjacent environmental resources.

All control devices similar to, and including, silt fence and fiber rolls must be repaired, replaced, maintained, or supplemented when they become nonfunctional. Collected sediment must be removed as it approaches ½ of the above ground capacity of the control device. These repairs must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event or within 24 hours of discovery, whichever comes first. If maintenance is not feasible due to inaccessible field conditions, document this in the maintenance record and repair as soon as these areas become accessible.

4.3.3 During Construction Activity

Temporary ECDs include, but are not limited to, slope breakers, sediment barriers, stormwater diversions, trench breakers, mulch, and revegetation. The goal of ECDs is to minimize wind and water erosion onsite, and prevent construction-related sediment from migrating offsite into sensitive resource areas such as streams (dry or flowing), wetlands, lakes, or cultural resource sites. The Contractor will, at all times, maintain erosion and sediment control devices as detailed in this SWPPP. ECDs will be installed as necessary after initial clearing but before disturbance of the soil, and will be replaced by permanent ECDs as restoration is completed.

In general, temporary sediment barriers will be installed at the edge of the right-of-way as needed, and/or in other areas determined by ONEOK to prevent sediment from entering waterbodies and wetlands crossed by the pipeline route or located downslope of the construction right-of-way. The actual layout of the silt fence to be installed in the field by the Contractor will vary in accordance with the site-specific conditions present at each waterbody location. Installation of BMPs will be overseen by ONEOK's inspection staff to ensure that wetlands and waterbodies crossed by the route are adequately protected from runoff based upon the conditions present on either side of the crossing (e.g., slope, soil types).

Use of silt fence is preferred as the primary sediment barrier unless site-specific conditions (e.g., rock or stony soil) prevent proper installation. Temporary sediment barriers will typically be installed and maintained at side slope and downslope boundaries of the construction area adjacent to wetlands and waterbodies and at other locations as directed by ONEOK's inspection staff. These locations may include the base of slopes adjacent to

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road ditches, stormwater conveyance systems (e.g., road ditches, grass waterways, inlets), along the edge of the approved work area, or other stormwater conveyances that are directly adjacent to the approved work area. Heavy duty silt fence is available for locations which are subject to high stormwater flows. Velocity dissipation devices (e.g., riprap, straw bales) must be installed at discharge locations as necessary to provide a non-erosive flow velocity between the structure and receiving waterbody.

A description of each BMP, installation method, and maintenance requirements are provided below.

a. Silt Fence

Installation

- Fence should be installed downslope of the Project;
- Silt fence stakes should be installed every six feet (maximum) and should be on the downslope side of the fence.
- Bottom of the fence should be trenched-in (typically six inches). Typically, the fencing material has a colored line indicating the depth that should be buried.
- The trenched-in silt fence should be backfilled.
- No gaps between the silt fence and the ground should be present.
- The joints of the silt fence should be wrapped with material so no gap exists between the joints.

Maintenance

- Sediment should be removed when it reaches one-half the height of the silt fence.
- Any fence that has fallen down or torn should be replaced.
- Where silt fence is failing due to the volume of captured sediment, straw bales may be installed behind the silt fence as reinforcement.
- A slope breaker may be installed upslope of the silt fence.
- Mulch should be installed on the exposed ground to reduce the sediment loss upslope of the silt fence.
- Repairs must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event or within 24 hours of discovery, whichever comes first. If maintenance is not feasible due to inaccessible field conditions, document this in the maintenance record and repair as soon as these areas become accessible.

b. Straw Bales

Installation

- Bales should be installed four inches below the surface grade.
- Bales should be staked properly, with one stake installed at a 45-degree angle into the abutting bale to eliminate gaps between the bales.
- Bale strings should be parallel to the ground.
- The end bales should be angled upslope.

Maintenance

- Disintegrating bales should be replaced.
- Bales that have fallen apart may be broken up and used as mulch on the construction right-of-way (except in wetlands).

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- Restake bales where gaps occur.
- Sediment should be removed when it reaches one-half the height of the bales.
- Where bales are not effective to contain sediment this structure may be replaced with silt fence; or soil stabilization (e.g., mulch or erosion control blankets) may be installed upslope of the structure and, if necessary, additional slope breakers at a closer spacing will be installed.

c. Mulch Logs

Installation

- Mulch logs should be installed one inch below the surface grade.
- Mulch logs should be staked properly and should not be able to be moved by lifting one end.
- The ends of the mulch log should be angled upslope (e.g., like a smile).

Maintenance

- Mulch logs should be replaced when they begin falling apart.
- If the mulch log is being undermined by water flow; ensure the log is trenched in appropriately, if necessary, decreasing the spacing of the logs to reduce the velocity of the water flow.
- Sediment should be removed when it reaches one-half the height of the above ground capacity of the mulch log.
- Repairs must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event or within 24 hours of discovery, whichever comes first. If maintenance is not feasible due to inaccessible field conditions, document this in the maintenance record and repair as soon as these areas become accessible.

d. Storm Sewer Inlet Protection

Storm sewer inlet protection will be installed at all locations where stormwater from the construction site may flow to the inlet. The appropriate BMPs will be determined by the Inspector and Contractor and will be noted on the site plan.

BMPs may include:

- A drop-in sediment bag;
- Sand bags as perimeter control with geotextile fabric installed under sewer grate; and
- Curlex/mulch log as perimeter control with geotextile fabric installed under the sewer grate.

Maintenance:

- Inlets will be inspected on a daily basis;
- Where sediment has accumulated, it will be removed and either disposed of at an approved offsite location or returned to the disturbed construction area; and
- Any maintenance to the structure will be completed within 24 hours of identification.

At tie-in locations and bore entrance and exit sites where excavations and spoil storage are necessary, excavated material must be placed in such a manner that if a storm event was to occur, the sediment would flow into the excavation. BMPs will be installed on the down slope side of the excavations to contain the sediment within the project area. The material storage should not impede any existing drainage, including curb gutters or storm drains.

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Where spoil piles are to be left overnight, sediment barriers (e.g., silt fence) will be installed downslope of the spoil pile and/or the spoil pile will be covered using sheets of plastic or tarps that are securely fastened to the ground to contain the spoil. Sediment barriers will be inspected daily in areas of active construction and repaired as needed throughout construction to maintain functionality. Sediment barriers shall be cleaned, repaired, and/or replaced as necessary (e.g., when sediment reaches one-half the height of the silt fence) and within 24 hours of discovery, if feasible (refer to section 6.0).

Construction dewatering may occur during construction activities. In general, discharges will be directed to well-vegetated upland areas and filtered as necessary to prevent silt-laden waters from entering wetland and waterbodies to the maximum extent practicable. Dewatering discharges may be specifically permitted. The provisions of any discharge permits obtained may contain more detailed control measures and shall be followed.

4.3.4 Sediment Track-Out

Sediment control BMPs will be installed to minimize soil disturbance and any sediment leaving the construction site. If necessary, a combination of crushed stone access pads, matting, and culverts will also be installed at ingress and egresses to the construction site to minimize the tracking of sediments onto paved roads. If sediment is tracked onto a paved road, street sweeping or scraping will be performed as necessary to minimize sediment leaving the construction site. Cleanup of track-out on paved surfaces shall be completed, at a minimum, at the end of each work day.

4.4 Use of Treatment Chemicals

Hazardous and potentially hazardous materials will be stored, handled, and transported in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, or permits. Hazardous waste materials shall be stored in properly labeled containers. Each label shall identify the contents in the container, indicate if the material is hazardous, and include a waste code and date of accumulation. Procedures for the use of polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals in the project area are provided within the ONEOK's SPCC Plan. Chemicals will not be stored and concrete coating activities will not be performed within 100 feet of wetlands or waterbodies. Refer to the SPCC Plan for additional requirements pertaining to use and storage of chemical treatments.

Personnel who will have a role in handling, storing or otherwise managing hazardous wastes will have training in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the manufacturer's recommendations. Personnel will be familiar with the hazards associated with particular wastes and appropriate safety procedures. Appropriate emergency response and spill equipment will be kept in an accessible area in accordance with the SPCC Plan.

4.5 Soils

The depth of topsoil to be segregated will depend on the soil conditions. In areas of deep topsoil, stripping to a maximum depth of 12 inches will generally be considered adequate to minimize impacts on agricultural soils. Additional workspace may be needed for spoil storage if more than 12 inches of topsoil are segregated. If less than 12 inches of topsoil are present, the Contractor shall attempt to segregate to the depth that is present. The Environmental Inspectors and ONEOK will work with the Contractor to determine topsoil depth to be stripped.

Detailed soil characteristics at the Project area were identified and assessed using the National Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey¹. The Web Soil Survey database is a digital version of the original county soil surveys developed by the NRCS for use with geographic information systems (GIS). It provides the most detailed level of soils

¹ <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>

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information for natural resource planning and management. The soil attribute data below can be used in conjunction with spatial data to describe the soils in a particular area. See the attached project maps in Appendix B for soils map.

The soil types within the project area are listed and described below:

Map Unit	Map Unit Name	Erosion Hazard ¹	Hydrologic Group ²	K Factor ³	Rutting ⁴ Hazard
E0447B	Daglum-Belfield complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.28	Severe
E0515B	Rhoades-Daglum complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	D	0.43	Severe
E0913C	Moreau-Wayden silty clays, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	D	0.24	Severe
E1025B	Regent-Savage silty clay loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.32	Severe
E1333C	Vebar-Cohagen fine sandy loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	B	0.15	Moderate
E1355D	Vebar-Flasher-Tally complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes	Slight	B	0.15	Moderate
E2120B	Farnuf loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	B	0.24	Severe
E2213C	Golva silt loam, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	B	0.37	Severe
E2641C	Reeder-Werner loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.24	Severe
E2737C	Chama-Cabba-Sen silt loams, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.37	Severe
E2741D	Cabba-Chama-Sen silt loams, 9 to 15 percent slopes	Moderate	D	0.37	Severe
E2819B	Reeder-Farnuf loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.24	Severe
E2913B	Chama-Sen-Cabba silt loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.37	Severe
E3107F	Cabba-Badland complex, 6 to 70 percent slopes	Severe	D	0.28	Severe
E3527B	Williams-Bowbells loams, 3 to 6 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.24	Severe
E3639C	Zahl-Williams-Cabba complex, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.24	Severe
E3703C	Dooley-Zahl complex, 6 to 9 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.17	Moderate
E3703D	Dooley-Zahl complex, 9 to 15 percent slopes	Slight	C	0.17	Moderate
E4190F	Cabba-Chama-Havrelon, occasionally flooded complex, 2 to 70 percent slopes	Moderate	C	0.37	Severe

¹ Slight = erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; Moderate = some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; Severe = erosion is very likely and Very Severe = significant erosion is expected.

² Hydrologic Soil Groups are used to estimate runoff from precipitation: A = high infiltration rate, low runoff potential; B = moderate infiltration rate; C = slow infiltration rate; D = very slow infiltration rate, high runoff potential.

³ K Factor indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptibility there is to erosion.

⁴ Soil rutting interpretation indicates the hazard of surface rut formation through the operation of overland equipment and machinery. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe, with "slight" indicating little to no threat of rutting and "severe" indicating that ruts may form readily.

4.6 Stabilization Practices

Stabilization practices include temporary and permanent measures designed to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the construction site. This includes revegetation, installation of mulch and/or erosion control blankets, and preserving natural vegetation within the construction right-of-way to the extent possible.

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Temporary stabilization is intended to minimize erosion of soil from wind and water. Installation of temporary seeding, mulch, and erosion control mats/blankets may be required by ONEOK in site-specific locations if there are construction delays within a spread and/or there is a high potential for erosion to occur. The Contractor may be required by ONEOK to install temporary stabilization materials based on site conditions, or as required in ONEOK's project specific Revegetation Plan.

ONEOK's Contractor will re-vegetate disturbed areas as soon as soil conditions permit seedbed preparation and seed germination following installation of the pipeline.

4.6.1 Initiating and Completing Stabilization

ONEOK will initiate soil stabilization measures as soon as practicable and no later than 14 days after earth disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the Project area. In addition, ONEOK will attempt to stabilize exposed slopes prior to snowfall; however, construction progress and/or seasonal weather variations may prevent installation prior to the first snowfall. Installation of stabilization measures and additional BMPs, as applicable based on site conditions, will continue after the first snowfall to protect slopes prior to spring melt and runoff.

5.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION PROCEDURES

5.1 Potential Sources of Pollution

The primary potential pollutant source is disturbed soil from the construction right-of-way. Another potential pollutant source includes spillage of petroleum products as a result of equipment breakage. Refer to ONEOK's SPCC Plan for handling of hazardous materials such as fuels and lubricants and discussion of the construction site pollutants that may occur on site. ONEOK does not anticipate that significant volumes of hazardous materials will be stored overnight within the construction right-of-way. Locations of potential sources of pollution (e.g., portable toilets, trash receptacles, chemical storage) will be marked on the site map(s) located in Appendix B.

5.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Drilling mud will be used in the operation of the directional drill. All spill prevention and response procedures have been incorporated into the SPCC Plan.

5.3 Waste Management

5.3.1 Solid Waste Disposal and Good Housekeeping

Non-hazardous wastes generated during construction will be containerized and properly disposed of off-site in compliance with state and federal requirements. Non-hazardous pipeline construction wastes include human waste, trash, pipe banding and spacers, waste from coating products, welding rods, timber skids, cleared vegetation, stumps, and rock. All wastes not native to the construction site will be disposed off-site at a licensed waste disposal facility.

Site inspections will include surveying the site for refuse, which will be disposed of as soon as possible. The Contractor will not permit paper from wrapping or coating products or lightweight items to be scattered by the wind. Upon final stabilization, all synthetic erosion and sediment control structures will be removed from the project area.

The Contractor will provide portable, self-contained toilets during construction operations. Wastes from these units shall be collected for disposal at licensed and approved facilities. Portable toilets must be properly secured to prevent tipping by vandals or blowing over in wind events.

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5.3.2 *Hazardous Materials Handling*

Secondary containment will be provided for any hazardous materials, including oil, fuels, coolants, and paint temporarily stored on the construction right-of-way. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for all hazardous materials will be maintained on site. All employees dealing with hazardous materials will be informed of proper handling procedures.

In the event that hazardous wastes are generated during construction activities, such wastes will be stored and disposed of in compliance with state and federal regulations. ONEOK will follow the procedures in its SPCC Plan for handling of hazardous materials such as fuels and lubricants. ONEOK does not anticipate that significant volumes of hazardous materials will be stored overnight within the construction right-of-way.

5.3.3 *Concrete Washout and Related Waste*

Concrete wash water has a high pH and contains high-levels of chromium which could pollute surface waters and/or groundwater. Concrete wash waters, grindings, slurry, or other related wastes may be produced as a result of construction activities. ONEOK anticipates that use of uncured concrete during construction activities will be limited to the installation of piers and footings, etc. associated with installation of valve stations located along the pipeline route. ONEOK does not anticipate that concrete coating of pipeline joints or the manufacturing of concrete set-on weights will be conducted within the construction right-of-way.

The discharge of concrete washout or uncured concrete wastes to wetlands, waterbodies, or storm drains is prohibited. ONEOK's Contractor will designate concrete washout facilities where pouring of concrete is planned. The Contractor must post signs to identify the washout facilities. Washout facilities may include prefabricated watertight containers or facilities constructed on site such as bermed earthen structures or sumps lined with plastic sheeting. Concrete washout facilities should be sized to accommodate the amount of concrete wastes both liquid and solid to be generated at the site. The structure should also be sized with adequate freeboard to prevent overflow during discharge or following precipitation events.

Concrete washout facilities should be designed and sized to promote evaporation of liquids and curing of the concrete wastes prior to disposal. Facilities constructed on site should be constructed of multiple layers of thick plastic sheeting to prevent leaks and puncturing of the barrier. Washout facilities should be covered when precipitation is imminent to prevent precipitation collecting and intermingling with wastes or prolonging the curing of solids. Concrete washout and associated wastes are to be treated as a hazardous waste until all solids have cured. Once cured, the concrete solids may be disposed of as solid waste. Concrete washout facilities must be located at least 100 feet away from waterbodies and wetlands unless approved by ONEOK.

5.3.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance*

Maintenance of vehicles and equipment will be conducted at Contractor yards to the extent practicable. ONEOK does not anticipate that vehicle or equipment maintenance will be conducted along the construction right-of-way, except in situations where the equipment is immobile and cannot be transported to a yard for maintenance or repairs. All repairs or maintenance will be conducted in accordance with ONEOK's SPCC plan which requires maintenance or repairs to be conducted at least 100 feet from wetlands and waterbodies unless approved by ONEOK. ONEOK's approval of each exception will be after consideration of the site conditions and additional measures or precautions that could be taken to contain potential pollutants. No wastes from vehicle or equipment repair or maintenance will be stored on the construction right-of-way.

5.3.5 *Construction Spill Prevention and Reporting*

The following practices will be followed during the course of the project for spill prevention. To protect against accidental release of lubricant, coolant, or fuel; equipment will have catch pans and absorbing pads. The

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Contractor will have equipment and materials on-site needed to prevent and/or contain an accidental spill. Equipment will be inspected each morning before work starts and frequently during the workday to check for leaks and to repair or replace hoses or connections that are in danger of failure. ONEOK will follow the procedures in its SPCC Plan when refueling equipment and storing hazardous liquids on the right-of-way.

Fuels and Hazardous Materials Handling

- Refueling of equipment or hazardous material transfer will occur in designated areas only.
- No refueling or hazardous material transfer will occur within 100 feet of wetlands, waterbodies, springs, or wells.
- Hazardous materials, including oils, fuels, and lubricants, will be stored 100 feet away from wetlands and waterbodies. Construction equipment will also be staged 100 feet away from waterbodies and wetlands when parked/stored overnight.
- ONEOK's approval of each exception will be after consideration of the site conditions and additional measures or precautions that could be taken to contain potential pollutants. For example, where conditions require that construction equipment (e.g., pumps used in trench dewatering) be refueled within 100 feet of state surface waters, sufficient oil and fuel containment booms, and absorbent materials will be on-hand to allow for rapid containment and recovery of a spill.

In the event of a spill, ONEOK will follow procedures outlined in its SPCC Plan. ONEOK will perform any necessary notifications to federal and state agencies following construction related spills as required by permits or applicable regulations. Soils contaminated by construction related spills will be removed from the construction site in accordance with federal and state regulations. If temporary storage of contaminated soils is required onsite, stockpiled soil will be covered with plastic sheeting to prevent potential contact with storm water.

6.0 PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

6.1 Inspections Personnel and Procedures

Site inspections will be performed by a qualified inspector once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of precipitation events of 0.50 inch or greater per 24-hour period during construction activities until final stabilization has been achieved. Following an inspection that occurs within 24 hours of a rain event greater than 0.50 inches, the next inspection should be conducted within 14 days after the rain event. In frozen conditions, inspection frequency can be adjusted as needed. For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient impaired water, inspection frequency may be altered. Inspections are mandated during normal working hours for the active construction phase of the Project and on a monthly basis, as needed, during the restoration phase of the Project.

An inspection report will be filled out in its entirety after each inspection summarizing the scope of the inspection, the name of the inspector, the date of the inspection, any damages observed, and repairs made to any BMP. Copies of inspection and corrective action forms are located within Appendix E. The completed inspection forms will be kept with the field copy of the SWPPP and forwarded to the Stormwater Team where each report must be signed to be considered complete. The inspection will include the following actions:

- All controls will be inspected to ensure proper installation and placement;
- All site entrances and exits will be checked to ensure no off-site tracking of sediment. Sediments tracked onto public roads will be shoveled or swept off the road as soon as possible, but no later than end of the day;

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- All inspection reports will be maintained for a minimum of three years following the completion of the project; and
- In addition to inspection reports, records will be kept of the following:
 - Dates when major grading activities occur;
 - Documentation of inspections of dewatering operations to include:
 - Date and time of inspection, and inspector name;
 - Volume of water discharged;
 - Findings of inspection, including recommendations/corrective actions; and
 - SWPPP amendments.
 - Dates when construction activities cease in an area, temporarily or permanently; and
 - Dates when an area is stabilized either temporarily or permanently.

The following records will be maintained for at least three years following the completion of the project:

- SWPPP and Site Notice;
- Inspection records; and
- Operation and maintenance agreements (i.e., rights-of-way, contracts, covenants, and other requirements for maintenance).

6.2 Corrective Action

All BMPs will be maintained in good working order. If repair or maintenance is necessary, a corrective action report must be completed. Copies of inspection and corrective action forms are located within Appendix E. The reports will be maintained by ONEOK and must be signed to be considered complete. Installation of a new or modified control or repair should be completed no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. If the installation cannot be completed within 7 calendar days, inspector will document why it was infeasible within the given timeframe and make it operational as soon as practicable after 7 days.

Where corrective actions result in changes to controls or procedures within the SWPPP, ONEOK will modify the SWPPP accordingly within 7 calendar days (or as soon as practical) of completing the corrective action task.

7.0 STAFF TRAINING

The following personnel, at minimum, will receive training:

- Personnel responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of all stormwater controls;
- Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals;
- Personnel responsible for conducting inspections; and

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- Personnel responsible for taking corrective actions.

All training will be documented and recorded by ONEOK. Training should be provided at least annually, and as new employees or responsible parties are hired.

8.0 DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

All documentation for compliance with other Federal requirements (as applicable) will be located in Appendix A.



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9.0 CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION

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

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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Appendix A

2015 NDPDES General Permit NDR10-0000

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Permit No: NDR10-0000
Effective Date: April 01, 2015
Expiration Date: March 31, 2020

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NORTH DAKOTA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with Chapter 33-16-01 of the North Dakota Department of Health rules as promulgated under Chapter 61-28 (North Dakota Water Pollution Control Act) of the North Dakota Century Code,

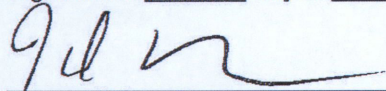
Facilities both qualifying for and satisfying the requirements identified in Part I of the permit are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with **construction activity**

to waters of the state

in accordance with conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,
March 31, 2020.

Signed this 31 day of March, 2015.



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

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I. PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

A. Discharges Covered

1. This permit applies to all areas within the state of North Dakota, except for those areas defined as Indian Country. Construction activity located within Indian Country within the state of North Dakota must obtain a permit through the United States Environmental Protection Agency. If the construction activity is located with the jurisdiction of the state of North Dakota, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a permit must be obtained from both regulatory entities.
2. This permit applies to stormwater discharges associated with construction activity and small construction activity as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15), respectively. The reference to construction activity in this permit includes both large construction activity and small construction activity as described below.
 - a. Large construction activity includes clearing, grading and excavation, that disturbs land of equal to or greater than five (5) acres and includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five (5) acres or more.
 - b. Small construction activity includes clearing, grading and excavation, that disturbs land of equal to or greater than one (1) acre, and includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater that one (1) and less than five (5) acres.
 - c. Discharges of stormwater from oil and gas exploration, production, processing or treatment operations, or transmission facilities composed of contaminated runoff by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished product, byproduct, or waste products located on the site of such operations.
3. Stormwater discharges from support activities (e.g., equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) may be covered by this permit as part of a related construction site. The support activities may only be in association with one project. If the support activity is associated with more than one project, a separate stormwater permit (Industrial or mining, extraction or paving material preparation) is required.
4. Certain non-stormwater discharges from facilities covered by this permit and meeting the requirements specified in Part II(A).
5. Stormwater discharges from construction activity covered by the previous permit, issued October 12, 2009, where a notice has been submitted to obtain coverage under this permit.
6. Projects which have obtained coverage under this permit shall amend and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that meets the requirements of this permit within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this permit.
7. Discharges from dewatering activities related to construction activities (discharges of uncontaminated stormwater).
8. Local Authority. This permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies or operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of stormwater to storm sewer systems or other water courses within their jurisdiction.

B. Discharges Not Covered

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from any source other than construction activities described in Part I(A).
2. Post-construction discharges from industrial activity that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed at the site. Industrial and post-construction stormwater discharges may need to be covered by a separate stormwater permit.
3. The placement of fill into waters of the state requiring local, state, or federal authorizations (such as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits).
4. This permit does not substitute for obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is your responsibility to ensure the project and resulting discharges comply with the respective requirements.
5. Discharges to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocation for sediment and/or parameters associated with sediment transport are not covered unless you develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention plan (SWPPP) that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements in the approved TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, the SWPPP must incorporate the conditions applicable to the discharge necessary for consistency with the assumptions, allocations and requirements of the TMDL. If a specific numeric wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to discharges from construction activity, the permittee must incorporate that allocation into the SWPPP and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website: www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/SW/Z2_TMDL/default.htm.
6. Stormwater discharges that the department determines will cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the standards for quality for waters of the state (North Dakota Administrative Code (N.D.A.C.) 33-16-02.1).
7. Discharges from hydrostatic testing, well points, water line disinfection and treatment of gasoline or diesel contaminated groundwater.
8. Discharges of wash water using detergents, wastewater, or sanitary waste.

C. Obtaining Coverage and Authorization Effective Date

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

D. Application (Notice of Intent) Process

1. You must use a Notice of Intent (NOI) to complete your application. An NOI form (or a replacement application form) is available at the following website:
www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/Storm/Construction/ConstructionHome.htm.
2. Application Content and Conditions.
 - a. The owner, or owner jointly with the operator (usually the general contractor), shall submit a completed application for this permit. The owner is responsible for compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. The operator has day to day supervision of construction activities and is jointly responsible with the owner for compliance with the permit conditions as they pertain to the construction activities delegated to the operator.
 - b. The application (Notice of Intent) shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 - (1) Owner name, mailing address and phone number;
 - (2) Project contact name and phone number;
 - (3) Project/site name;
 - (4) Project/site location (street address; section, township, range; or latitude and longitude) and county;
 - (5) A brief description of the construction activity;
 - (6) The anticipated start date and the anticipated completion date for the project (if known);
 - (7) The estimated total area of the site and the total area of disturbance in acres;
 - (8) The name of receiving water(s), or the name of the municipal storm sewer system and receiving water(s);
 - (9) The signature of the applicant(s), owner (and operator if co-applicants) signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Part IV(A)(6) of this permit.
 - c. A SWPPP (Part II(C)) for the project must be prepared and available for review, upon request, by the department at the time of application. A partially complete plan is acceptable when it clearly identifies the item(s) to be completed, the person(s) responsible for completing the item(s) and the deadline for completing the item(s). The SWPPP must be completed prior to the start of construction (or the applicable construction phase). You are not required to submit the SWPPP with the application unless otherwise notified by the department.
3. For residential construction activity occurring within a common plan of development (such as a subdivision) subject to the permit requirements, coverage may be obtained by the following:
 - a. The owner of the lot(s) shall submit one (1) NOI for all of the owner's construction activity within the common plan of development, or
 - b. The operator, such as a homebuilder who may represent one (1) or more lot owners, shall submit one (1) NOI for all of the operator's construction activity within each addition of the common plan of development.

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

4. For oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, which discharge contaminated stormwater, permit applications may be submitted for individual project sites or for an area of operations such as well field or by county.
5. Completed applications and any reports required by this permit shall be submitted to:

North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Water Quality
918 East Divide Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

E. Notice of Termination (NOT)

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

F. Transfer of Ownership or Control

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

II. STORMWATER DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

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

If chemical treatment for sediment removal is intended to be used on-site, the permittee shall provide the department with the information outlined in Appendix 1(A)(14) of this permit for approval prior to use. This information shall be provided to the department no later than sixty (60) days prior to use.

B. Releases in Excess of Reportable Quantities

This permit does not relieve the permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302, nor the reporting requirements found in Chapter 33-16-02.1 of the North Dakota Administrative Code. Any releases which meet any reporting requirement, must be reported to the agencies identified in Part IV(A)(7).

C. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans

All permittees shall implement a SWPPP for any construction activity requiring this permit until final stabilization is achieved. The SWPPP and revisions are subject to review by the department. The objectives of the SWPPP is to identify potential sources of sediment and other sources of pollution associated with construction activity, and to ensure practices are implemented and maintained to reduce the contribution of pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site to waters of the state and storm sewer systems. Stormwater management documents developed under other regulatory programs may be included or incorporated by reference in the SWPPP, or used in whole as a SWPPP if it meets the requirements of this part.

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

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

1. **Site Description.** Each plan shall provide a description of the construction activity and potential sources of pollution as indicated below:
 - a. A description of the overall project and the type of construction activity;

- b. Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, grubbing, or other activities during the life of the project;
- c. A proposed timetable/schedule, or chart, of activities that includes major phases/stages, BMP implementation, BMP removal, disturbances, and stabilization for major portions of the site;
- d. A description of the soil within the disturbed area(s);
- e. The name of the surface water(s) and municipal storm sewer system at or near the disturbed area that will receive stormwater runoff from the project site; and
- f. A site map which indicates the following items as applicable (more than one (1) map may be needed). If an item is not applicable, provide rationale describing why the item is not applicable to the construction activity:
 - 1) Project boundaries;
 - 2) Areas of ground disturbance during each phase/stage of the project;
 - 3) Areas where disturbance will not occur, such as avoidance areas (e.g. wetlands, critical habitat, Threatened and Endangered Species, etc.);
 - 4) Drainage patterns including: flow direction (run-on and runoff);
 - 5) Dividing lines, discharge points, and storm sewer system inlets which the site drains to or may be affected by the activity;
 - 6) Pre-existing and final grades;
 - 7) Location of all temporary and permanent sediment and erosion controls during each particular phase;
 - 8) Location of any stormwater conveyances such as: retention ponds, detention ponds, ditches, pipes, swales, stormwater diversions, culverts, and ditch blocks;
 - 9) Location of potential sources of pollution (e.g. portable toilets, trash receptacles, etc.);
 - 10) Location of soil stockpiles;
 - 11) Identify steep slopes;
 - 12) Surface waters, including an aerial extent of wetland acreage;
 - 13) Location of surface water crossings;
 - 14) Locations where stormwater is discharged to surface waters;
 - 15) Location of dewatering discharge points;
 - 16) Locations of where chemical treatment of stormwater will be performed, including discharge points;
 - 17) Fueling locations, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, designated wash water collection site, lubricant and chemical storage, paint storage, material storage, staging areas, and debris collection area;
 - 18) Location of any impervious surfaces upon completion of construction; and
 - 19) Where included as part of the project, the site maps for off-site concrete/asphalt batch plants, equipment staging areas, borrow sites or excavated fill material disposal sites. Site maps must show items 1 through 18 of this section.
- g. Projects that discharge stormwater which flows to a water body listed as impaired under section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act due to sediment, suspended solids or turbidity must identify the water body and impairment in the SWPPP. The Department's 303(d) list may be found at the following website under Integrated Reports:
www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/SW/Z2_TMDL/Integrated_Reports/B_Integrated_Reports.htm.
- h. For water bodies which have a TMDL, the SWPPP must describe and conform to the Waste Load Allocations (WLA) of the water body as per Part II(C)(4)(g) of this permit. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website:
www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/SW/Z2_TMDL/default.htm.

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

The narrative shall describe at a minimum:

- a. The installation, removal (if applicable), and maintenance requirements of selected Best Management Practices (BMPs) for each phase/stage of construction activity;
 - b. The rationale for the selection of all BMPs (calculations should be included if appropriate);
 - c. Whether selected BMPs are temporary or permanent;
 - d. Any descriptions of infeasibility or explanations as required in Part II, Part III(A), and Appendix 1 of this permit.
3. **Operational Controls.** The SWPPP shall describe the BMPs used in day to day operations on the project site that reduce the contribution of pollutants in stormwater runoff.

- a. The SWPPP must identify a person knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion and sediment control BMPs who will oversee the implementation of the SWPPP, and the installation, inspection and maintenance of the erosion and sediment control BMPs before and during construction, until a NOT is filed or the permit is transferred. A knowledgeable and experienced person is someone who meets the requirements of Part II(C)(3)(e) of this permit.

The owner shall develop a chain of responsibility with all operators on the site to ensure that the SWPPP will be implemented and stay in effect until the construction project is complete, the entire site has undergone final stabilization, and a NOT has been submitted to the department.

- b. The SWPPP must include a description of good housekeeping practices used to maintain a clean and orderly site. The SWPPP shall describe how litter, debris, chemicals and parts will be handled to minimize exposure to stormwater. The SWPPP also shall describe what measures will be used to reduce and remove sediment tracked off-site by vehicles or equipment. In addition, the SWPPP shall describe methods which will be used to reduce the generation of dust.
- c. The SWPPP shall describe preventative maintenance practices used to ensure the proper operation of erosion and sediment control devices (e.g., fiber rolls, erosion control blankets and silt fences) and equipment used or stored on site. The SWPPP shall describe proper inspection procedures for ensuring proper operation of erosion and sediment control devices.
- d. The SWPPP shall describe spill prevention and response procedures where potential spills can occur. Specific handling procedures, storage requirements, spill containment, cleanup procedures, and disposal must be identified. Storage structures for petroleum products and other chemicals shall have adequate leak and spill protection to prevent any spilled materials from entering waters of the state or storm sewer systems.

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

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

- 3) When dewatering, utilize structures or BMPs which allow for draw down to occur from the surface of the water, unless infeasible. If infeasible, documentation must be provided in the SWPPP. In addition, you must describe what BMP(s) will be used in its place.
- 4) In addition to the inspection requirements in Part III, dewatering activities shall be inspected daily. The inspection must include the dewatering site, areas where BMPs are being implemented and the discharge location. A record shall be maintained to document the inspections of the dewatering operation and actions taken to correct any problems that may be identified.
 - a. Records shall contain at a minimum:
 - i. Date and time of the inspection,
 - ii. Inspector name,
 - iii. Approximate volume of water discharged,
 - iv. Findings of the inspection, including recommendations and schedule for corrective actions;
 - v. Corrective actions taken (including dates, times, and party completing maintenance activities); and
 - vi. Documentation that the SWPPP has been amended when changes are made to the dewatering activity in response to inspections.
- 5) Local authorities may require specific BMPs for discharges affecting their storm sewer system.

4. Erosion and Sediment Controls. Erosion and sediment controls and stabilization requirements must be implemented for each major phase of site activity (e.g., clearing, grading, building, and landscaping phases). A description of the erosion and sediment controls and site stabilization methods must be provided in accordance with Part II(C)(2) of this permit. Erosion and sediment controls, and site stabilization must conform to the requirements provided in Appendix 1. The description and implementation of controls shall address the following minimum components:

- a. The selection of erosion and sediment controls, and site stabilization shall consider the following:
 1. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation events;
 2. The nature of stormwater run-on and runoff from the site as well as changes during, and as a result of, construction activity. This includes changes to impervious surfaces, slopes, seasonal changes, and drainage features on-site;
 3. Channelized flow, must be handled in order to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize impacts to downstream receiving waters;
 4. Soil types (wind and water erodibility, and settling time); and
 5. Seasonal conditions.
- b. Sediment basins, or an appropriate combination of equivalent sediment controls such as smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps, silt fences, fiber logs, vegetative buffer strips, berms, etc., are required for all down slope boundaries of the disturbance area and for those side slope boundaries as may be appropriate for site conditions.

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

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

- e. If sediment escapes from the site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed in a manner and frequency sufficient to minimize off-site impacts as outlined in Appendix 1(B). The SWPPP must be modified to prevent further sediment deposition off-site.
 - f. Stormwater controls are expected to withstand and function properly during precipitation events of up to the 2-year, 24-hour storm event. Visible erosion and/or off-site sediment deposition from such storm events should be minimal. The 2-year, 24-hour rainfall event in North Dakota ranges from about 1.9 inches in the west to 2.3 inches in the east.
 - g. For projects that discharge stormwater which flows to a water body for which there is a TMDL allocation for sediment and/or parameters associated with sediment transport, the SWPPP must be consistent with the assumptions, allocations, and requirements in the approved TMDL. If a TMDL specifies certain BMPs or controls to meet a WLA applicable to the project's discharges, the BMPs or controls must be incorporated into the SWPPP. Information about TMDL allocations may be found at the following website:
www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/SW/Z2_TMDL/default.htm.
5. **Stormwater Management.** The SWPPP must identify permanent practices incorporated into the project to control pollutants in stormwater discharges occurring after construction operations have been completed.
- a. Identify stormwater ponds; flow reduction methods; infiltration of runoff on-site; sequential systems which combine several practices or other post-construction stormwater management features.
 - b. Identify velocity / energy dissipation devices placed at discharge locations and appropriate erosion protection for outfall channels and ditches.
 - c. Maintenance for on-site stormwater management features is the responsibility of the permittee until the NOT is submitted or the feature is accepted by the party responsible for long term maintenance.
 - d. The design, installation and use of stormwater management features must comply with applicable local, state or federal requirements.

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

D. Local Requirements

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

E. Final Stabilization

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

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

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

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

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

III. SELF MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

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

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

7. Inspections may be suspended where earthwork has been suspended due to frozen ground conditions. The required inspections and maintenance must resume as soon as runoff occurs or the ground begins to thaw at the site. The permittee must record freeze/thaw and runoff dates as part of the inspection records.

B. Records Location

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

IV. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES BP 2014.12.08

1. Duty to Comply

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

2. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

3. Planned Changes

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

4. Duty to Provide Information

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

5. Records Retention

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

6. Signatory Requirements

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

All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer, a general partner, or a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

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

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

If an authorization under 6. Signatory Requirements is no longer accurate for any reason, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements must be submitted to the department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

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

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

7. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

1. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be included in the oral report to the department at 701.328.5210:
 - a. Any lagoon cell overflow or any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit under 8. Bypass of Treatment Facilities;
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit under 9. Upset Conditions; or
 - c. Violation of any daily maximum effluent or instantaneous discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit.
2. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee became aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Reports shall be submitted to the address in Part I(D) Application (Notice of Intent) Process. The department may waive the written report on a case by case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the department at 701.328.5210 as identified above.

All other instances of noncompliance shall be reported no later than at the time of the next Discharge Monitoring Report submittal. The report shall include the four items listed in this subsection.

8. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to any of the following provisions in this section.

Bypass exceeding limitations-notification requirements.

- a. Anticipated Bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of bypass.
- b. Unanticipated Bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under 7. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.
2. Prohibition of Bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. The permittee submitted notices as required under the 8(a). Anticipated Bypass subsection of this section.

The department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the department determines that it will meet the three (3) conditions listed above.

9. Upset Conditions

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

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

1. An upset occurred and the permittee can identify its cause(s);
2. The permitted facility was, at the time being, properly operated;
3. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under 7. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting and
4. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 10. Duty to Mitigate.

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

10. Duty to Mitigate

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

11. Removed Materials

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

12. Duty to Reapply

Any request to have this permit renewed should be made 15 days prior to its expiration date.

B. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspection and Entry

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

2. Availability of Reports

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

3. Transfers

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

4. New Limitations or Prohibitions

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

5. Permit Actions

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

6. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

7. State Laws

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

8. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

9. Property Rights

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

10. Severability

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

V. DEFINITIONS Permit Specific BP 2009.02.05

"303(d) List" or "Section 303(d) List" means a list of North Dakota's water quality-limited waters needing total maximum daily loads or TMDLs developed to comply with section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. A copy of the latest integrated report is available on the state's web site at:

www.ndhealth.gov/WQ/SW/Z2_TMDL/Integrated_Reports/B_Integrated_Reports.htm.

"Act" means the Clean Water Act.

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

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

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

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

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

"Department" means the North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Water Quality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Stormwater" means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity" means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, or surface runoff and drainage from industrial activities as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

"Stormwater Associated with Small Construction Activity" means the discharge of stormwater from:

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

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

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

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

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

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

"You" means the owner, operator or permittee as appropriate.

Appendix 1 – Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements

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

A. Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

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

If any conditions in parts a or b above are encountered, the permittee must document the circumstances which prevented you from meeting the stabilization requirements in the SWPPP of this paragraph and provide a schedule in the SWPPP which will be followed in order to meet the stabilization requirements.

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

7. Stream diversions or any temporary or permanent drainage ditch or trench, which will have continuous flow, shall be stabilized with appropriate controls prior to connection with any surface water. The entire area (channel and bank) of the stream diversion or temporary or permanent drainage ditch, or trench, must be appropriately stabilized to bankfull height.
8. While working in or around surface waters, sediment and erosion controls must be used above the anticipated level of the surface water. Floating silt curtain does not satisfy the down slope and side slope boundary requirements in Part II(C)(4)(b) of this permit, unless the construction activity is on or below the elevation of the surface water. The floating silt curtain must be placed as close to shore as possible. Sediment control must be installed where exposed soils drain to the surface water immediately after construction activity along the waterline has been completed.
9. Pipe and culvert outlets must be provided with energy dissipation within 24 hours of connection to a surface water.
10. Splash pads and/or downspout extensions must be provided for roof drains to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
11. All storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the construction site must be protected by appropriate BMPs during construction until all disturbed areas and stockpiles with the potential to discharge to the inlet have been stabilized. This includes storm drain inlets which may be affected by sediment tracked onto paved surfaces by vehicles or equipment.
12. Inlet protection devices are a last line of control – erosion and sediment control practices must be used on-site. Inlet protection devices must conform to local ordinances or regulations. In general, inlet protection devices need to provide for adequate drainage to prevent excessive roadway flooding. Inlet protection may be removed for a particular inlet if a specific concern (i.e., street flooding/freezing, snow removal) has been identified and documented in the SWPPP. In this situation, additional erosion and sediment control practices, or stabilization methods must be used to supplement the loss of the inlet protection device to prevent sediment from entering the storm sewer system.
13. Vegetated buffers must have a minimum width of 1 foot for every 5 feet of disturbed area that drains to the buffer. The width of the buffer shall have a slope of 5 percent or less and the area draining to the buffer shall have a slope of 6 percent or less. Concentrated flows should be minimized throughout the buffer.

Buffers shall consist of dense grassy vegetation, 3 to 12 inches tall with uniform coverage over 90 percent of the buffer. Woody vegetation shall not be counted for the 90 percent coverage. No more than 10 percent of the overall buffer may be comprised of woody vegetation.

14. A 50 foot natural buffer or equivalent erosion and sediment controls must be provided when a project is within 50 feet of a surface water and stormwater flows to the surface water. If equivalent erosion and sediment controls are used, rationale for using equivalent controls must be provided in the SWPPP.

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

15. If the permittee(s) intend to use chemical treatment for sediment removal, they must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Treatment chemicals must be selected appropriately for the anticipated soil particle size and characteristics of the stormwater (pH, turbidity, flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system, etc.). A description of the chemical treatment process must be included in the SWPPP.

a. To ensure selection and management of chemicals minimize the potential for harmful effects in the discharge, the permittee shall provide a written request to the department for review and approval. Additional monitoring and reporting may be required as a condition for the approval to discharge.

A request to discharge chemically treated water shall include all of the following information and be provided sixty (60) days prior to use:

- i. Material Safety Data Sheet/Safety Data Sheet (MSDS/SDS);
 - ii. Proposed water additive discharge concentration;
 - iii. Discharge frequency (i.e., number of hours per day and number of days per year);
 - iv. Monitoring point for product discharge;
 - v. Type of removal treatment, if any, that the water additive receives prior to discharge;
 - vi. Product function (e.g., coagulant, flocculant, etc.);
 - vii. A 48-hour LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (*Ceriodaphnia* sp., *Daphnia* sp., or *Simocephalus* sp.); and
 - viii. Results for a toxicity test for one other North American freshwater aquatic species (other than a planktonic crustacean).
- b. Discharges from the chemical treatment of stormwater must not cause a violation of the standards of quality for waters of the state (N.D.A.C. § 33-16-02.1). The discharge must meet the dewatering or basin draining requirements provided in Part II(C)(3)(g) of this permit.

16. Minimize the duration of exposed soils on steep slopes.

B. Maintenance Requirements for Erosion and Sediment Controls

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

Permittee(s) must investigate and comply with the following inspection and maintenance requirements:

- a. All control devices similar to, and including, silt fence or fiber rolls must be repaired, replaced, maintained or supplemented when they become nonfunctional (torn from posts, visible tears, etc.). Collected sediment must be removed as it approaches 1/2 of the above ground capacity of the control device.
- b. Fiber rolls must be replaced when 1/2 of the original above ground height of the device when it was installed has been lost as a result of flattening or other damage.

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

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

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

C. Operational Controls

1. Properly handle construction debris and waste materials.
 - a. Debris and waste must be handled appropriately until disposal. Litter and debris shall be collected and stored to reduce the potential for wind and water to carry the materials off-site or leachate discharging from a site. Collected material shall be taken to the appropriate facility for disposal or recycling.
 - b. Liquid or soluble materials including oil, fuel, paint and any other hazardous substances must be properly stored, to prevent spills, leaks or other discharges. Restricted access to storage areas must be provided to prevent vandalism. Storage and disposal of liquid or soluble material must be in compliance with applicable regulations.

2. Wash water containments must be cleaned out (solids and liquid) before 80 percent of storage capacity is attained.
3. Best management practices used in surface waters must be cleaned immediately upon removal from surface waters to prevent the transfer of aquatic nuisance species.

Subject: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Date Issued: 7/10/2015

Date Revised: 7/10/2015

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Owner: Environment – Large Construction Projects Management

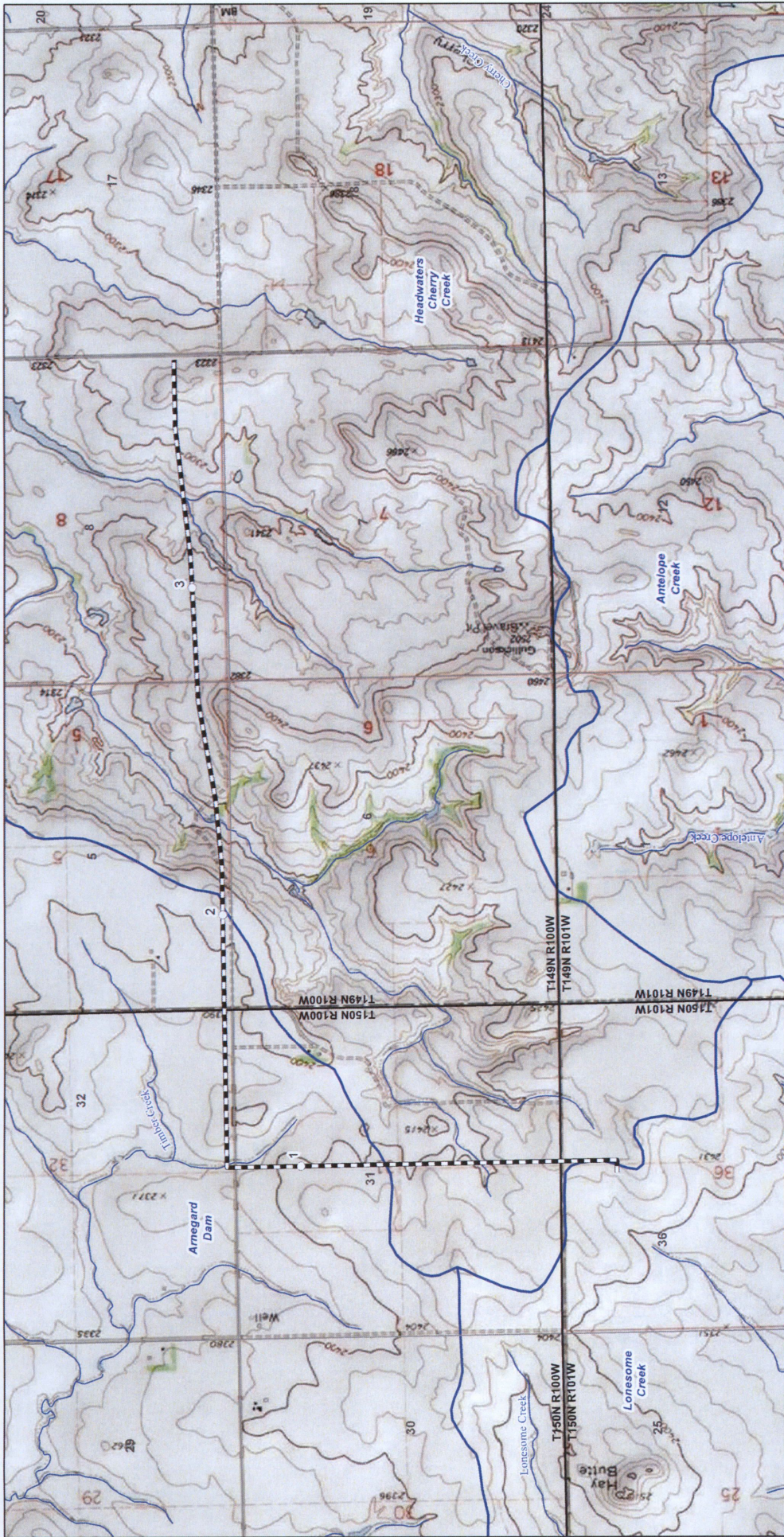
APPENDIX B

Project Site Maps

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ONEOK Bakken Pipeline L.L.C.
 Lonesome Creek NGL
 Topo Overview
 McKenzie County, North Dakota

E3 ENVIRONMENTAL
 Engineering, Excavation and Earthworks

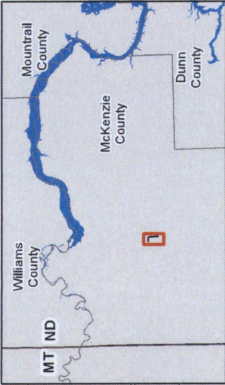
ONEOK BAKKEN PIPELINE
 A SUBSIDIARY OF ONEOK PARTNERS

Proposed Pipeline
 Milepost
 Watershed - HUC 12
 Waterway
 NWI Wetland

Federal Land
State Land


Scale: 1:18,000
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North Arrow






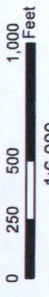
ONEOK Bakken Pipeline L.L.C.
 Lonesome Creek NGL
 Topo Map
Page 2 of 3
 McKenzie County, North Dakota



ONEOK
BAKKEN PIPELINE
A SUBSIDIARY OF ONEOK ENERGY

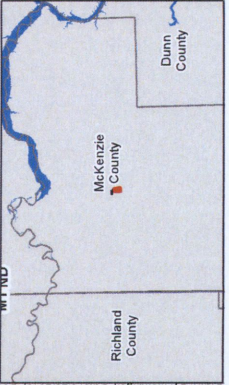


E3 ENVIRONMENTAL
Evaluating Alternatives and Impacts



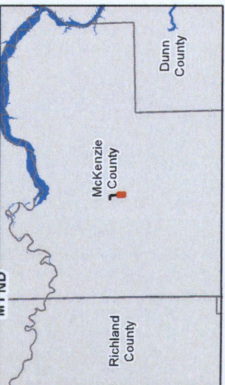
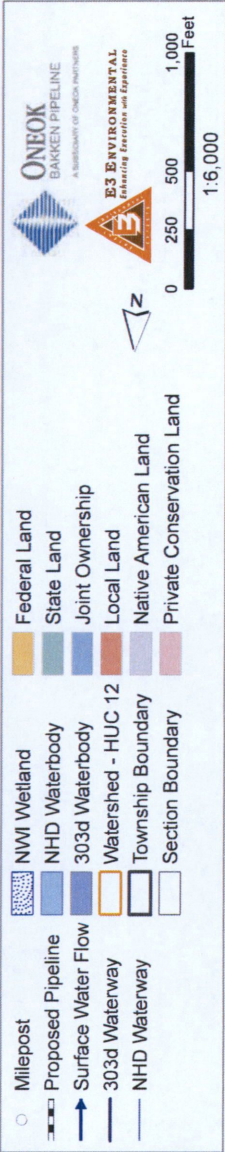
0 250 500 1,000 Feet
1:6,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milepost Proposed Pipeline Surface Water Flow 303d Waterway NHD Waterway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NW1 Wetland NHD Waterbody 303d Waterbody Watershed - HUC 12 Township Boundary Section Boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Land State Land Joint Ownership Local Land Native American Land Private Conservation Land
---	---	--



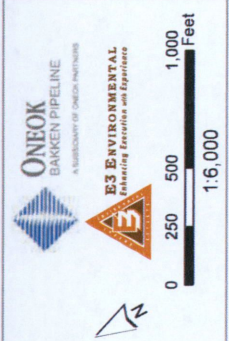


ONEOK Bakken Pipeline L.L.C.
 Lonesome Creek NGL
 Topo Map
Page 3 of 3
 McKenzie County, North Dakota





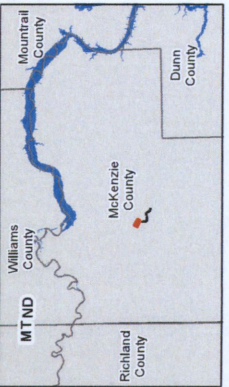
ONEOK Bakken Pipeline L.L.C.
 Lonesome Creek NGL
 Soils Map
 Page 1 of 3
 McKenzie County, North Dakota



Hydric Classification - Presence

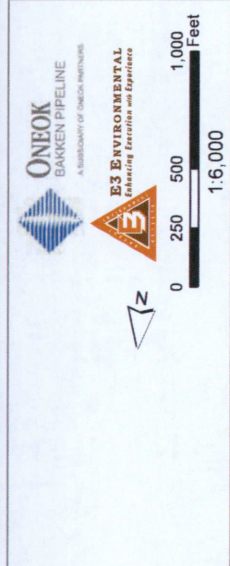
○	Milepost
---	Proposed Pipeline
→	Surface Water Flow
▨	Survey Corridor
□	Township Boundary
□	Section Boundary

□	Not Hydric (0%)
▨	Some Hydric (1-50%)
▩	Mostly Hydric (51-99%)
■	All Hydric (100%)

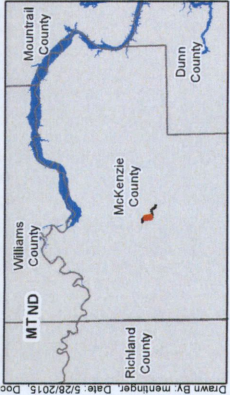




ONEOK Bakken Pipeline L.L.C.
 Lonesome Creek NGL
 Soils Map
Page 2 of 3
 McKenzie County, North Dakota



- Hydric Classification - Presence**
- Milepost
 - Proposed Pipeline
 - Surface Water Flow
 - ▨ Survey Corridor
 - ▭ Township Boundary
 - ▭ Section Boundary
- Not Hydric (0%)
 Some Hydric (1-50%)
 Mostly Hydric (51-99%)
 All Hydric (100%)



Subject: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Date Issued: 7/10/2015

Date Revised: 7/10/2015

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Owner: Environment – Large Construction Projects Management

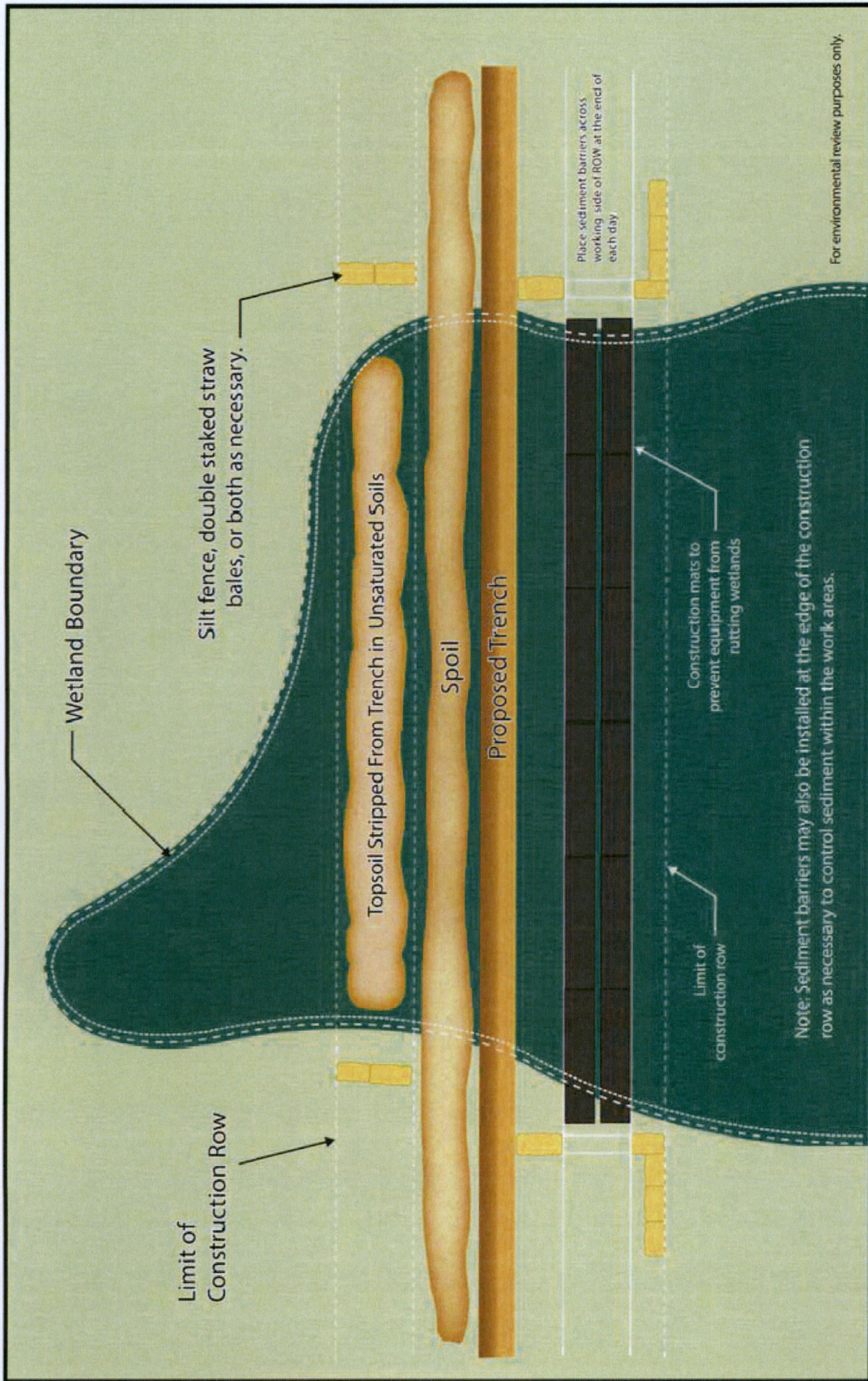
APPENDIX C

Typical Details

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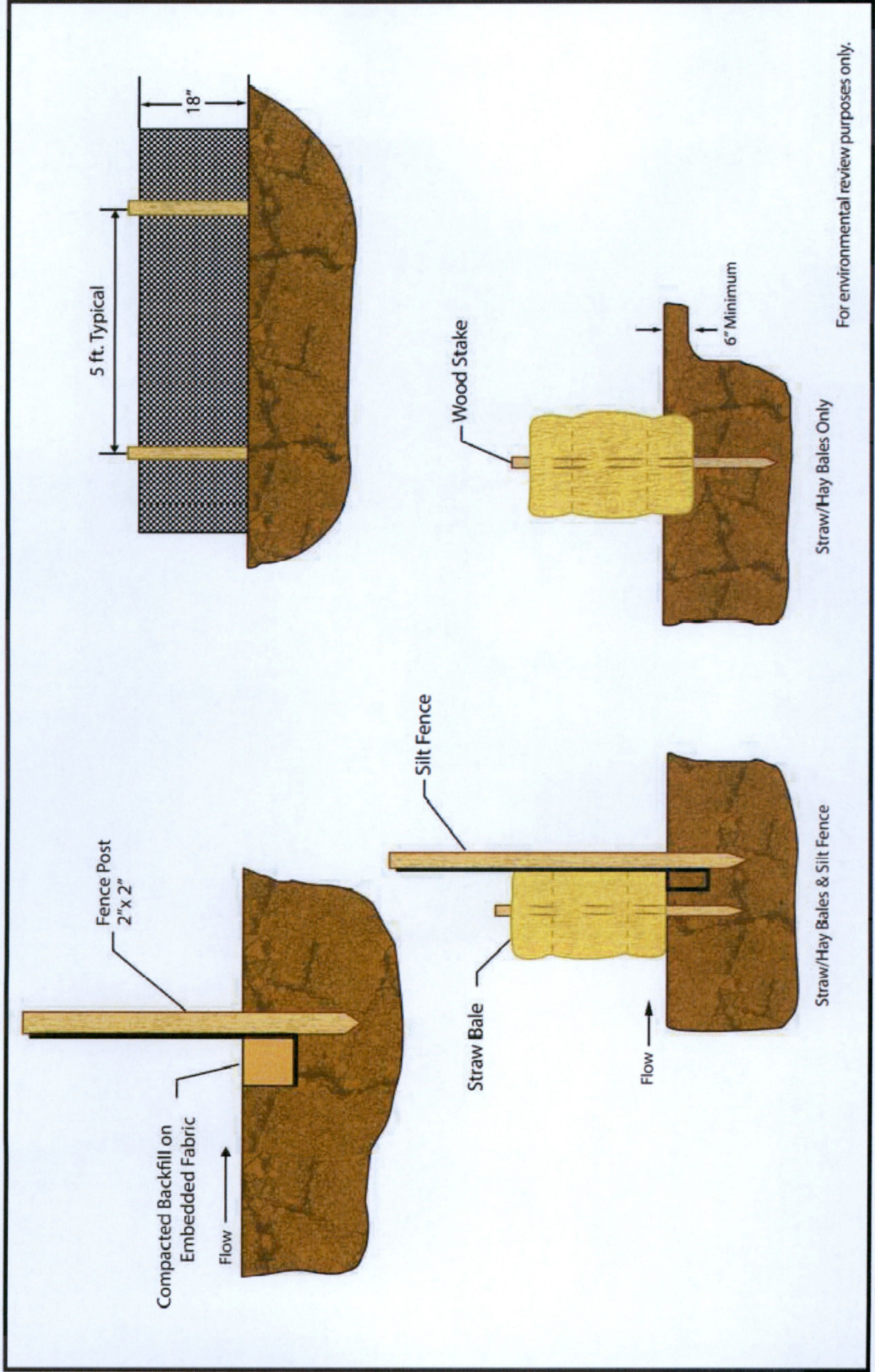
Page 26 of 28

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Standard Best Management Practices
Open Cut Wetland Crossing
Figure 1



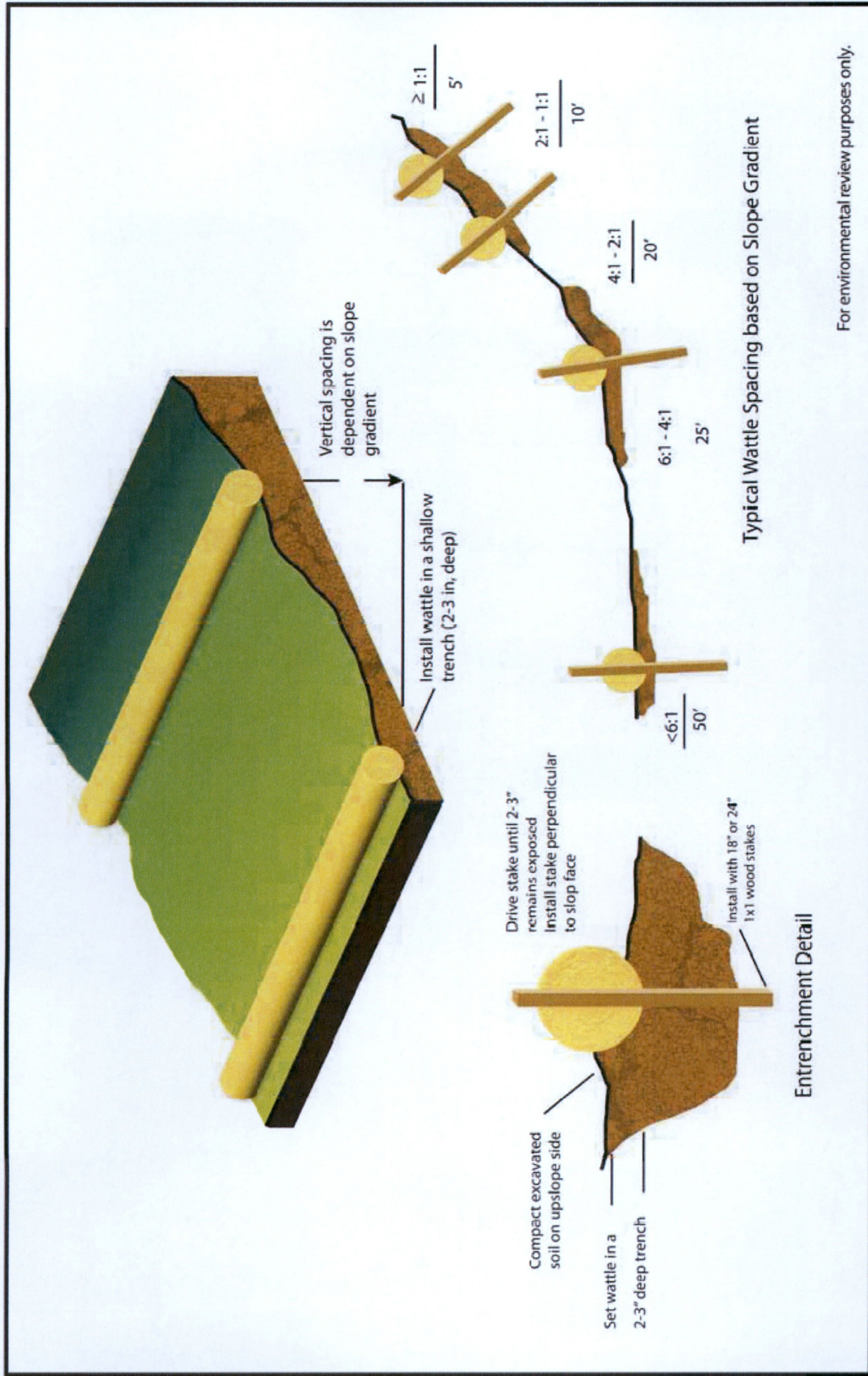


For environmental review purposes only.



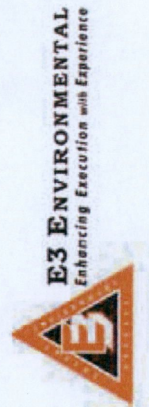
Standard Best Management Practices
 Typical Silt Fence Installation and Hay Bale
 Figure 2

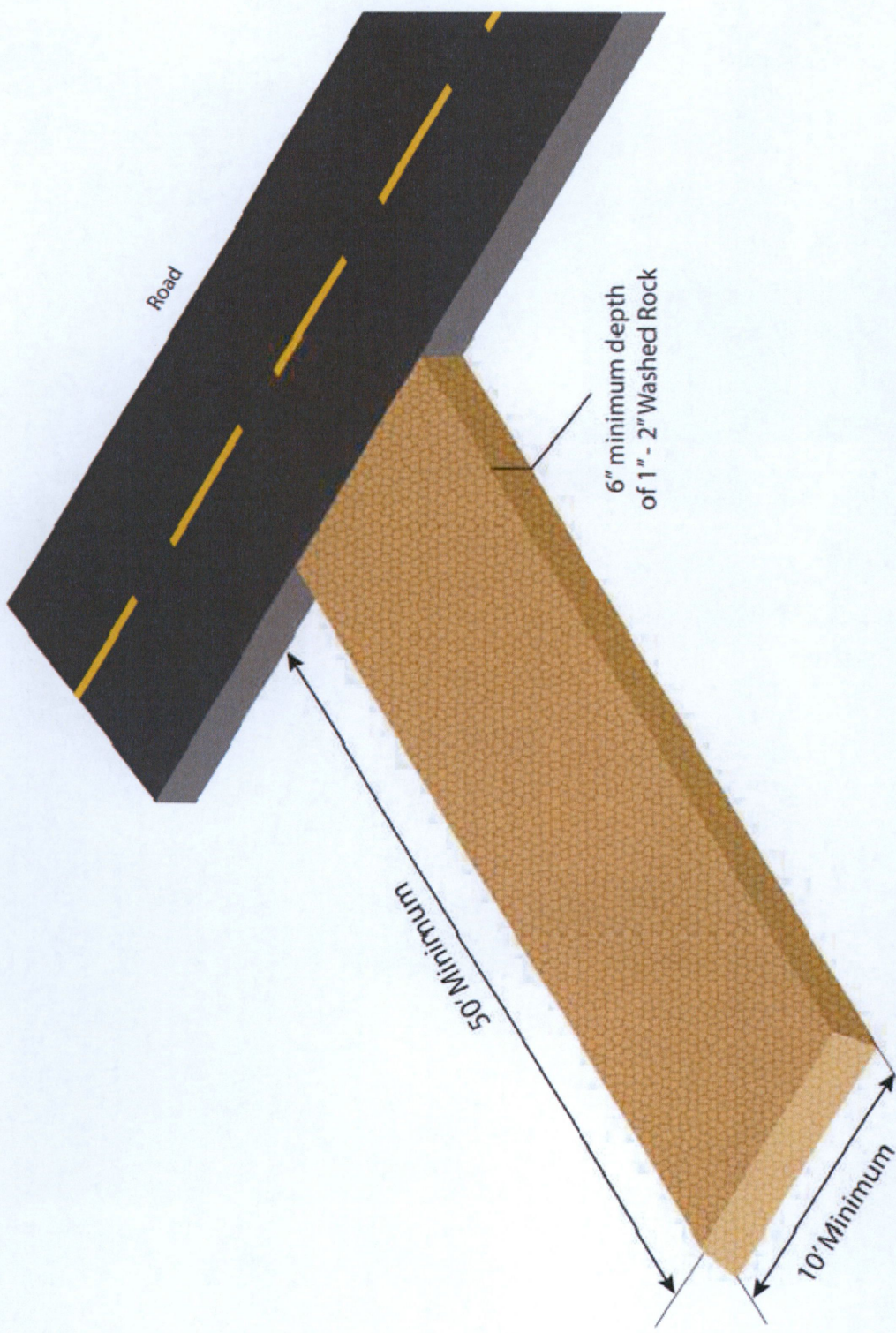




For environmental review purposes only.

Standard Best Management Practices
 Typical Wattle Installation
 Figure 3



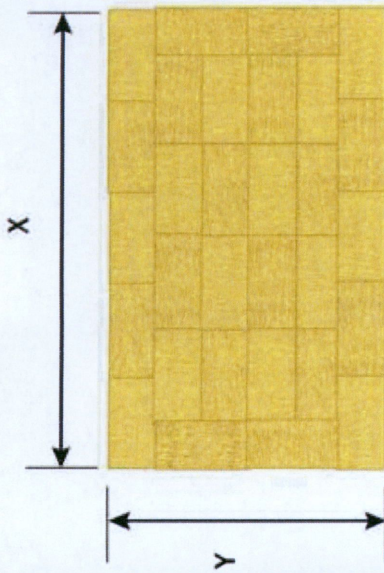


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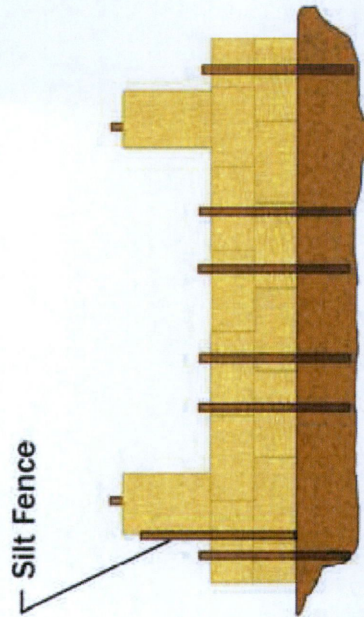
Standard Best Management Practices
Access/Egress Erosion Control

Figure 4

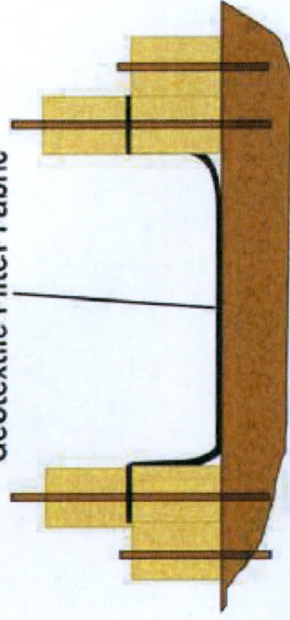




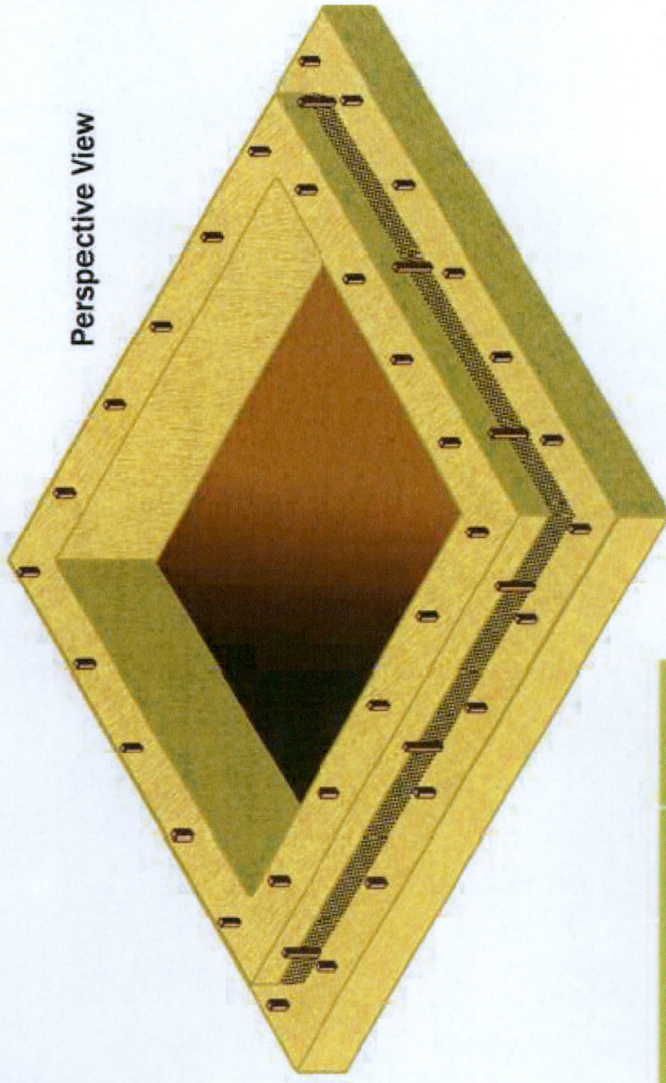
1. Arrange the straw bales to the X and Y dimensions specified below.
2. If bottom of structure is not lined with straw bales (Option 1), line entire structure with geotextile filter fabric.



Geotextile Filter Fabric



For environmental review purposes only.



Perspective View

Minimum Structure Dimensions (ft.)		Maximum Pumping Rate (gal./min.)
X	Y	
10	20	300
15	20	350
20	20	400
20	25	450
25	25	500
25	30	550
30	30	660

Standard Best Management Practices Straw Bale Dewatering Structure

Figure 5



Subject: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Date Issued: 7/10/2015

Date Revised: 7/10/2015

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Owner: Environment – Large Construction Projects Management

APPENDIX D

Training Log

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SWPPP Training Log

Project Name: ONEOK Rockies Midstream, L.L.C. Lonesome Creek NGL Pipeline

Project Location: McKenzie County, North Dakota

Instructor's Name(s):

Instructor's Title(s):

Course Location: _____ Date: _____

Course Length (hours): _____

Stormwater Training Topic: *(check as appropriate)*

- Erosion Control BMPs
- Sediment Control BMPs
- Non-Stormwater BMPs
- Emergency Procedures
- Good Housekeeping BMPs

Specific Training Objective:

Attendee Roster: (attach additional pages as necessary)

No.	Name of Attendee	Company
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

Subject: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Date Issued: 7/10/2015

Date Revised: 7/10/2015

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Owner: Environment – Large Construction Projects Management

APPENDIX E

Inspection and Corrective Action Forms

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NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SECTION
Gold Seal Center, 918 E. Divide Ave.
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947
701.328.5200 (fax)
www.ndhealth.gov



April 23, 2015

ONEOK Rockies Midstream L.L.C.
Peter Ruffenach
100 West Fifth Street
Tulsa, OK 74103

Re: NDPDES Permit No. NDG070496

We have received your "Application for Permit to Discharge - NDPDES Industrial-Short Form C" and have granted authority to discharge under the General Permit for Temporary Dewatering/Hydrostatic Testing Permit NDG070000. Your facility has been assigned permit no. **NDG070496**. This permit has been issued by the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) with the understanding that all other applicable permits and permissions have been obtained for the start of the following project. The application indicates that the discharge(s) will consist of potable/municipal water discharged from the hydrostatic test of piping that was installed as part of the Lonesome Creek Gas Plant.

<u>Discharge Point</u>	<u>Volume (Gallons)</u>	<u>Location</u>
001H	25,000	Lonesome Creek Gas Plant TWN 150N, RNG 101W, Section 36; McKenzie County

All discharge points shall be inspected daily. On a daily basis record the total volume of discharge and make a visual inspection for Oil and Grease. Analytical parameters for pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) shall be waived for this project. The parameter for Chlorine shall be tested only if the water source has been chlorinated. The parameter of Oil and/or Grease is waived unless sheen is observed in the discharge; if observed then collect a sample for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH). The department shall be contacted on all findings of Oil and Grease. All discharges made directly to a surface water body or wetland shall be inspected closely so as to minimize any turbidity issues. Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be used to minimize the impact of the discharge.

ADDITIVES: No additives were reviewed for this project.

Enclosed are Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms for your use. If someone else is responsible for the submittal of the DMRs, please forward this letter and the enclosed forms to them. The reports cover three months; the dates and location have been filled out. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, check "No" in section one. The reports must be post-marked by the last day of the month following the end of each reporting period. All original DMR forms should be sent to NDDoH and a copy should be kept for your files. **EPA no longer requires a copy of the DMR form.**

If any other testing is conducted during this project, copies of the results of any such test should be forwarded to the Department. **Should you wish to no longer be covered under this permit, you must submit a written request to terminate and cite the reasons for termination.** Coverage shall be maintained until a written notification to release has been issued to the permittee by NDDoH. Should you have any questions about your permit or how to complete the DMRs, please contact me at (701) 328-5237.

Sincerely,

Sarah Waldron
Environmental Scientist
Division of Water Quality

Enc.

cc: E3 Environmental (email)

Environmental Health
Section Chief's Office
701.328.5150

Division of
Air Quality
701.328.5188

Division of
Municipal Facilities
701.328.5211

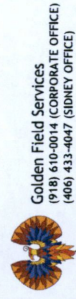
Division of
Waste Management
701.328.5166

Division of
Water Quality
701.328.5210

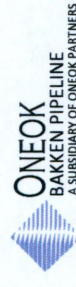
**LONESOME CREEK NGL (8" PIPELINE)
AFE NO.: 023.131.5660.010009**

MOP: 1440 P.S.I.G.

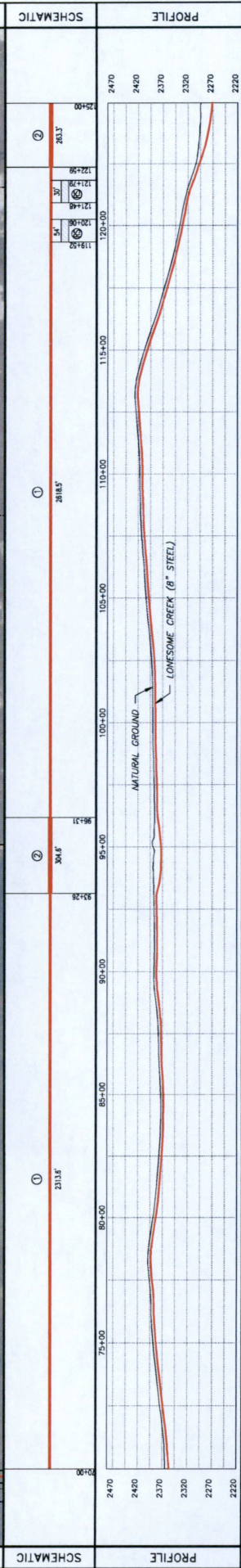
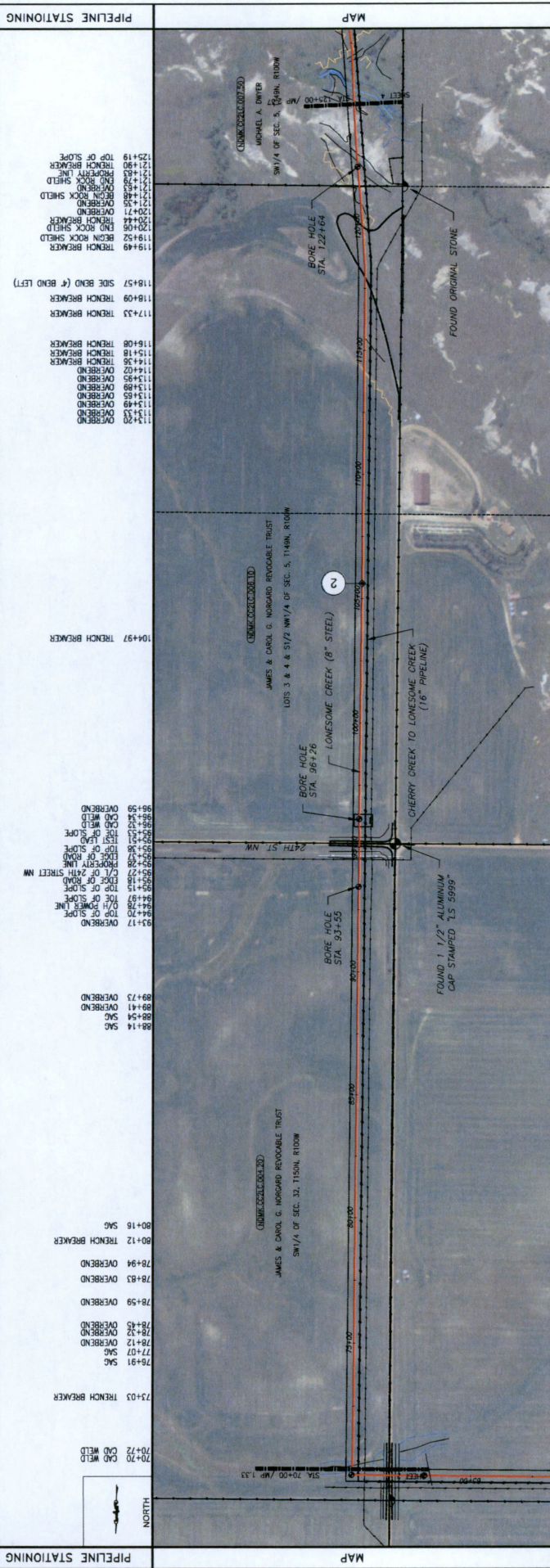
**AS-BUILT ALIGNMENT SHEETS
MCKENZIE COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
NOVEMBER 25, 2015**



Golden Field Services
(719) 610-9014 (CORPORATE OFFICE)
(408) 433-4047 (FIELD OFFICE)



OWNERSHIP	PIPELINE STATIONING	OWNERSHIP	PIPELINE STATIONING	OWNERSHIP	PIPELINE STATIONING
	70+00	JAMES & CAROL G. NORWARD REVOCABLE TRUST SW 1/4 OF SEC. 32, T150N, R100W MCKENZIE COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA 132.47 RODS	95+28	JAMES & CAROL G. NORWARD REVOCABLE TRUST LOTS 3 & 4 & 5 1/2 NW 1/4 OF SEC. 5, T148N, R100W MCKENZIE COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA 160.39 RODS	121.85
					20+47 RODS
					MICHAEL A. DWYER COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA



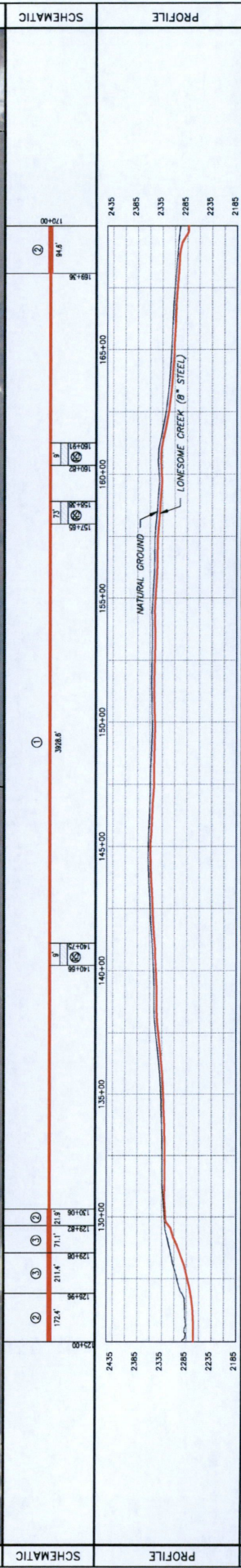
SUMMARY		GENERAL NOTES & INFORMATION		LEGEND		PIPE SPECIFICATIONS		TEST SECTION INFORMATION	
NO.	TITLE	SURVEY NOTATION BY	CONSTRUCTION BY	TEST LEAD	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
		END CONST. DATE		MANLINE VALVE	○	POINT OF INTERSECTION	1	4321.1'	PS50 8.00" X 0.188" WT. 6000, 1'-16" M.S.T. F.R.E.
		DESIGNED M.O.P.		REDUCER	○	FENCE LINE	2	507.9'	PS50 8.00" X 0.315" WT. 6000, 30'-40" M.S.T. AND
				FLANGE	○	EXISTING PIPELINE	3	84'	ROCK SHIELD
				TEE	○	POWERLINE			
				PIPELINE MARKER	○	TELEPHONE LINE			
						MATCHLINE			
						PROPERTY LINE			
								ESTABLISHED MAOP	
								MCKENZIE COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA	
								DATE: 11/24/15	
								DRAWN BY: MM	
								CHECKED BY: CN	
								SHEET 3 OF 6	
								REF. NO. 0	

ONEOK
BAKKEN PIPELINE
A DIVISION OF ONEOK ENERGY SERVICES

DATE: 11/24/15
DRAWING NO. 12-55-BLT
PROJECT: BAKKEN PIPELINE
DRAWN BY: MM
CHECKED BY: CN
SHEET 3 OF 6
REF. NO. 0

OWNERSHIP	125+00	144+50	170+00	OWNERSHIP
PIPELINE STATIONING	125+00	144+50	170+00	PIPELINE STATIONING
MAP	MAP	MAP	MAP	MAP

125+00	125+17 TOE OF SLOPE	125+29 SLOPE	125+58 EDGE OF WATER	125+89 C/L OF WATERWAY	126+15 EDGE OF WATER	126+99 TOE OF SLOPE	127+56 TDP OF SLOPE	130+16 OVEREND	130+16 OVEREND	137+96 TRENCH BREAKER	138+29 TRENCH BREAKER	138+30 OVEREND	138+59 OVEREND	140+66 BEGIN ROCK SHIELD	140+75 END ROCK SHIELD	142+34 TRENCH BREAKER	145+46 SIDE BEND (6" BEND RIGHT)	148+20 CAD WELD	148+51 CAD WELD	148+50 TEST LEAD	148+59 EXISTING P/L	154+81 OVEREND	157+65 BEGIN ROCK SHIELD	158+38 END ROCK SHIELD	158+70 SAG	159+01 SAG	159+82 BEGIN ROCK SHIELD	159+91 OVEREND	160+81 SAG	162+88 SAG	163+00 SAG	166+91 TEST LEAD	169+16 SIDE BEND (3" BEND LEFT)	170+00
--------	---------------------	--------------	----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	----------------	----------------	--------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------------	----------------	--------------------------	------------------------	------------	------------	--------------------------	----------------	------------	------------	------------	------------------	---------------------------------	--------



Lonesome Creek As-Built Bore Report

BORE HOLE (SLOPE STA.)	BORE HOLE (SLOPE STA.)	BORE LENGTH
14+16.2	16+49.3	233.07
66+97.0	69+88.4	291.37
93+54.7	96+26.4	271.69
122+63.7	129+80.4	716.61
169+54.2	181+89.4	1235.20
TOTLE BORE LENGTH		2747.94

Depth of Cover	
FROM_STATION	MEASUREMENT (in)
21.5	84
22.7	88.8
28.0	90
48.0	75.6
98.7	64.8
151.0	67.2
201.8	70.8
240.3	64.8
246.2	66
249.3	66
254.6	64.8
294.5	68.4
345.7	67.2
396.4	72
447.3	73.2
498.2	69.6
549.3	72
595.7	74.4
607.2	78
658.0	84
709.1	114
759.7	78
765.3	84
768.6	76.8
774.0	74.4
813.1	67.2
864.1	68.4
915.0	67.2
965.8	69.6
1016.8	69.6
1067.6	68.4
1118.4	69.6
1169.4	68.4
1220.3	68.4
1271.4	67.2
1322.0	70.8
1356.5	63.6
1407.6	61.2
1445.6	63.6
1489.5	108
1533.3	114
1577.2	111.6
1620.5	91.2
1640.8	60
1692.1	67.2
1742.6	74.4
1793.6	70.8
1844.3	72
1895.5	67.2
1945.7	69.6
1996.5	67.2
2046.9	70.8

2097.2	69.6
2148.7	67.2
2199.5	68.4
2247.8	68.4
2299.0	68.4
2349.8	68.4
2401.2	69.6
2451.9	70.8
2502.8	68.4
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2655.6	67.2
2706.3	68.4
2757.4	69.6
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2910.0	67.2
2960.8	67.2
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3062.4	68.4
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3163.7	69.6
3214.6	69.6
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4892.3	66
4942.3	69.6
4993.7	66
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5196.9	66
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5751.0	68.4
5802.0	69.6
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5954.1	64.8
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6360.6	73.2
6411.4	72
6462.4	72
6512.9	68.4
6564.3	79.2
6575.8	84
6626.7	90
6677.6	128.4
6720.1	157.2
6763.7	199.2
6807.6	228
6851.5	228
6895.4	212.4
6939.2	186
6974.4	133.2
6977.5	126
6993.6	97.2
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9313.6	70.8
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9445.6	193.2
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9576.0	128.4
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9860.5	67.2
9911.5	67.2

9962.3	66
10013.3	67.2
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10114.6	69.6
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12035.3	69.6
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12195.7	74.4
12246.5	88.8
12290.4	108
12334.7	164.4
12379.0	188.4
12422.8	223.2
12466.4	252
12510.0	268.8

12553.5	222
12597.0	216
12640.5	190.8
12684.1	171.6
12727.3	250.8
12769.1	254.4
12810.9	278.4
12853.0	223.2
12895.5	199.2
12932.0	158.4
12969.9	129.6
12993.4	50.4
13044.3	69.6
13094.9	64.8
13145.8	63.6
13196.6	63.6
13247.4	58.8
13298.3	64.8
13349.6	66
13400.5	69.6
13451.3	67.2
13502.3	66
13553.1	64.8
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13807.8	63.6
13858.7	64.8
13909.8	64.8
13960.6	63.6
14011.5	63.6
14062.5	63.6
14113.2	63.6
14164.3	64.8
14215.2	66
14266.0	64.8
14316.8	66
14367.9	66
14418.6	64.8
14469.4	64.8
14520.4	61.2
14571.5	72
14622.2	73.2
14673.2	72
14697.4	72
14748.2	86.4
14796.6	90
14848.1	90
14898.5	78
14949.4	62.4
15000.0	64.8
15051.0	68.4
15102.2	66

15152.5	68.4
15203.8	68.4
15254.5	70.8
15305.4	69.6
15354.7	72
15405.3	67.2
15456.4	70.8
15507.5	68.4
15558.5	72
15609.4	70.8
15660.1	72
15711.0	68.4
15762.1	69.6
15807.1	75.6
15857.9	73.2
15908.8	67.2
15959.6	69.6
16010.3	68.4
16061.1	70.8
16106.1	70.8
16157.4	69.6
16197.8	68.4
16248.5	73.2
16299.4	72
16350.2	72
16401.0	72
16449.2	69.6
16500.1	68.4
16550.9	67.2
16602.1	69.6
16652.8	69.6
16703.7	70.8
16741.6	68.4
16784.4	63.6
16822.6	60
16873.3	60
16916.2	76.8
16924.2	80.4
16951.6	92.88
16997.4	214.8
17041.3	198.6
17085.8	252.6
17130.3	305.4
17174.8	316.5
17218.5	231.6
17263.5	270
17307.0	332.76
17351.2	325.56
17395.2	348
17438.9	355.56
17483.1	380.4
17526.1	382.2
17570.3	344.1
17613.9	342

17657.2	314.4
17701.1	293.04
17745.3	279
17789.3	273
17832.6	270
17876.2	249.96
17920.8	253.8
17965.4	309
18009.4	358.44
18053.5	360
18098.7	238.44
18143.2	159.6
18181.1	73.2
18232.2	68.4
18277.2	68.4
18327.8	73.2
18378.9	75.6
18427.6	74.4
18478.2	76.8
18529.6	64.8
18580.4	69.6
18631.0	68.4
18682.3	68.4
18733.1	68.4
18784.0	67.2
18834.8	68.4
18885.6	69.6
18936.7	69.6
18987.7	67.2
19038.5	69.6
19089.6	70.8
19140.5	69.6
19191.4	69.6
19242.2	70.8
19293.1	68.4
19344.2	69.6
19394.9	69.6
19445.7	68.4
19496.5	68.4
19547.5	74.4
19598.8	74.4
19649.9	75.6
19701.0	72
19752.3	75.6
19803.0	93.6
19853.7	118.8
19904.8	136.8
19955.5	158.4
19964.8	135.6
19966.1	136.8
19970.3	133.2
19971.7	133.2
19977.0	127.2
19978.3	120