Exhibit E
Permitting

Umatilla-Morrow County Connect Project

750 West Elm Avenue
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Application for Site Certificate

May 2025

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TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASC	Application for Site Certificate
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
EFSC or Council	Energy Facility Siting Council
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODOT	Oregon State Department of Transportation
ODSL	Oregon Department of State Lands
ORS	Oregon Revised Statute
Project	Umatilla-Morrow County Connect Project
Project Order	Administrative Rules, and Other Requirements Applicable to the Proposed Umatilla-Morrow County Connect Project (First Amended Project Order; April 04, 2024)
POWER	POWER Engineers, Inc.
U.S.C.	United States Code
UEC	Umatilla Electric Cooperative
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WPCF	Water Pollution Control Facilities

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exhibit E identifies the federal, state, and local permits needed for construction and operation of the Umatilla-Morrow County Connect Project (Project) in Oregon, as required by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 345-021-0010(1)(e). Exhibit E identifies all state and local permits that will be included in and governed by the site certificate, as well as state and local permits related to the siting and operation of the Project that will not to be included in and governed by the site certificate. Umatilla Electric Cooperative (UEC) intends to obtain the permits necessary for the Project directly or through a construction contractor under UEC's direction and control.

2.0 APPLICABLE RULES AND PROJECT ORDER PROVISIONS

Exhibit E provides information regarding permits required for the Umatilla-Morrow County Connect Project.

2.1 General Standards

The General Standard set forth by OAR (345-022-0000)

2.2 Project Order Provisions

The Project Order states that all paragraphs of OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e) apply to the Project and includes the following discussion and additional specifications for descriptions of OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(A) through (F); bold text highlights details not already included in the OARs listed in Section 2.2.

Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(A) and (B), Exhibit E must identify all federal, state, and local government permits related to the siting of the proposed facility. Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 469.310 establishes the Council's comprehensive licensing authority, which is referred to as a "one-stop" consolidated permitting process. Permits related to the siting of the proposed facility should be included in and governed by the site certificate to consolidate permitting processes, consistent with ORS 469.310; however, it is the applicant that must identify whether permits should be governed by the site certificate. For each permit, Exhibit E must include:

- A description of the permit and the reasons the permit is needed.
- A legal citation of the statute, rule, or ordinance governing the permit.
- The name, mailing address, email address, and telephone number of the agency or office responsible for the permit.
- The applicant's analysis of whether the permit should or should not be included in and governed by the site certificate.

Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(C) for any state or local government agency permits, licenses or certificates that are proposed to be included in and governed by the site certificate, Exhibit E must also provide evidence to support findings by the Council that construction and operation of the proposed facility will comply with the statutes, rules, and standards applicable to the permit. Information about removal-fill permits must be provided in Exhibit J. Provide information about any necessary water rights or permits in Exhibit O.

Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(E), if the applicant will rely on a contractor or third party to obtain a required state or local permit, license or certificate that would otherwise be governed by the site certificate, Exhibit E must also include evidence that the applicant has, or has a reasonable likelihood of entering into, a contract or other agreement with the third party for access to the resource or service to be secured by that permit and evidence that the third party has, or has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining, the necessary permit.

Although the Council does not have jurisdiction over federally delegated permits, the Council may rely on the determinations of compliance and the conditions in federally delegated permits in evaluating the application for compliance with Council standards. Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(D), Exhibit E must include evidence that the responsible agency for any federally delegated permitted program has received a permit application. The applicant must provide the estimated date when the responsible agency will complete its review and issue a permit decision. If the applicant will rely on a contractor or third party to obtain a required federally delegated permit, Exhibit E must also include the information required by OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(F).

Table E-1 lists permits that may be required for the proposed facility. Please see the discussion that follows this table for additional information.

TABLE E-1. POTENTIALLY REQUIRED PERMITS

PERMIT NAME	AGENCY	AUTHORITY/DESCRIPTION
Federal and Federally Delegated Permits		
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – Environmental Assessment	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Rural Development Attention: Margaret Hoffmann 1220 SW 3rd Avenue, Suite 1901 Portland, OR 97204 503-414-3300	Rural Utilities Service Environmental Policies and Procedures 7 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 1970.1 is to ensure that the Agency complies with NEPA (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321, et seq.), and other applicable environmental requirements in order to make better decisions based on an understanding of the environmental consequences of proposed actions, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the quality of the human environment.
Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-1)	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Attention: Dan Shoemaker Western Obstruction Evaluation Team Manager oegroup@faa.gov dan.shoemaker@faa.gov 206-231-2989	Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (14 U.S.C. 44718); 14 C.F.R. 77 establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace. Any construction activities involving cranes exceeding 200 feet above ground level require notification to the FAA.
Supplemental Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-2)	FAA Attention: Dan Shoemaker Western Obstruction Evaluation Team Manager oegroup@faa.gov dan.shoemaker@faa.gov 206-231-2989	Submission of the Supplemental Notice of Actual Construction or Alternation form must be filed within five days after construction reaches its greatest height as specified in the Determination of No Hazard (DNH). Issuance of the DNH is not considered a permit activity by the FAA. This federal process is not within the jurisdiction of Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) and therefore should not be included in the and governed by the Site Certificate.
Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 404 Permit	United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Attention: Danielle Erb Umatilla County Contact 503-808-4368 danielle.h.erb@usace.army.mil USACE Attention: CENWP-OD-G P.O. Box 2946 Portland, OR 97208-2946	A Clean Water Act Section 404 (33 U.S.C. 1344) will be required if dredge or fill occurs in waters of the United States. This will be required if it is anticipated that the Project may require a Removal-Fill Permit from Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL) for construction of the Project components that impact jurisdictional wetlands or other waters.
Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Roseburg Field Office 2900 NW Stewart Parkway Roseburg, Oregon 97301-3737 541-378-8328	Consultation under Endangered Species Act Section 7 will be conducted, if needed, outside of the EFSC process.

PERMIT NAME	AGENCY	AUTHORITY/DESCRIPTION
Basic Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) Pendleton Administrative Office 800 SE Emigrant Ave. Suite 330 Pendleton, OR 97801 541-276-4063	Clean Air Act, OAR 340-200-0040; OAR 340-216-8010. Air Contaminant Discharge Permits are primarily used to regulate minor sources of air contaminant emissions but are also required for any new major source or major modification at a major source.
Section 401 Water Quality Certification	ODEQ – Water Quality Division Attention: Haley Teach 401 Program Coordinator 503-702-9753 700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600 Portland, OR 97204	Clean Water Act, Section 401 (33 U.S.C. § 1341); OAR Chapter 340, Division 48 Water quality certification is required for projects that are processed under the USACE Section 404 Nationwide Permits. The Applicant will obtain this permit directly from ODEQ as it is outside the jurisdiction of EFSC.
NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit 1200-C Construction Stormwater Permit	ODEQ Attention: Lizz Caviness Western Region 165 E 7th Avenue, Suite 100 Eugene, Oregon 97401 541-633-2024 Lizz.Caviness@de.orgeon.gov	Clean Water Act, Section 402 (33 U.S.C. § 1342); 40 C.F.R. 122; ORS 468 and 468B; OAR Chapter 340, Division 45 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required for construction activities that will disturb one or more acres of land. The Applicant will obtain this permit directly based on the final design of the facility.
State (Oregon Only)		
Energy Facility Site Certificate	Oregon Department of Energy Attention: Chase McVeigh-Walker Chase.mcveigh-walker@energy.oregon.gov 550 Capitol St. NE, 1st Floor Salem, OR 97301 971-600-5323	ORS Chapter 469.300 The proposed facility must be authorized through a site certificate issued by the Energy Facility Siting Council.
Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity	Oregon Public Utilities Commission Attention: Matt Muldoon matt.muldoon@puc.oregon.gov 201 High Street SE, Suite 100 Salem, Oregon 97301 503-378-6600	Required if construction of an overhead transmission line will necessitate a condemnation of land or an interest therein. The PUC certificate, if necessary, will be obtained directly from the PUC and is not to be included in or governed by the Site Certificate.
Removal-Fill Permit	Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL) Attention: Richard Fitzgerald, Aquatic Resource Coordinator richard.w.fitzgerald@dsl.oregon.gov lauren.stebbins@dsl.oregon.gov 541-388-6060 Department of State Lands 951 SW Simpson Avenue Suite 104 Bend, Oregon 97702	ORS 196; OAR Chapter 141, Division 85 A removal-fill permit from ODSL is required if 50 cubic yards or more of material is removed, filled, or altered within a jurisdictional waters of the state. Although the Applicant will take measures to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional waters, if the unavoidable impacts are above the jurisdictional threshold, Applicant will seek a removal/fill permit. If the permit is necessary, it will be included and governed by the Site Certificate.

PERMIT NAME	AGENCY	AUTHORITY/DESCRIPTION
Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) General Permit 1000, Gravel Mining and Batch Plant	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) ODEQ Eastern Region 800 SE Emigrant Suite 330 Pendleton, OR 97801 541-276-4063	ORS 468B.050 A state-issued water quality permit authorized under ORS Chapter 468B for the discharge of wastewater to the ground.
WPCF General Permit 1700-B	ODEQ ODEQ Eastern Region 800 SE Emigrant Suite 330 Pendleton, OR 97801 541-276-4063	ORS 468B.050 This permit covers vehicle, equipment, building, and pavement cleaning activities that discharge wash water by means of evaporation, seepage and/or irrigation. This permit covers discharges from fixed washing operations and mobile washing operations. If deemed necessary, the permit will be obtained by the construction contractor (third party) directly from ODEQ and should not be included in and governed by the Site Certificate.
Permit to Construct a State Highway Approach: Permit to Operate, Maintain, and Use a State Highway Approach	Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Oregon Department of Transportation Dan Shanahan 3313 Bret Clodfelter Way The Dalles, Oregon 97058 541-296-2215	ORS Chapter 374 (Control of Access to Public Highways); OAR Chapter 734, Division 51 (Highway Approaches, Access Control, Spacing Standards and Medians). There are two components to state highway approach permitting process: the Permit to Construct a State Highway Approach and the Permit to Operate, Maintain and Use a State Highway Approach. The Project may require construction and operation access off of a state highway(s). The permit(s) will be obtained by the construction contractor (third party) directly from ODOT and should not be included in and governed by the Site Certificate.
Permit to Occupy or Perform Operations Upon a State Highway	ODOT Attention: Thomas Lapp Permit Specialist 541-278-3450 thomas.lapp@odot.state.or.us	Utility installations within the right-of-way of a state highway require a permit issued by ODOT. No utilities may be installed within an interstate highway right-of-way. Utilities may cross an interstate highway but may not be sited longitudinally within the operating interstate highway right-of-way. The Project will cross state highways but will not include transmission line structures within the highway rights-of-way. This permit will be obtained directly from ODOT and should not be included in and governed by the Site Certificate.

PERMIT NAME	AGENCY	AUTHORITY/DESCRIPTION
Oversize Load Movement Permit/Load Registration	ODOT Attention: Thomas Lapp Permit Specialist 541-278-3450 thomas.lapp@odot.state.or.us	ORS Chapter 818.030; OAR Chapter 734, Divisions 51, 82 Access to the facility will be provided by interstate and state highways. If large or overweight equipment needs to be moved across state roads, a permit and load registration will be required. The Applicant's third-party contractor will obtain this permit and load registration from ODOT before transporting large or overweight equipment and therefore this permit should not be included in and governed by the Site Certificate.
Water Use Authorization	Oregon Water Resources Department	ORS 537; OAR Chapter 690, Divisions 310, 340, 410 and 507 The Project's need for water primarily occurs during the construction phase of the Project. Water will be procured from municipal suppliers along the Project, and no groundwater permit, surface water permit, or water right transfer will be required. The municipal water rights will allow use for industrial purposes such as a transmission line project.
Archeological Excavation Permit	Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Attention: Jessica Gabriel, Environmental Compliance Specialist 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 503-986-0577 jessica.gabriel@oregon.gov	ORS Chapters 97, 358, and 390; OAR Chapter 736, Division 51. Ground-disturbing activity that may affect known or unknown archaeological resource on public or private lands requires a permit issued by the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation. The facility will be designed to avoid known archaeological resources, and therefore does not anticipate seeking a permit through the Application for Site Certification. However, if there is an inadvertent discovery during construction, construction shall cease and the Applicant will report the finding to the SHPO immediately. In that instance, the SHPO will require an archaeological excavation permit. Should this permit be required, it will be obtained directly from the SHPO and should not be included in or governed by the Site Certificate.
Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-1)	Oregon Department of Aviation (ODAV) Attention: Brandon Pike 3040 25th Street SE Salem, OR 97302 971-372-1339 brandon.pike@odav.oregon.gov	ORS 836.530 and OAR 738-070-0060 – 0100. Any structures exceeding 200 feet in height are subject to compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Part 77.9. Applicant shall provide preliminary location data for facility components as indicated on FAA Form 7460-1 to aid in ODAV's determination of potential impacts to air navigation.

Local (Oregon)		
Building Permit Zoning Permit Road Access Permit Road Use Agreement Site Plan Review Permit	Morrow County Attention: Tamra Mabbott Morrow County Planning Department 215 NE Main Ave. Irrigon, OR 97844 tmabbot@co.morrow.or.us 541-922-4624	Permits and agreements required for construction of utilities in Morrow County.
Conditional Use Permit Building Permit Zoning Permit Road Use Agreement	Umatilla County Attention: Megan Davchevski Umatilla County Department of Land Use Planning 216 SE 4th Street Pendleton, OR 97801 541-278-6246	Permits and agreements required for construction of utilities in Umatilla County.

[1] Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e) the application must Identify all federal, state and local government permits related to the siting of the proposed facility. For federally delegated permits, the application must include evidence that the responsible agency has received a permit application and the estimated date when the responsible agency will complete its review and issue a permit decision. The department requests this evidence be provided for all federal permits.
[2] Under ORS 469.401(4), matters including but not limited to employee health and safety, building code compliance, wage and hour or other labor regulations, local government fees and charges or other design or operational issues that do not relate to siting the facility are not included in or governed by the site certificate.

Table E-2 outlines the potential permits required for the Project, the permitting authority for each permit, and if the permit is jurisdictional. The permits are split into categories; federal and federally delegated, state, and local.

TABLE E-2. POTENTIAL PERMITS REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

PERMITTING AUTHORITY	PERMIT	EFSC JURISDICTION
Federal and Federally Delegated Permits		
Federal Aviation Administration	Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-1)	Not Jurisdictional
	Supplemental Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-2)	Not Jurisdictional[1]
Rural Utility Service	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Not Jurisdictional, but information required for completeness
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 404 Permit	Not Jurisdictional, but information required for completeness[1]
USFWS	Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation	Not Jurisdictional
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Oregon ODEQ Basic Air Contaminant Discharge Permit	Not Jurisdictional, but information required for completeness[1]
	Section 401 Water Quality Certification	Not Jurisdictional, but information required for completeness[1]
	NPDES Construction Stormwater 1200-C Permit	Not Jurisdictional, but information required for completeness[1]
State (Oregon Only)		
Oregon Department of Energy	Energy Facility Site Certificate	Jurisdictional
Oregon Public Utilities Commission	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity	Not Jurisdictional
Oregon Department of State Lands	Removal-Fill Permit	Jurisdictional if proposed by applicant

PERMITTING AUTHORITY	PERMIT	EFSC JURISDICTION
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) General Permit 1000	Jurisdictional if proposed by the applicant[1]
	WPCF General Permit 1700-B	Jurisdictional if proposed by the applicant[1]
Oregon Department of Transportation	Permit to Construct a State Highway Approach	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Permit to Occupy or Perform Operations Upon a State Highway	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Oversize Load Movement Permit/Load Registration	Not Jurisdictional[2]
Oregon Water Resources Department	Water Use Authorization	Not Jurisdictional[2]
State Historic Preservation Office	Archeological Excavation Permit	Jurisdictional if proposed by applicant
Oregon Department of Aviation	Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-1)	Jurisdictional
Local (Oregon)		
Morrow County	Building Permit	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Zoning Permit	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Road Access Permit	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Road Use Agreement	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Site Plan Review Permit	Not Jurisdictional[2]
Umatilla County	Conditional Use Permit	Jurisdictional
	Building Permit	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Zoning Permit	Not Jurisdictional[2]
	Road Use Agreement	Not Jurisdictional[2]

[1] Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e), the application must identify all federal, state and local government permits related to the siting of the proposed facility. For federally delegated permits, the application must include evidence that the responsible agency has received a permit application and the estimated date when the responsible agency will complete its review and issue a permit decision. The department requests this evidence be provided for all federal permits.
[2] Under ORS 469.401(4), matters including but not limited to employee health and safety, building code compliance, wage and hour or other labor regulations, local government fees and charges or other design or operational issues that do not relate to siting the facility are not included in or governed by the site certificate.

2.3 Analysis

OAR 345-021-0010(1)e): Information about permits needed for construction and operation of the facility, including: (A) Identification of all federal, state and local government permits related to the siting of the proposed facility, a legal citation of the statute, rule or ordinance governing each permit, and the name, mailing address, email address and telephone number of the agency or office responsible for each permit. (B) A description of each permit, the reasons the permit is needed for construction or operation of the facility and the applicant's analysis of whether the permit should or should not be included in and governed by the site certificate. (C) For any state or local government agency permits, licenses or certificates that are proposed to be included in and governed by the site certificate, evidence to support findings by the Council that construction and operation of the proposed facility will comply with the statutes, rules and standards applicable to the permit. The applicant may show this evidence: (i) In Exhibit J for permits related to wetlands. (ii) In Exhibit O for permits related to water rights.

Exhibit E identifies all federal, state, and local government permits related to the siting of the Project. All state statutes, state administrative rules, and local government ordinances that contain standards or criteria that the proposed facility must meet in order for the Council to issue a site certificate, but which do not require issuance of a permit or approval are identified and discussed in Exhibit CC.

2.4 Permits Under the Council's Jurisdiction (Included in and Governed by the Site Certificate)

The Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC or Council) determines compliance with all Oregon and local government statutes, regulations, and permitting requirements related to siting the facility, except for federally delegated state permits. For purposes of determining whether a permit or approval is "related to siting" the Project, "siting" is understood to mean the placement of something on a site or in a position. Upon issuance of the site certificate and following submission by UEC of the appropriate applications and payment of proper fees, the affected state agencies and local governments will issue the permits addressed in the site certificate.

Section 2.4 identifies the state and local permits and approvals that UEC requests be included in and governed by the site certificate. It contains the information required for issuance of the permit, so the Council can make the necessary findings to conclude that the permit should be issued.

2.4.1 Energy Facility Site Certificate

Permit Description and Necessity

Under Oregon law, no energy facility shall be constructed or expanded unless a site certificate has been issued (see Oregon Revised Statute [ORS] 469.320(1)). The term "energy facility" includes a "high voltage transmission line of more than 10 miles in length with a capacity of 230,000 volts or more to be constructed in more than one city or county in this state" (ORS 469.300(11)(a)(C)). Because the Project consists of a transmission line of more than 10 miles and with a capacity of 230 kilovolts, it is therefore an "energy facility" and cannot be constructed without a site certificate issued by the Council. The Oregon Department of Energy, Siting Division, serves as staff to the Council by reviewing all applications for site certificate, administering and enforcing current site certificates, and making recommendations to the Council.

Legal Authority

ORS 469.300 et seq.; OAR Chapter 345, Division 21 through Division 27.

Contact Information

Chase McVeigh-Walker
Oregon Department of Energy
Senior Siting Analyst
971-600-5323
chase.mcveigh-walker@energy.oregon.gov

2.4.2 Oregon Department of State Lands – Removal-Fill Permit

Permit Description and Necessity

Based on wetland delineations performed in April 2024, all permanent and temporary Project activities will avoid wetlands. However, if wetlands or "waters of this state" would be impacted by Project activities, a removal-fill permit would be required if any removal or fill activities occur in streams designated as Essential Indigenous Anadromous Salmonid Habitat or 50 cubic yards or more of material is removed, filled, or altered within a jurisdictional water of the state (OAR 141-085-0520(2) and (5)). If a removal-fill permit was required, the Application for Site Certificate (ASC) would include a concurred delineation from the Oregon Department of State Lands and a complete application for an individual permit which demonstrates consistency with ORS 196.825(1) and provides enough information for determinations and considerations under ORS 196.825(3) and OAR 141-085-0565.

Legal Authority

ORS 196.795-990 (Removal of Material, Filling), OAR Chapter 141, Division 85 (Administrative Rules Governing the Issuance and Enforcement of Removal-Fill Authorizations within Waters of Oregon Including Wetlands).

Contact Information

Richard Fitzgerald
Oregon Department of State Lands
951 SW Simpson Avenue
Suite 104
Bend, Oregon 97702
541-388-6060

2.4.3 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality – General Permit 1000 and General Permit 1700B

Permit Description and Necessity

A temporary batch plant is not anticipated because pre-mix concrete will be delivered to the Project site. However, if a temporary batch plant was necessary, disposal of concrete batch plant wash water would require either a Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) General Permit 1000 or a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Concrete batch plants that dispose of processed wastewater and stormwater by recirculation, evaporation, and/or controlled seepage with no discharge to surface waters require a WPCF General Permit 1000. A WPCF General Permit 1000 is a state permit under Council jurisdiction. If the applicant's third-party contractor would obtain the necessary WPCF General Permit 1000 directly from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), this permit would be related to the siting and operation of the proposed facility but would not be included in and governed by the site certificate (see the Third-Party Permits discussion below).

The WPCF 1700-B General Permit covers vehicle, equipment, building, and pavement cleaning activities that discharge wash water by means of evaporation, seepage, and/or irrigation. This permit covers discharges from fixed washing operations and mobile washing operations. This general permit does not cover the following: hydroblasting (See Schedule D for definition) or the use of abrasives to remove paint or oxidized metal; and washing the inside of trailers, railroad cars, and other large commodity-carrying containers. This permit also does not cover discharges from boat washing activities. A WPCF General Permit 1700B is a state permit under Council jurisdiction.

Legal Authority

ORS 468B.050 WPCF General Permit 1000
ORS 468B.050 WPCF General Permit 1700

Contact Information

ODEQ Eastern Region
800 SE Emigrant, Suite 330
Pendleton, Oregon 97801
541-276-4063

2.4.4 Morrow County – Land Use Permits

Permit Description and Necessity

Morrow County has permitting requirements that relate to the siting, construction, or operation of the proposed facility. The applicant shall identify, within Exhibit E, those permits or approvals and include an analysis of whether each should be included in and governed by the site certificate.

The applicant intends to satisfy the EFSC land use standard by seeking EFSC determination of compliance with the land use standards under ORS 469.504(1)(b). Because EFSC will make the land use decisions, any land use permits normally issued by Morrow County will be governed by the site certificate.

As stated in the Notice of Intent, the applicant requests that the Council determine compliance with the statewide planning goals under ORS 469.504(1)(b). Accordingly, land use permits including the zoning permit, road use permit, road access, site plan review permit, and building permit will not be included in and governed by the site certificate.

The other listed permitting requirements are not related to facility siting and as such will not be included in or governed by the site certificate. Building permits are specifically excluded from EFSC jurisdiction by statute, ORS 469.401(4).

Legal Authority

County and State Code and Plan References:

- Morrow County Zoning Ordinance

- Morrow County Comprehensive Plan (1986)
- OAR Chapter 734, Division 51

Contact Information

Tamra Mabbott
Morrow County Planning Department
215 NE Main Ave.
Irrigon, Oregon 97844

2.4.5 Umatilla County – Conditional Use Permit

Permit Description and Necessity

Umatilla County has permitting requirements that relate to the siting, construction, or operation of the proposed facility. The applicant shall identify, within Exhibit E, those permits or approvals and include an analysis of whether each should be included in and governed by the site certificate.

The applicant intends to satisfy the EFSC land use standard by seeking EFSC determination of compliance with the land use standards under ORS 469.504(1)(b). Because EFSC will make the land use decisions, any land use permits normally issued by Umatilla County will be governed by the site certificate.

As stated in the Notice of Intent, the applicant requests that the Council determine compliance with the statewide planning goals under ORS 469.504(1)(b). Accordingly, land use permits including the zoning permit, building permit, and road use agreement will be included in and governed by the site certificate.

Legal Authority

County and State Code and Plan References

- Umatilla County Development Code (Revised 2022)
- Umatilla County Comprehensive Plan (Amended 2022)
- OAR Chapter 734, Division 51

Contact Information

Megan Davchevski, Planning Division Manager
Umatilla County Planning Department
216 SE 4th Street
Pendleton, OR 97801
541-278-6246

2.4.6 State Historic Preservation Office – Archaeological Excavation Permit

Permit Description and Necessity

Because there are previously identified archaeological objects or sites (ORS 358.905), or Native American cairn, burial, human remains, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony (ORS 97.740-760) in or adjacent to the site, an Archaeological Excavation Permit will be required for the construction of the proposed facility. The applicant has not proposed to have this permit be included and governed by the site certificate, and as such the applicant will be required to obtain this permit from the State Historic Preservation Office prior to ground disturbing activities at the site.

Legal Authority

ORS Chapter 97, 358, and 390; OAR Chapter 736, Division 51. Per ORS 390.235 and 358.920, a person may not excavate, injure, destroy, or alter an archaeological site or object or remove an archaeological object located on public or private lands in Oregon unless that activity is authorized by an Archaeological Permit issued by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Contact Information:

Jessica Gabriel
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
725 Summer Street NE, Suite C
Salem, Oregon 97301
503-986-0577

2.4.7 Oregon Department of Aviation – Form 7460-1 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration

Permit Description and Necessity

OAR 738-070-0100 establishes standards and notification requirements for objects affecting navigable airspace. Any structures exceeding 200 feet in height are subject to compliance with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Part 77.9. Applicant shall provide preliminary location data for facility components as indicated on FAA Form 7460-1 to aid in the Oregon Department of Aviation's determination of potential impacts to air navigation. This review and determination will be incorporated and governed by the site certificate. The Project structures will not exceed 200 feet in height and will range from 95 to 160 feet, but cranes may be used for installation of the structures and may exceed 200 feet during pole installation.

Legal Authority:

ORS 836.530 and OAR 738-070-0060 – 0100.

Contact Information:

Brandon Pike
Oregon Department of Aviation
3040 25th Street SE
Salem, OR 97302
971-372-1339

2.5 Permits Outside the Council's Jurisdiction (Not included in or Governed by Site Certificate)

Section 2.5 identifies the federal, state, and local permits and approvals related to the siting of the Project and not included in or governed by the site certificate.

2.5.1 Federal Permits

2.5.1.1 USDA Rural Development/Rural Utility Service – National Environmental Policy Act

The USDA Rural Development and Rural Utility Service provides funding to maintain, expand, upgrade, and modernize America's rural electric infrastructure through funding assistance. Because this is a federal funding source, the applicant must follow the guidelines of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) which guides the agency to make better decisions based on an understanding of the environmental consequences of proposed actions, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the quality of the human environment. With the acceptance of Rural Development funding, UEC will satisfy NEPA requirements and guidelines by completing an environmental assessment.

Legal Authority

7 U.S.C. 6941 et seq., 42 U.S.C. 4241 et seq.; 40 CFR parts 1500-1508; 5 U.S.C. 301; 7 U.S.C. 1989; and 42 U.S.C. 1480.

Contact Information

Margaret Hoffmann
1220 SW 3rd Avenue, Suite 1901
Portland, Oregon 97204
503-414-3300

2.5.1.2 United States Army Corps of Engineers – Section 404 Permit

Based on wetland delineations performed in April 2024, all permanent and temporary Project activities will avoid wetlands. However, if wetland were impacted, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires authorization from the Secretary of the Army, acting through the USACE, for the discharge of dredged or fill material into all waters of the United States, including wetlands. Note that a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the state of Oregon is generally

required before a Section 404 permit may be granted. The Section 404 permit and the 401 Water Quality Certification are separate from the Removal-Fill permit required under Oregon State Law, however, there is a Joint Permit Application that satisfies the information requirements for all three. The applicant must provide a letter or other indication from the USACE stating that it has received a Joint Permit Application for the proposed facility, identifying any additional information it is likely to need from the applicant based on the agency's review of the application, and providing an estimated date for when it will complete its review and issue a permit decision.

Legal Authority

Clean Water Act, Section 404; 33 C.F.R. 1344

Contact Information:

USACE
Portland Office
P.O. Box 2946
Portland, Oregon 97208-2946
Regulatory main phone number: 503-808-4373
Regulatory general email address: PortlandRegulatory@usace.army.mil

2.5.2 Federally Delegated Permits

> OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(D): For federally delegated permit applications, evidence that the responsible agency has received a permit application and the estimated date when the responsible agency will complete its review and issue a permit decision.

UEC has prepared a NPDES Construction Stormwater 1200-C permit application for the project and will submit to ODEQ following completion of a Land Use Compatibility Statement for the Project. A copy of the application is provided as Attachment E-1. UEC anticipates a permit decision from DEQ before the start of facility construction.

2.6 Federal, State, or Local Third-Party Permits

The Project order includes the following discussion regarding third-party permitting:

Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(E), If the applicant relies on a state or local government permit or approval issued to a third party, identification of any such third-party permit and for each:

(i) Evidence that the applicant has, or has a reasonable likelihood of entering into, a contract or other agreement with the third party for access to the resource or service to be secured by that permit;

(ii) Evidence that the third party has, or has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining, the necessary permit;

(iii) An assessment of the impact of the proposed facility on any permits that a third party has obtained and on which the applicant relies to comply with any applicable Council standard

Under OAR 345-021-0010(1)(e)(F), If the applicant relies on a federally-delegated permit issued to a third party, identification of any such third-party permit and for each:

(i) Evidence that the applicant has, or has a reasonable likelihood of entering into, a contract or other agreement with the third party for access to the resource or service to be secured by that permit;

(ii) Evidence that the responsible agency has received a permit application;

(iii) The estimated the date when the responsible agency will complete its review and issue a permit decision

UEC and POWER Engineers, Inc. (POWER) will acquire all non-jurisdictional state, local, and federal permits. POWER has experience working in a wide array of similar transmission permitting projects throughout the United States. They have specific experience pursuing and obtaining the permits required by the ASC. UEC will rely on POWER to acquire the following: FAA Notice of Proposed Construction, Oregon Public Utilities Commission Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, Oregon Department of Transportation Permit to Occupy or Perform Operations Upon a State Highway, ODEQ Basic Air Contaminant Discharge Permit, ODEQ NPDES Construction Stormwater 1200-C Permit, and county ministerial permits.

The applications outlined above will be filed with the respective agencies within adequate time to receive approval prior to construction.

2.7 Monitoring Program

To the extent that monitoring may be required for any permit conditions, monitoring programs are discussed in Exhibit P, in which the permit is more fully discussed.

3.0 COMPLIANCE CROSS-REFERENCES

Table E-3 identifies the location within the ASC of the information responsive to the application submittal requirements of OAR 345-021-0010, the Council's Approval standards of OAR 345-022-0000, and the relevant Project Order provisions.

TABLE E-3. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS AND RELEVANT CROSS-REFERENCES

REQUIREMENT	LOCATION
OAR 345-021-0010(1)e provides Exhibit E must include the following Information regarding permits needed for construction and operation of the Project:	
(A) Identification of all federal, state and local government permits related to the siting of the proposed facility, a legal citation of the statute, rule or ordinance governing each permit, and the name, mailing address, email address and telephone number of the agency or office responsible for each permit.	Exhibit E, Section 2.2
(B) A description of each permit, the reasons the permit is needed for construction or operation of the facility and the applicant's analysis of whether the permit should or should not be included in and governed by the site certificate.	Exhibit E, Section 2.2
(C) For any state or local government agency permits, licenses or certificates that are proposed to be included in and governed by the site certificate, Exhibit E must also provide evidence to support findings by the Council that construction and operation of the proposed facility will comply with the statutes, rules, and standards applicable to the permit.	Exhibit E, Section 2.4
(D) For federally delegated permit applications, evidence that the responsible agency has received a permit application and the estimated date when the responsible agency will complete its review and issue a permit decision.	Exhibit E, Section 2.5
(E) If the applicant will rely on a contractor or third party to obtain a required state or local permit, license or certificate that would otherwise be governed by the site certificate. *(i) Evidence that the applicant has, or has a reasonable likelihood of entering into, a contract or other agreement with the third party for access to the resource or service to be secured by that permit.* *(ii) Evidence that the third party has, or has a reasonable likelihood of obtaining, the necessary permit.* *(iii) An assessment of the impact of the proposed facility on any permits that a third party has obtained and on which the applicant relies to comply with any applicable Council standard.*	Exhibit E, Section 2.6
(G) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for Compliance with permit conditions.	Exhibit E, Section 2.7

4.0 REFERENCES

City of Hermiston. 2021. City of Hermiston Comprehensive Plan. Available at https://www.co.morrow.or.us/planning/page/comprehensive-plan.

Morrow County. 1986. Morrow County Comprehensive Plan. Available at: https://www.co.morrow.or.us/planning/page/comprehensive-plan. Accessed: March 21, 2023.

Oregon.gov. 2023. Offices of the State Police Directory. Oregon State Police: Offices of the State Police Directory: State of Oregon. Retrieved March 21, 2023, from https://www.oregon.gov/osp/pages/officelist.aspx.

Umatilla County. 2018. Umatilla County Comprehensive Plan. Available at: https://www.co.umatilla.or.us/fileadmin/user_upload/Planning/Umatilla_County_Ccomp_Plan.pdf. Accessed: March 21, 2023.

ATTACHMENT E-1 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

April 2025

UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Umatilla – Morrow County Connect Project

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

PROJECT NUMBER:
0179233

PROJECT CONTACT:
Wendy Hosman
EMAIL:
wendy.hosman@powereng.com
PHONE:
208-788-0409

POWER ENGINEERS

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Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

PREPARED FOR: *UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE*

PREPARED BY: *WENDY HOSMAN*
208-788-0409
WENDY.HOSMAN@POWERENG.COM
WENDY HOSMAN
208-788-0409
WENDY.HOSMAN@POWERENG.COM

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BMPs	Best Management Practices
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit No. 1200-C
CMMP	Contaminated Media Management Plan
DOT	Department of Transportation
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
kV	kilovolt
LUCS	Land Use Compatibility Statement
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOT	Notice of Termination
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Project	UEC Umatilla – Morrow County Connection Project
ROW	right-of-way
TSS	Total suspended solids
UEC	Umatilla Electric Cooperative
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center

SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 122.

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.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Official Title: _____

Date: _____

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN PREPARER CERTIFICATION

For projects disturbing twenty (20) or more acres, the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) must be developed and stamped by a professional with one of the following credentials and their name and credentials must be included in the ESCP as a preparer:

- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control,
- Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality,
- Oregon Registered Professional Engineer,
- Oregon Registered Landscape Architect, or
- Oregon Certified Engineering Geologist.

The total project area of disturbance will be finalized pending the selection of a route. As twenty (20) or more acres of disturbance is anticipated to occur from this Project, this ESCP will be stamped by a professional holding on of the certifications or licenses above. Credentials for the preparer will be included behind this page. No engineered facilities, sedimentation basins, or diversion structures requiring design by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer are anticipated as part of this project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document establishes a plan to manage the quality of stormwater runoff from the Umatilla Electric Cooperative (UEC) Umatilla – Morrow County Connection Project (Project) in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon (see Project Maps in Appendix F), in accordance with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's (ODEQ's) requirements for point source discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity and certain non-stormwater discharges to surface waters of the state[1]. This Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is prepared in accordance with the December 15, 2020, ODEQ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction Stormwater Discharge General Permit No. 1200-C (CGP). A copy of the CGP is included in Appendix A.

The objectives of this ESCP are:

- To implement best management practices (BMPs) in accordance with appropriate, recognized, and generally accepted engineering practices to prevent erosion and sedimentation, and to identify, reduce, eliminate, or prevent contamination of stormwater and water pollution from construction activities.
- To prevent violations of water quality standards, erosion and sediment transport from the Project site, and meet CGP technology-based effluent limitations and treatment requirements.
- To control peak volumetric flow rates and velocities of stormwater discharges to prevent scouring by means such as diverting, collecting, conveying, and/or controlling flows.

1.1 Obtaining Coverage

Application for coverage under the CGP is obtained by submitting a complete application for coverage to the ODEQ or Agent at least 30 calendar days before planned land-disturbing activities that require permit coverage along with the applicable permit fees (40 C.F.R. § 122.22), a copy of this ESCP, and a land use compatibility statement that states the use is compatible with acknowledged local land use plans (ODEQ 2024a). This Project is in Umatilla and Morrow Counties, which are within the jurisdiction of the ODEQ Eastern Region. The permit application will be submitted to the ODEQ Eastern Region electronically via the ODEQ Your DEQ Online Environmental Data Management System.

In Oregon, projects that have the potential to disturb five or more acres of land are subject to public review. If five or more acres are to be disturbed, following the submittal of the application for coverage, a public notice will be posted on the ODEQ website. The public will have a 14-calendar day review period to submit comments to the ODEQ about the application and the ESCP. Following the public review period, the ODEQ will review the comments and determine if the ESCP is adequate. The total Project area of disturbance has not been finalized but is

[1] "Waters of the state" means lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the state of Oregon, and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters) that are located wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction." (ODEQ Definitions: 340-041-002 (72)).

anticipated to exceed five acres. As such, a public notice period is anticipated to apply to this project.

The applicant will be notified in writing by the ODEQ if coverage is granted or denied. Permit coverage begins when the applicant receives documented notice from the ODEQ that the registration is approved. A copy of the ODEQ approved application for coverage, Land Use Compatibility Statement (LUCS; ODEQ 2024b), and permit assignment letter will be included in Appendix B of this ESCP.

Once permit coverage is obtained, the permittee will implement this ESCP until the CGP expires and is not renewed; an alternative permit is obtained to authorize stormwater discharges; until a Name Change and/or Permit Transfer document is filed with the ODEQ; or until a Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted to the ODEQ.

This ESCP will be maintained at the Project site and made available to the ODEQ or another agency with jurisdiction upon request. All records of correspondence with the ODEQ and other agencies with jurisdiction following authorization under the CGP will be maintained in Appendix A, except for the items related to permit coverage discussed in Sections 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5 of this ESCP, which will be maintained in Appendix B.

1.2 Changes to Application Information

The permittee will notify the ODEQ regarding any changes to the following information provided on the CGP application by submitting the following within 30 days of occurrence:

- Changes to the permittee's mailing address, email address, and phone number.
- Changes to the on-site contact person information.
- Changes to the area/acreage affected by construction activity from the originally submitted LUCS.

Copies of notifications of changes submitted to the ODEQ will be maintained in Appendix B of this ESCP.

1.3 Transfer of Permit Registration

Permit coverage may not be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from the ODEQ.

1. If the permittee intends to transfer permit registration to a new permittee:
    a. The current permittee must resolve all outstanding compliance and enforcement issues.
    b. Pay all outstanding permit fees.
    c. Submit permit transfer form with the applicable fees prior to permit expiration and within 30 calendar days of the planned transfer.
2. If ownership changes (through sale, foreclosure, or other means) and the previous permittee cannot be found:

a. The new responsible person for the discharge source must register for coverage under the permit if the site is not stabilized and register for permit coverage prior to any additional land disturbance.

b. The new responsible person does not need to register for coverage under the permit if the site meets the conditions for termination (see Section 7.1 of the CGP) and there is no ongoing or additional land disturbance planned.

Copies of permit transfers will be maintained in Appendix B of this ESCP.

1.4 Environmental Management Plan

The permittee must complete an Environmental Management Plan (EMP; see Appendix A of the CGP), pay the review fee, and submit the required documents found on ODEQ's website and electronic reporting system with the CGP permit application when the following conditions exist or are anticipated. If these conditions are discovered after registering for permit coverage, the EMP must be approved before work at the site begins. An approved EMP becomes a component of the ESCP. An EMP must be submitted for the following:

- If contaminated soils, contaminated groundwater, or hazardous materials will or have the potential to be encountered during construction activities. Provide detailed information with the Contaminated Media Management Plan (CMMP) on the nature and extent of the contamination (concentration, location, and depth) as well as pollution prevention and/or treatment BMPs proposed to control the discharge of impacted soil, groundwater, or hazardous building materials debris in stormwater. If undocumented contamination, underground storage tanks, or other potentially hazardous conditions are encountered that are not addressed in the Environmental Management Plan, discharges exposed to the contaminated media must cease and ODEQ must be notified within 48 hours. The discharges exposed to the contaminated media may not occur until the ODEQ approves the CMMP.
- An active treatment system (e.g., electro-coagulation, flocculants, filtration, polymers, hydrochloric or sulfuric acid) for sediment, pH neutralization, or other pollutant removal (Permit Number: 1200-C Expiration Date: December 14, 2025, Page 9 of 55) is planned or implemented at the Project site. When "cationic treatment chemicals" are proposed, the permittee must demonstrate to the ODEQ that appropriate controls and implementation procedures are used to ensure that the use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to discharges that cause an exceedance of water quality standards or harm aquatic life.

The ODEQ may assign coverage under this permit after the permittee has included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that the above activities will not lead to discharges that cause an exceedance of water quality standards. In the absence of authorization, the permittee must apply for and receive coverage under an individual permit prior to discharging from the site.

The use of an active treatment system is not anticipated for this Project. In addition, contaminated soils, contaminated groundwater, or hazardous materials are not anticipated to be encountered during construction activities.

1.5 Terminating Coverage

To terminate permit coverage, the permittee must submit a complete and accurate NOT to the ODEQ or Agent in the format required. The following items must be completed prior to termination approval:

- Submit photo documentation that depicts the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative site stabilization unless the site has been inspected by the ODEQ or Agent within 30 calendar days and verified to meet the stabilization requirements of CGP Section 2.2.21.
- Resolve all outstanding compliance and enforcement issues.
- Pay all outstanding permit fees.

A copy of the NOT will be maintained in Appendix B of this ESCP.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The below sections provide general information on the Project.

2.1 Project Name and Location

The name of the Project is the Umatilla – Morrow County Connect Project. The Project is in Umatilla and Morrow Counties southwest of the City of Hermiston, Oregon in north-central Oregon.

2.2 UEC Contact

Landon Jones, Land Use Specialist
Phone: 541-561-8075
Email: Landon.Jones@umatillaelectric.com

2.3 Project Contractor(s)

TABLE 1 PROJECT CONTRACTOR(S)

CONTRACTOR	CONTACT NAME AND PHONE	AREA OF ONSITE CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY
TBD		

2.4 Personnel Responsible for the Design, Installation, and Maintenance of Stormwater Control Measures

TABLE 2 ESCP PERSONNEL

ROLE	CONTACT NAME AND PHONE	AREAS OF CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITY ONSITE
Firm preparing ESCP	POWER Engineers, Inc. Derik Vowels Senior Program Manager 503-892-6873 derik.vowels@powereng.com	Not applicable
Firm preparing ESCP	POWER Engineers, Inc. Wendy Hosman ESCP Preparer 208-788-0409 wendy.hosman@powereng.com	Not applicable
Certified Visual Monitoring Inspector	POWER Engineers, Inc. Wendy Hosman Certified Visual Monitoring Inspector 208-788-0409 wendy.hosman@powereng.com	Complete visual inspections and reports as indicated in the CGP.
Construction Contractor	TBD	BMP installation and maintenance

2.5 Certified Visual Monitoring Inspector

All inspections must be conducted by a certified inspector with an ODEQ approved certification as outlined in Section 6.1.1-5 of the CGP. The certified visual monitoring inspector for this Project along with contact information is provided below. A copy of the certified visual monitoring inspector's training and/or credentials are in Appendix B of this ESCP.

Name and Company of Inspector: Wendy Hosman, POWER Engineers, Inc.
Phone: 208-788-0409
Address: 3940 Glenbrook Dr, Hailey, ID 83333
Email: wendy.hosman@powereng.com
Certificate Program and Number: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead #83347
Expiration Date: January 31, 2028

2.6 Site Description

2.6.1 Overview of Construction Activities

UEC's 2022 Long Range Plan indicates that additional transmission facilities are necessary to meet current and future demand for electricity in their service area. The 2023 Long Range Plan forecasts the need to serve large-member loads as they are added to the UEC 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission system. The 2023 Long Range Plan predicts a system capacity increase of 33% on an annual average (for five years: 2023-2027). A critical action of UEC's plan is a 230-kV

transmission connection between the Boardman and Umatilla areas to provide additional power source as well as reliability to both areas.

The Project includes a new double-circuit 230-kV transmission line between the United States Highway 730 Switchyard to the planned Ordnance Switchyard. The transmission line would be approximately 14.8 miles in length typically occupying 100-foot-wide easements, with 50 feet on either side of the centerline; ROW could be up to 150 feet in some locations and could be less than 100 feet depending on final design and easement acquisition width. The typical design for the 230-kV structures proposed for the Project are included in Appendix C of this ESCP. The transmission line structures would vary in height depending on design requirements, generally between 90 and 120 feet above ground. Taller structures may be used if the transmission line crosses other transmission lines, major roadways, or other topographic features. The structures would be situated approximately 600 feet apart with approximately nine structures per mile but would vary depending on the width of the available ROW.

Prior to pole and conductor installation, the permittee will survey the transmission line ROW to locate the property boundaries, route centerline and ROW boundaries, pole locations, and obstacles or hazards above and below ground.

The construction contractor will transport and assemble structures within the ROW. Once a series of structures have been constructed, the conductor and shield wires will be strung. Guard structures (temporary wood-pole structures or bucket trucks) may be installed near feature crossings such as distribution power lines, overhead telephone lines, roadways, and any other areas where there may be a safety hazard during stringing activities.

The conductors and shield wires are installed with a tensioning system. A rope is first threaded through the stringing blocks or dollies for each conductor and shield wire. Conductor and shield wires are then pulled by the ropes and held tight by a tensioner. The tensioner is used to obtain the required sag of the conductor and shield wires between each structure span. When the conductor and shield wire are tensioned to the required sag, they are placed in the suspension and dead-end clamps for permanent attachment.

2.6.2 Size of Construction Project

The Project ROW is approximately 14 to 15 miles in length depending on the route and will involve the installation of approximately 126 structures. The general ROW width is 100 feet wide, with 50 feet on either side of the centerline. Currently, there are four potential routes being considered for potential construction: Route A, Route B, Route C, and Route D. The Project surface area disturbance is estimated as the following for each route. This ESCP will be updated based on the final route selected prior to submittal of the 1200C Permit Application.

TABLE 3 PROJECT DISTURBANCE BY ROUTE

LENGTH OF DISTURBANCE	DISTURBANCE TYPE	ACRES OF DISTURBANCE			
		Route A	Route B	Route C	Route D
	Route Length (Miles)	14.9	14.9	14.8	13.9

LENGTH OF DISTURBANCE	DISTURBANCE TYPE	ACRES OF DISTURBANCE			
		Route A	Route B	Route C	Route D
Permanent	Structure	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Temporary	Access: May require improvement (up to 4 additional feet)	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.7
Temporary	Access: New Road (14 ft. width)	3.5	3.8	1.1	2.7
Temporary	Pull sites	29.9	26.4	30.1	18.4
Temporary	Work areas	21.3	21.6	21.4	19.3
Temporary	Yards	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
Total Project Acres of Disturbance (Permanent and Temporary)		149.4	146.0	148.0	135.3
Drive and Crush Access (14 ft. width, no disturbance proposed)		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Total Project Area (Permanent and Temporary)		153.3	149.9	151.9	139.2

The Project will be accessed through a combination of existing, improved, and new access roads. Access to other areas will occur via “drive and crush” over land. Several yards and pull sites will be utilized and these areas may be cleared and/or temporarily graded to facilitate Project use. While construction is anticipated to proceed from structure location to structure location along the ROW, with each structure work area being stabilized following installation, the permittee presumes that up to the entire 139.2 to 153.3acres may be exposed at a given time, depending on the final route selected.

2.6.3 Project Receiving Waters and Impairment Status

The following list of waterbodies are near the Project amenities. The Umatilla River and Wetland A Canal were identified by aerial imagery. The wetlands features were identified by POWER Engineers, Inc. in 2024.

- The Umatilla River is approximately 0.58 mile east of the Ordnance substation. While the Umatilla River is in the general vicinity of the Project area, it is not anticipated to receive discharges from the project due to the distance from Project amenities and the infrastructure, including the Westland A Canal, between the Project and the river.
  - Impairment status: 303(d) listed for flow modification, iron (total), aquatic and human life toxics (methylmercury), temperature year-round, temperature spawn, and turbidity.
- The Westland A Canal is approximately 0.06 mile east of the Ordnance substation at the closest point. The Westland A Canal diverts water from the Umatilla River for irrigation and only carries water during the growing season. This would likely be considered a water of the state. Stormwater has the potential of flowing into this canal.
  - Impairment status: none

- There are two wetlands between structures 31 and 32 for Routes A and B and structures 22 and 23 on Route D. These wetlands would be considered waters of the state. Stormwater has the potential of flowing into these features.
    - Impairment status: none
- There is an isolated wetland east of County Road 930, south of the railroad, and north of Interstate 84 near structure 27 on Routes A and C. This would be considered a water of the state. Stormwater has the potential of flowing into this wetland.
    - Impairment status: none
- There is an isolated wetland south of structure 16 for route B and north of structure 16 for Routes A and C. This wetland would be considered a water of the state.
    - Impairment status: none
- There are two wetlands east of the Highway 730 substation. These features would be considered waters of the state. Stormwater has the potential of flowing into these wetlands.
    - Impairment status: none

No new stormwater drainage infrastructure is proposed as part of this Project. Runoff from the Project site would drain via sheet flow to the areas directly surrounding the Project ROW. Due to the sandy soils in the Project area and distance from surface water features for much of the Project area, infiltration of stormwater runoff from most work areas is anticipated prior to reaching a surface water feature. No additional surface water features are anticipated to receive discharges from the Project other than those described above.

2.6.4 Waterbodies Impacted by Construction Activities

No waterbodies are anticipated to be impacted by construction activities associated with this Project other than the two wetland features between structures 31 and 32 for Routes A and B and structures 22 and 23 on Route D. These features are bisected by an existing access road, which will be matted prior to use as part of this Project. Wetland and waterway delineations for the Project area were conducted by POWER Engineers, Inc. on April 15, 2024, and the field-identified wetlands and waterways will be avoided by construction activities.

2.6.5 Construction Support Activities

Four construction yards will be utilized in connection with the Project. The construction yards will be used for the temporary storage of construction materials, vehicle and equipment parking, pole storage, fueling, a field office, and maintenance. Staging areas for equipment and handling materials will be located at already developed sites (730 Substation or Ordnance Switchyard) or will be selected by the construction contractor. These sites may also be used as fly yards. Helicopter operations require fly yards for supporting helicopter only and helicopter assist construction such as stringing. A staging area has been identified on CDA property northwest of the I-82/I-84 interchange. UEC will also use a Port of Morrow-owned yard on Patterson Ferry Road within the Project area. No additional modifications to that property are anticipated. Entrances to each laydown area and construction yard may be stabilized with rock and some brush may be cleared as necessary, but typically would involve “drive-and-crush” of vegetation with vehicle traffic or material laydown and stored materials. Temporary construction fencing may be utilized for security depending on the location and risk factors identified for the specific

locations. These construction yards are depicted on the Project Maps in Appendix F of this ESCP.

2.6.6 Project Schedule

As a linear Project, construction is anticipated to proceed along the Project ROW with discrete disturbance areas at each structure location. The construction yards will be utilized throughout the Project lifespan and returned to pre-disturbance conditions at the end of the Project. An official Project schedule will be attached to this ESCP in Appendix D. The schedule will be updated as needed throughout the Project lifespan and will include the below required components, as applicable:

- Estimated start dates of construction activities in each portion of the site, including clearing and grubbing, mass grading, demolition activities, site preparation (i.e., excavating, cutting and filling), final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization.
- Temporary or permanent stop dates of construction activities in each portion of the site.
- Estimated dates of temporary or final stabilization of exposed areas for each portion of the site.
- Estimated dates of removal of temporary stormwater controls and construction equipment or vehicles, and the final date of construction-related pollutant generating activities.

2.6.7 Overview of Existing Soils and Fill Material Proposed for Use

The soils expected to be encountered in the on-site Project ROW are sandy in nature and are described in Table 4. All soils are well to excessively drained with a low runoff potential and small hydric soil incursions are present for the 76B Quincy soil type.

TABLE 4 NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE SOIL TYPES

SOIL ID AND NAME	DESCRIPTION	DRAINAGE	RUNOFF POTENTIAL	HYDRIC
8B Burbank	Loamy fine sand on 2-5% slopes	Excessively drained	Low	No
14B Burbank	Loamy fine sand on 0-5% slopes	Excessively drained	Low	No
39C Quincy	Fine sand on 2-12% slopes	Excessively drained	Low	No
40C Quincy	Loamy fine sand on 2-12% slopes	Excessively drained	Low	No
76B Quincy	Loamy fine sand on 0-5% slopes	Excessively drained	Low	No 5% inclusions are hydric

Source: NRCS 2024.

Topsoil removed for structure construction will be reused in restoration or removed and disposed of in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. No additional fill materials are anticipated to be brought to or utilized on-site.

2.6.8 Composition of Seed Mix and Plantings for Temporary Cover

Those disturbed portions of the Project ROW that cross open areas will be returned to their preconstruction use. The construction yards will be returned to pre-construction use per the specifications of the landowner. The access paths are intended to remain unvegetated following construction to facilitate access for maintenance purposes. For areas outside of agricultural areas in need of stabilization, the seed mix to be utilized in permanent stabilization should include a mix of native species indicated below, as available. The seed mix to be utilized in permanent stabilization on-site is discussed in Appendix E of this ESCP.

- Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*)
- Tufted wheatgrass (*Elymus macrourus*)
- Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*)
- Needle-and-thread grass (*Hesperostipa comata*)
- Thurber needlegrass (*Achnatherum thurberianum*)
- Green rabbitbrush (*Ericameria teretifolia*)
- Rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*)
- Thickspike wheatgrass (*Elymus lanceolatus*)
- Indian ricegrass (*Eriocoma hymenoides*)
- Squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*)
- Antelope bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*)

A minimal need for temporary cover is anticipated. Final stabilization and/or restoration to preconstruction conditions will occur at each structure work area once installation is complete. Minimal stockpiling of soils is anticipated on-site. Plastic sheeting in accordance with Part 3.2.1.9 of the Oregon Department of Transportation (DOT) *Erosion Control Manual* (ODOT 2023) or equivalent will be utilized for stockpile protection when temporary stabilization and/or stockpile protection is required per the weather forecast.

2.6.9 Engineered Soils

Engineered soils are not anticipated to be used on-site.

2.6.10 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following allowable non-stormwater discharges may occur on-site. These discharges are authorized if the terms and conditions of the CGP are met, all necessary controls are implemented to minimize sediment transport, the discharge is not a significant source of pollutants and is not contaminated, and the discharge is not prohibited by local ordinance.

TABLE 5 AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE	ANTICIPATED ONSITE?
Water and associated discharges from emergency firefighting activities.	Not anticipated, except in emergency
Fire hydrant flushing.	Not anticipated
Properly managed landscape irrigation.	Stabilized areas may be irrigated as needed to facilitate vegetative growth
Water is used to wash equipment and vehicles (excluding the engine, undercarriage, and wheels/tires) provided there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used.	Not anticipated
Water is used to control dust.	Dust suppression will be conducted on-site as needed.
Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings.	Not anticipated
External building washdown provided soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used, and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances.	Not anticipated
Pavement wash waters provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous substances have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used. Directing pavement wash waters into any surface water, storm drain inlet, or stormwater conveyance is prohibited unless the conveyance is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control for the pollutants present. Per 2.2.19.b of the CGP, the hosing of accumulated sediments on pavement into any stormwater conveyance is prohibited.	Not anticipated
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.	Not anticipated
Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of groundwater or spring water.	Not anticipated
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents or contaminated groundwater.	Not anticipated
Construction dewatering activities (including groundwater dewatering and well drilling discharge associated with the registered construction activity), provided that: • The water is land applied in a way that results in complete infiltration with no potential to discharge to surface water of the state, or the use of a sanitary or combined sewer discharge is authorized with local sewer district approval, or • Best Management Practices and a treatment system approved by ODEQ or Agent (see Section 1.2.9 of CGP) are used to ensure compliance with discharge and water quality requirements in Section 2.4 of the CGP.	Not anticipated

2.6.11 Potential Pollutant Generating Activities

A list of potential pollutant generating activities is presented below. No known sources of polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs, or asbestos are anticipated to be exposed to stormwater on-site.

TABLE 6 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT GENERATING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS
Installation of temporary BMPs at structure work areas and construction yards	TSS[1], oil and grease, trash
Clearing activities at structure work areas	TSS, oil and grease, trash
Construction Yards – topsoil storage, vehicle and equipment parking, construction materials storage	TSS, oil and grease, trash, metals (rust), fertilizer
Excavation and removal of old structures	TSS, oil and grease, trash
Installation of new structures	TSS, oil and grease, trash
Backfill of excavated areas	TSS, oil and grease, trash
Restoration of disturbed areas to preconstruction grade	TSS, oil and grease, trash
Temporary stabilization	TSS, oil and grease, trash, fertilizer
Final stabilization	TSS, oil and grease, trash, fertilizer
Removal of Temporary BMPs	TSS, oil and grease, trash, fertilizer

[1] Total suspended solids (TSS), refers to the dry weight of suspended particles in a water sample that are not dissolved and may include anything drifting or floating in water such as sediment, silt, sand, plankton, and algae.

2.6.12 Business Hours of Project

The business hours of the Project are anticipated to be Monday through Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Business hours may vary somewhat from the anticipated schedule as needed.

2.7 General Location Map

A general location map is in Appendix F of this ESCP. The general location map depicts the general location of the site in relation to surrounding properties, transportation routes, surface waters, and other relevant features in the vicinity.

2.8 Site Map

A series of site maps is in Appendix F of this ESCP. The site maps include the following information as applicable:

- Roads and features for the ODEQ or Agent to locate and access the site.
- Project boundaries
- The drainage patterns of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater before and after major grading activities.
- Locations where construction activities will occur, including:
  - Locations where land-disturbing activities will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities.
  - Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities (pre- and post-elevation contours).

  - For steep slopes (70% or higher), clearly label with the words “steep slope” and include the percentage grade.
  - Clearly label any water of the state crossings with the words “water crossing.”
  - Designated points where vehicles will exit onto paved roads.
  - Locations of structures and other impervious surfaces upon completion of construction.
  - Locations of on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit.

» Locations of springs, wetlands, surface waters, and all waters of Oregon within and one mile downstream of the site’s discharge point. Also identify if any surface waters are 303(d) Categories 4 and 5 listed as impaired (when the discharge enters an impaired watershed unit, the listing will only be applied if there is a hydrologic connection between the receiving water and assessment water body causing the impairment).

» Riparian areas and vegetation including trees and associated rooting zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved.

» Vegetated buffer zones and or equivalent sediment controls between the site and sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands), and other areas to be preserved, clearly label with the words “Natural Buffer Zone.

» Clearly label the type and extent of pre-construction cover on the site (e.g., vegetative cover, forest, pasture, pavement, structures).

» Temporary and permanent stormwater conveyance systems.

» Location of concrete washout.

» Location of sanitary facilities.

» Location of the nearest official rain gauge, or, if used, location of the permittee’s on-site rain gauge.

» On-site water disposal locations (e.g., for dewatering).

» Storm drain catch basins depicting inlet protection, and a description of the type of catch basins used (e.g., field inlet, curb inlet, grated drain, and combination).

» Septic drain field.

» Existing or proposed dry wells or other Underground Injection Controls or UICs.

» Drinking water wells on-site or adjacent to the site.

» Planters

» Detention ponds, storm drain piping, and inflow and outflow details (e.g., bottom elevations and inverts).

» Post-construction stormwater facilities designed and engineered to infiltrate or filter stormwater and associated access restriction control measures.

» Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in CGP Section 4.4.e.xiii.

» Locations of stormwater controls, including any shared controls utilized to comply with this permit.

- Any other applicable features or controls that are associated with pollution prevention in stormwater discharges.
- Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored.
- Locations of engineered soils.
- Locations of engineered sediment basins.
- Receiving water(s). Stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharge point locations, including:
  - Locations where stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged to storm drain inlets.
  - Locations where stormwater or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged directly to surface waters of the state.
- Perimeter controls for linear construction sites.
- Sediment track-out controls.
- Stabilization measures including the specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used.

3.0 STORMWATER CONTROLS

Descriptions of each of the control measures installed and implemented to meet the technology and water quality-based requirements of the CGP. The locations of all physical stormwater control structures will be depicted on the Site Maps in Appendix F pending the selection of a route. Preliminary stormwater controls are currently depicted on the Site Maps.

3.1 Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control and Treatment

All controls and practices will be implemented in accordance with the schedule on the attached ESCP Implementation schedule form in Appendix D. A description of the erosion and sediment controls anticipated for use on-site is presented in the following sections and locations of proposed installation are depicted in Appendix F, pending the final route selection. The controls and practices to be implemented on-site have been selected with consideration of the expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation, nature of the stormwater runoff (individual structure locations, construction yards), and the soil types anticipated to be on-site (see Section 2.6.7). All controls will be installed in accordance with good engineering and/or professional practices, including applicable BMP specifications and manufacturer instructions. Specifications for stormwater controls will be maintained in Appendix G.

This Project site is located within an arid region. The annual average rainfall for the City of Hermiston is approximately 8.01 inches (WRCC 2024). According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Atlas 2 (NOAA 2024) precipitation-event estimates for the Project area (45.803964°, -119.379078° Ordnance Substation) are listed below.

TABLE 7 PRECIPITATION-EVENT ESTIMATES

MAP	PRECIPITATION (INCHES)	PRECIPITATION INTENSITY (INCHES/HOUR)
2-year 6-hour	0.62	0.10
2-year 24-hour	1.09	0.05
100-year 6-hour	1.41	0.24
100-year 24-hour	2.24	0.09

Source: NOAA 2024

3.1.1 Installation of Stormwater Controls

The permittee will complete the installation of stormwater controls before each phase of construction activities begin on-site as follows:

- Install and implement any downgradient sediment controls (e.g., buffers, perimeter controls, discharge point controls, storm drain inlet protection) before construction activity in any portion of the site begins.
- Install erosion prevention measures (e.g., matting, straw mulch, compost blankets) on cleared areas that will not be worked for 14 days, as applicable.
- Following the installation of stormwater controls for initial construction activities, the permittee must adjust stormwater controls and management strategies throughout Project

construction to meet and match the needs of each phase of construction as the Project is implemented.

Areas not to be disturbed including any wetland areas and natural buffers will be flagged and identified. Downgradient sediment controls will be provided prior to disturbance at all structure locations where the potential to discharge to surface waters in the state exists. Stabilization and/or restoration to preconstruction ground cover (e.g., native vegetation areas within ROW) will be initiated at each structure work area in the Project ROW following pole installation.

3.1.2 Stormwater Control Maintenance

The permittee will ensure that stormwater controls are maintained and remain effective during the period of permit coverage and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness, including the following:

- Follow maintenance recommendations from the manufacturer and utilize appropriate, recognized, and generally accepted engineering and professional practices based on on-site conditions. The permittee will document deviations from manufacturer recommendations in the inspection report in Appendix I of this ESCP.
- Comply with any specific maintenance requirements for the stormwater controls implemented as required in the CGP and in this ESCP. Regular maintenance is required and is not limited to response actions that result from inspections or identified problems.
- Initiate repairs and replacements of stormwater controls when maintenance issues are discovered.
- Record any stormwater controls installed (where none had previously been installed), repaired, or removed as required in Sections 5.2 and 6.5 of the CGP.

Maintaining Erosion and Sediment Controls

Erosion and sediment controls will be maintained by the permittee in accordance with the below procedures:

- Inspect and maintain erosion control measures (e.g., reseed, apply additional mulch, address blanket malformation and soil sloughing underneath). Inspections and maintenance actions will be documented in Appendix I of this ESCP.
- Remove trapped sediment from the sediment (silt) fencing before it reaches one-third of above ground fence height.
- Remove sediment before it reaches two inches above ground for sediment barriers such as straw wattles, fiber rolls, and biobags, if used.
- If utilized, clean catch basins before sediment retention capacity is reduced by 50%.
- If utilized, remove sediments from sediment basins before design capacity is reduced by 50%.

3.1.3 Activities Before Construction Commences

Prior to the commencement of construction, the permittee will identify and protect the below features on-site as applicable:

- Riparian areas and vegetation including trees and associated root zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved.
- Vegetated buffer zones between the site and sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands, springs, groundwater seeps) and other areas required to be preserved, especially in perimeter areas.
- Post-construction stormwater features designed and engineered to infiltrate or filter stormwater.

3.1.4 Sequence Clearing, Grading, and Other Land-Disturbing Activities

The permittee will sequence clearing, grading, and other land disturbance activities to the maximum extent practicable to prevent exposed inactive areas from causing erosion. In general, construction will proceed along the Project ROW from structure to structure, with stabilization initiated at each structure work area following pole installation. Minimal to no grading is anticipated during construction and the permittee will return each structure work location to preconstruction grade following pole installation.

3.1.5 Prevent Bypass and Ponding

The permittee will maintain smooth surfaces between the soil surface and erosion and sediment controls, when possible, to prevent stormwater from bypassing controls or ponding.

3.1.6 Natural Buffer Requirements (Linear Construction)

The locations of natural buffers between disturbance areas and surface waters of the state are indicated in Figure 2. The waters of the state boundaries were determined via wetland delineations using United States Army Corps of Engineers and State of Oregon delineation standards. As a linear construction site, the permittee will maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between disturbance areas and surface waters of the state where feasible. Preserved buffer areas will be flagged such so they are not disturbed during construction.

Due to the location and limited width of the Project ROW and access roads, maintaining a 50-foot natural buffer between all disturbance areas and waters of the state is infeasible. Ground disturbances in these areas involve the use of structure work areas and access which will be minimized to the extent feasible, and the minimum buffer width preserved except as noted on Figure 2. The construction yard boundaries will be kept a minimum of 50 feet from wetland boundaries and the areas will be restored to preconstruction conditions as required by the landowners. The structure work areas within the 50-foot buffer are listed below.

- Route A, B, C and D, Structure 2 (15 feet from wetland feature)
- Route C, Structure 27 (23 feet from wetland feature)
- Route A and B, Structure 31 (11 feet from wetland feature)

- Route D, Structure 22 (11 feet from wetland feature)
- Matted access route between Structure 31 (Route A/B), Structure 22 (Route D), Structure 32 (Route A/B), and Structure 23 (Route D). This existing access route bisects two wetland features.

The vegetation in the Project ROW and construction yards largely consists of low-density warm-season native bunchgrass. According to Appendix B Table B-8 of the CGP, the estimated sediment removal efficiency of a 50-foot buffer with this vegetation type in loamy sand in Eastern Oregon is approximately 24%. UEC will install a second layer of silt fencing a minimum of five feet downgradient apart from the first layer of silt fencing or fiber roll utilized for perimeter control in areas where the 50-foot natural buffer cannot not be maintained due to the location of the Project ROW or access routes. The assumed sediment removal efficiency of the second layer of silt fence is estimated to be approximately 40% (WDNR 2017[2]). This is expected to exceed the estimated sediment removal efficiency of 24% indicated in Appendix B Table B-8 of the CG for a 50-foot natural buffer in the Project location.

For the areas where a 50-foot buffer cannot be maintained, the width of the preserved buffer varies as described above. While a portion of the natural buffer will remain for all areas except the matted access route to be utilized, the most conservative uniform approach will be taken for each area in need of additional protection by utilizing a second layer of silt fence.

3.1.7 Vegetation

The permittee will preserve existing vegetation to the extent possible and direct stormwater to vegetated areas to maximize infiltration and filtering to reduce pollutant discharges where feasible. Revegetation and/or restoration to preconstruction conditions will begin in structure work areas as soon as work has been completed. In areas where preconstruction ground cover is native vegetation, these areas will be restored to their preconstruction cover or better. Structure access paths are not anticipated to be vegetated to facilitate post-construction access and maintenance of the utility poles. Information on the seed mix to be utilized on-site is shown in Appendix E of this ESCP, including mix type, percent live seed, application rate, species, seedbed preparation, and management.

3.1.8 Perimeter Sediment Controls (Linear Construction)

As a linear construction Project with a limited ROW, providing perimeter controls along the entire downgradient side of the Project ROW is infeasible. The permittee will provide perimeter controls downgradient of all structure work areas, topsoil storage areas, access paths, and material storage areas with the potential to drain to surface waters in the state. The locations of these controls will be indicated on Figure 2 in Appendix F of this ESCP pending the selection of a route.

3.1.9 Prevent Sediment Track Out

Site access for this Project will be from existing private access routes and public roadways. Vehicle access will be restricted to designated entry and exit points. As this is a linear

[2] Estimated silt fence reduction per Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Watershed Management Program Guidance, Construction Site Soil Loss and Sediment Discharge, September 2017 (WDNR 2017).

construction site, stabilization is not required for exit points that are used only episodically and for short durations of the Project life, provided other exit point controls are implemented to prevent sediment track off. Access at each structure location is anticipated to be brief and during structure installation and restoration of disturbed areas only.

The permittee will implement additional track out controls as necessary to ensure adequate sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit from the site and any sediment loads leaving the site will be covered. Regular street sweeping will be conducted. Where sediment has been tracked out from the site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of the site, the sediment will be removed by the end of the same business day that the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if the track out occurs on a non-business day. Track out must be removed via sweeping, shoveling, vacuuming, or other similarly effective means of removal. Hosing or sweeping of tracked-out sediment into stormwater conveyances, inlets, or waters of the state is prohibited.

3.1.10 Stockpile Storage Areas

Stockpiling construction materials, such as utility poles and components, is anticipated on-site. Minimal stockpiling of topsoil will occur. Stockpiles will be located away from construction activities and any land clearing debris piles that contain sediment or soil as follows:

- Locate the piles outside of any natural buffer areas and away from stormwater conveyances, drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated.
- A sediment barrier (e.g., silt fence) will be provided downgradient of all stockpile perimeter areas.
- Soil stockpiles will be provided temporary cover via tarp or plastic sheeting when precipitation is forecasted.
- Hosing or sweeping of tracked-out sediment into stormwater conveyances, inlets, or waters of the state is prohibited.

If necessary, the locations of stockpile storage areas and associated controls will be field located and added to an updated Figure 2.

3.1.11 Wind Erosion and Dust Control

Used oil will not be used for dust suppression. Dust suppression is not anticipated on-site. If necessary, dust suppression will be conducted through the appropriate use of water (or other equivalent dust suppression techniques) to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater from the site.

3.1.12 Steep Slope Disturbance

The disturbance of steep slopes (70% or greater) is not anticipated as part of this Project.

3.1.13 Prevent the Discharge of Sediments to Surface Waters or Conveyance Systems Leading to Surface Waters of the State

The permittee will implement controls on-site to prevent the following conditions that indicate sediment has likely left the site from occurring as applicable:

- Stabilization has not been initiated or completed
- Earth slides or mudflows (not anticipated due to gentle slopes)
- Concentrated flows of stormwater such as rills, rivulets, gullies, or channels that cause erosion when such flows are not filtered, settled, or otherwise treated to remove sediment.
- Sediment laden or turbid flows of stormwater that are not filtered or settled to remove sediment and turbidity.
- Deposits of sediment at the construction site in areas that drain to unprotected stormwater inlets or to catch basins that discharge to surface waters. Inlets and catch basins with failing sediment controls due to a lack of maintenance or inadequate design are considered unprotected.
- Sediment basins or traps without adequate wet or dry storage volume or sediment basins or traps that allow discharge of stormwater from below the surface of the wet storage portion of the basin or trap.
- Deposits of sediment from the Project site on any property (including public and private streets) outside of the construction activity covered by the CGP.
- Deposits of sediment from the Project site at discharge locations or the banks of any waters flowing within or immediately adjacent to the site.

3.1.14 Prevent Soil Compaction

In disturbed areas of the site where final vegetative stabilization will occur, the permittee will preserve native topsoil by stockpiling it for use in final stabilization. Vehicles and equipment will be restricted to designated areas to avoid soil compaction. Prior to seeding, areas of exposed soils that have been compacted may be dug up (churned) or otherwise rehabilitated and conditioned as necessary to support vegetative growth.

3.1.15 Protect Storm Drain Inlets

Due to the largely rural nature of the construction site, storm drain inlets are not anticipated to receive discharges from the Project areas of disturbance. In the event storm drain inlets are identified during construction, this ESCP will be revised to include the locations of the inlets and associated stormwater controls.

Inlet protection would include measures that remove sediment from discharges prior to entry into any inlet that conveys stormwater flow. The inlet protection stormwater controls would be cleaned, removed, or replaced as needed due to sediment accumulation, clogging, or impaired performance. Accumulated sediment identified adjacent to the inlet protection measure would be removed by the end of the same business day of discovery or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is infeasible.

3.1.16 Concrete Washout Areas and Waste Storage Areas

Concrete washout areas and waste storage areas will be established prior to initiating work on the Project site. The permittee will:

- Wash concrete trucks and equipment in an appropriately protected area or in designated concrete washout areas only.
- Direct all concrete wash water into an impermeable-lined pit or leak-proof container designed so that overflows will not occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation.
- Locate activities away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances so that stormwater coming into contact with these activities cannot reach waters of the state.
- Concrete washout may not adversely affect groundwater.
- Concrete washout and waste concrete management areas must be maintained and functional.
- Handle (e.g., through disposal, reuse, or recycle) wash water as waste. Do not dispose of concrete wash water or wash out concrete trucks onto the ground, or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Not dump excess concrete on-site, except in designated concrete washout areas.
- Handle (e.g., through disposal, reuse, or recycle) hardened concrete waste consistent with handling of other construction wastes.
- Concrete spillage or concrete discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited.

If necessary, the locations of concrete washout areas, waste storage areas, and associated controls will be field located and added to an updated Figure 2.

3.1.17 Control Stormwater Discharges

All stormwater discharges will be controlled to prevent channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. Runoff associated with this Project is anticipated to be sheet-flow in nature and low in velocity due to the gentle grade and presence of sandy soils.

3.1.18 Sediment Basins and Engineered Soils

The use of sediment basins or engineered soils is not anticipated on-site.

3.1.19 Site Maintenance

The permittee will maintain the site and clean up sediment that leaves the site, place the sediment back on the site, and stabilize it or dispose of the sediment properly within 24 hours. Additionally, the source(s) of the sediment must be controlled to prevent continued or additional discharges within 24 hours of being identified, and a corrective action report submitted to the ODEQ or Agent per Section 5.3 of the CGP. Immediate corrective actions or the implementation of additional and appropriate BMPs is required until the turbidity or sedimentation is not visible to ensure the permittee is not causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

Any in-stream cleanup of sediment may require authorization from the Oregon Department of State Lands.

The permittee will not intentionally wash sediment into storm sewers or drainage ways. Methods such as vacuuming, dry mechanical sweeping, or manual sweeping will be used to clean up released sediments.

Copies of submitted corrective action reports will be maintained in Appendix H.

3.1.20 Stabilization of Exposed Portions of the Site

The permittee will implement and maintain stabilization measures (e.g., seeding protected by erosion controls until vegetation is established, hydro mulch, gravel, restoration to preconstruction agricultural use) that prevent erosion from exposed portions of the site. The permittee will initiate stabilization at each structure location whenever any land-disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive on any portion of the site for 14 or more calendar days. The permittee will document the day the activities cease and the location on-site in the visual monitoring report (see Section 6.0 of this ESCP). Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than seven calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.

3.1.21 Final Stabilization Criteria for Areas Not Covered by Permanent Structures

Prior to permit termination, the permittee must establish final stabilization in areas not covered by permanent structures. To the extent practicable, the permittee will establish uniform perennial vegetation that provides 70% or more cover on all exposed areas. The seeding procedure will be performed in accordance with Oregon DOT standard Section 00280.42, an equivalent procedure, or in accordance with landowner specifications for work areas returned to pre-construction use. The seed mix selected for this Project was selected under guidance from the local NRSC office. Information on this specific seed mixture or other approved mixtures to be utilized on-site, including percent live seed application rate, total seed needed per acre, seedbed preparation, seeding application, and management of seeded areas is presented in Appendix E of this ESCP. As this Project is in an arid area where the establishment of 70% vegetative coverage may be difficult, the permittee will update this ESCP to include additional controls as needed to prevent erosion without active maintenance. The specific stabilization practices anticipated for use at each structure location are depicted in Figure 2.

Numerous structure installation locations are located within native vegetation areas and will be restored to their preconstruction use following structure installation. Two of the Project construction yards and a portion of the third (by the Highway 730 substation) will be in un-improved areas. The construction yards will be managed in accordance with the landowner's specifications and control will be returned to the landowner following construction.

Permanent stabilization will be established before temporary erosion and sediment controls are removed. The permittee will remove and properly dispose of all temporary controls not intended for long-term use, all construction materials, waste and waste handling devices, all construction vehicles and equipment, and all potential pollutant sources and captured pollutants, including sediment, that are retained by temporary erosion and sediment controls, unless needed for long-term use following the termination of permit coverage.

3.1.22 Treatment Chemicals

Cationic treatment chemicals are not proposed for use on-site.

3.2 Pollution Prevention Controls

The permittee will provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of any waste from activities performed on-site by implementing the following general controls:

- Locate activities away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances so that stormwater encountering these activities cannot reach waters of the state.
- Ensure adequate supplies are always available to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of liquids, and provide secondary containment (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets).
- Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately using dry clean up measures (do not clean contaminated surfaces by hosing the area down) and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.
- Store materials in a covered area (e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs), or secondary containment to prevent the exposure of these containers to precipitation or stormwater runoff, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

Specific controls for pollutant sources on-site are discussed in the following sections.

3.2.1 Equipment and Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance

For any equipment, fueling, or maintenance activities, the permittee will implement the following controls:

- Use drip pans and absorbents under or around vehicles.
- Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other federal, state, tribal, or local requirements.
- Appropriately sized secondary containment will be provided for any bulk fuel and oil storage containers at the construction yards.

If necessary, vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling activities will be field located and depicted in an updated version of Figure 2.

3.2.2 Equipment and Vehicle Washing

Equipment and vehicle washing are not anticipated on-site. In the event these activities occur, the following controls will be implemented:

- Ensure there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents in equipment and vehicle wash water.
- Prevent the discharge of turbid vehicle wash water to waters of the state or conveyances that lead to waters of the state.

3.2.3 Building Materials and Building Products

Building materials anticipated to be stored on-site include new electrical transmission line, transmission line poles, and various related components. The permittee will minimize material exposure to stormwater where such exposure may result in a discharge of pollutants through means such as elevating and covering the materials to reduce the leaching of pollutants.

The storage locations of these materials and associated controls will be at the construction yards in the location in Figure 2. Specific storage areas within the construction yards will be field located and depicted in an updated version of Figure 2.

3.2.4 Pesticides, Herbicides, Insecticides, and Fertilizers

The permittee will comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label. If stored on-site, these chemicals will be stored within labeled and sealed containers within secondary containment as described in Section 3.2.5 below. The following procedures will be followed when applying fertilizer:

- Apply at a rate and in amounts consistent with manufacturer's specifications.
- Apply at the appropriate time of year for the location, and preferably timed to coincide as closely as possible to the period of maximum vegetation uptake and growth.
- Avoid applying before heavy rains that could cause excess nutrients to be discharged.
- Never apply to frozen ground.
- Never apply to stormwater conveyance channels.
- Follow all other federal, state, and local requirements regarding fertilizer application.

The storage locations of these materials and associated controls will be identified in the field and added to an updated Figure 2, if applicable.

3.2.5 Hazardous or Toxic Wastes

Hazardous or toxic wastes are not anticipated to be stored on-site. If these items are stored on-site, the following stormwater controls will be implemented by the permittee:

- Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste.
- Store waste in sealed containers, which are constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and which are clearly labeled with their contents in accordance with all applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements.
- Store all outside containers within appropriately sized secondary containment (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets) to prevent spills from being discharged or provide a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas (e.g., storing chemicals in a covered area, having a spill kit available on-site).
- Dispose of hazardous or toxic waste in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal and compliance with federal, state, tribal, and local requirements.

The storage locations of these materials and associated controls will be identified in the field and added to an updated Figure 2, if applicable.

3.2.6 Construction and Domestic Wastes

Construction and domestic wastes may be present on-site. The following stormwater controls will be implemented by the permittee if these items are stored on-site:

- Provide waste containers (e.g., dumpster, trash receptacle) that provide ground separation and are of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes.
- Keep waste container lids closed when not in use and close lids at the end of the business day for those containers that are actively used throughout the day. For waste containers that do not have lids, provide either (1) cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to prevent exposure of wastes to precipitation, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment).
- Clean up and dispose of wastes in designated waste containers.
- Clean up wastes immediately if containers overflow.

These materials may be stored at the construction yards as depicted in Figure 2. The specific locations of these materials and associated controls will be identified in the field and added to an updated Figure 2.

3.2.7 Sanitary Wastes

Portable toilets will be utilized on-site. The permittee will position portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over and are located away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances. If necessary, portable toilet locations will be identified in the field and added to an updated version of Figure 2.

3.2.8 Washing Applicators and Containers

The use of washing applicators and containers for stucco, paint, concrete, form release oils, curing compounds, or other materials may be used on-site. The permittee will implement the following stormwater controls as applicable to the Project site:

- No discharges of these liquid wastes will be allowed in storm sewers or waters of the state.
- Liquid wastes will be disposed of in accordance with applicable requirements.
- Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with the handling of other construction wastes as discussed in Section 3.2.6 of this ESCP.
- Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances, and, to the extent feasible, designate areas to be used for these activities with signs and in the ESCP and conduct such activities only in these areas.

If necessary, the storage locations of these materials and associated controls will be identified in the field and added to an updated Figure 2, if applicable.

3.2.9 Emergency Spill Notification Requirements

Discharges of toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release are prohibited. Where a spill, leak, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee will notify the Oregon Emergency Response System at 1-800-452-0311 and the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 as soon as the permittee has knowledge of the release. The following spills must be reported:

- Any amount of oil into waters of the state.
- Oil spills on land of more than 42 gallons.
- Hazardous materials that are equal to, or greater than, the quantity listed in 40 C.F.R. 302 (List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities), and amendments adopted before July 1, 2002).

Records of spill reporting and response actions will be maintained in Appendix B of this ESCP.

3.2.10 Spill Prevention and Response

The permittee will implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan on-site if the applicable thresholds in 40 C.F.R. 112 are met. All construction equipment and storage areas shall be inspected daily to ensure there are no leaks or other deficiencies that may lead to spills. All leaks or other deficiencies shall be repaired before the piece of construction equipment may be used on the site. Sorbent brooms and pads shall be kept on-site to immediately clean up any spills that may occur during the work. Should a spill occur, it shall be reported as discussed in Section 3.2.9 of this ESCP and immediately cleaned up in accordance with applicable local, ODEQ, and federal requirements.

Measures will be maintained by the permittee for preventing, controlling, or containing spills of fuel, lubricants, or other pollutants and protecting potential pollutants from contact with precipitation or runoff. Secondary containment will be provided for bulk oil and chemical storage containers. Where possible, such containers will also be provided shelter from precipitation. The locations of spill response materials will be field indicated in Figure 2 once construction begins. In the event of a spill of gasoline, oil, paint, or solvents that reach the ground surface, promptly clean up the spill using on-site spill response materials and dispose of it in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Containment and cleanup of any spills shall begin immediately upon discovery. All equipment shall be maintained at an off-site facility and inspected regularly for leaks. Used clean up material, contaminated materials, and recovered spill material shall be stored and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

3.3 Construction Dewatering Requirements

Construction dewatering may be conducted by the permittee as needed but is not anticipated. If conducted, construction dewatering will be performed in accordance with the following requirements:

- To the extent feasible, use vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. Permittees are prohibited from using waters of the state as part of the treatment area.

- Implement the appropriate control measures for dewatering discharges to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam.
- Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) that is designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering water is found to contain these materials.
- At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of the CGP.
- With backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process.
- Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- If there is no alternative option, the use of a sanitary or combined sewer discharge is authorized with local sewer district approval. As applicable, approval documentation will be maintained on-site for review with this ESCP.
- Any active treatment systems for turbidity or any other pollutants must be designed and stamped by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer.

The locations of dewatering activities and associated controls will be added to this ESCP if necessary, during construction.

4.0 ESCP REVISIONS

4.1 Changes Requiring Revisions

This ESCP and the site maps will be revised within seven days of any of the following to accurately reflect site conditions and BMPs on-site:

- Changes to the construction plans that impact erosion and sediment control measures.
- Changes to the stormwater control BMPs, their location, maintenance required, and any other revisions necessary to prevent and control erosion and sediment runoff.
- An increase in construction activities to adjacent lots.
- Other activities at the site that are no longer accurately reflected in the ESCP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions. The ESCP does not need to be modified if the estimated dates change during construction.
- To reflect areas on the site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage.
- If inspections by the ODEQ or Agent determine that ESCP revisions are necessary for compliance with this permit.
- Where the ODEQ or Agent determines it is necessary to install and/or implement additional controls at the site to meet the requirements of this permit, the following must be included in the ESCP:
  - A copy of any correspondence describing such measures and requirements.
  - A description of the controls that will be used to meet such requirements.
- Change of contractors that will engage in construction activities on-site, and the areas of the site where the contractor(s) will engage in construction activities.
- Change of any personnel (by name and position) that are responsible for the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater control measures.
- Change of the Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector, or of their contact information and any applicable certification and training experience.
- To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls implemented at the site.
- If a change in chemical treatment systems or chemically enhanced stormwater control is made, including use of a different treatment chemical, different dosage rate, or different area of application as applicable.

4.2 Submission of ESCP Revisions

Revisions to the ESCP that require submission must be submitted to the ODEQ or Agent within ten calendar days of the revision. If no response is received following submission within 10 calendar days of receipt, the proposed revisions are deemed accepted. ESCP revisions made for the following reasons must be submitted:

- Part of a corrective action requirement.

- Permittee change of address.
- An increase or decrease of the project size.
- An increase or decrease in the size or location of disturbed areas.
- Changes to BMPs (e.g., type, design, or location).
- Change of certified visual monitoring inspector.

Revisions must be documented by the permittee, including the dates of all revisions. The records must include the person authorizing the change and a summary of the change. The dates of revision and updates made will be documented in the table below (attach additional pages as needed).

TABLE 8 ESCP REVISIONS AND UPDATES

REVISION SUMMARY	DATE OF REVISION	DATE SUBMITTED TO THE ODEQ	REVISED BY	AUTHORIZED BY

4.3 Permit Compliance

The permittee must make subcontractors and outside service providers aware of any permit requirements that apply to the work they are subcontracted to perform. The permittee must provide subcontractors and outside service providers easy access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of the CGP, the most updated copy of this ESCP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the ESCP.

5.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

5.1 Corrective Action Triggers

The permittee will take corrective actions to comply with the conditions of the CGP and must take corrective actions if any of the following conditions exist:

- Discharges are causing an exceedance of applicable water quality standards.
- Sediment or turbidity is visible in discharges from the permitted site within a conveyance system leading to surface waters or surface waters from the discharge point.
- If the ODEQ or Agent required the permittee to take corrective actions to prevent or control the discharge of significant amounts of sediment or turbidity to surface waters or to conveyance systems that discharge to surface waters, or as the result of permit violations found during inspection.
- A stormwater control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance).
- A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of the CGP was never installed or was incorrectly installed.
- A prohibited discharge has occurred.

5.2 Corrective Action Timelines

If any corrective action is required per the above triggers, the permittee will implement that action according to the following steps:

- Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.
- Complete the corrective action by the close of the next business day when the problem does not require a new or replacement control or significant repair.
- When the problem requires a new or replacement control or significant repair, install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 24 hours from the time of discovery to ensure the requirements of Section 3.1 of the CGP are met. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 24 hours, the permittee must document in the ESCP records why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 24-hour timeframe and document the schedule for installation of the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as feasible after the 24-hour timeframe. Where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in the ESCP, the permittee must revise the ESCP.

5.3 Corrective Action Documentation

Within 24 hours of each corrective action implemented, the permittee must document the corrective actions in a report that includes:

- The site's common name and identification number provided by the ODEQ or Agent file.
- Identification of discharge locations that were out of compliance.

- The period of noncompliance.
- Names, titles, and contact information of personnel conducting inspections.
- The specific condition and the date and time it was identified.
- Describe the noncompliance and evaluate the stormwater control measures and practices to determine the cause of noncompliance.
- Within 24 hours of completing the corrective action (in accordance with the timelines in Section 5.1), document the actions taken to address the condition, and steps are taken to prevent the reoccurrence of the noncompliance including whether any ESCP revisions are required. Where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in the ESCP, the permittee must revise the ESCP in accordance with Section 4.0.
- Each corrective action report must be signed by the permittee.
- The corrective action reports must be kept at the site or an easily accessible location and made available to the ODEQ or Agent upon request.
- The corrective action reports must be retained for three years after permit coverage is terminated.

Corrective action documentation will be retained in Appendix H of this ESCP.

5.4 Submission of Corrective Action Reports

Within 10 calendar days of identifying the need to take corrective actions as described in the above Sections of this ESCP, the permittee will submit a corrective action report to the ODEQ or Agent. The report must include:

- The site's common name and identification number provided by the ODEQ or Agent.
- Identification of outfalls that were out of compliance.
- Names of personnel conducting visual monitoring.
- A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- The period of noncompliance.
- Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance (such as specific BMPs that will be implemented or increased inspection frequency).
- ESCP revisions if revisions were required to prevent and control erosion and sediment discharges.

Corrective action reports submitted to the ODEQ will be retained in Appendix H of this ESCP.

6.0 VISUAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Persons Responsible for Conducting Visual Monitoring Inspections

Visual monitoring inspections must be conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control or Stormwater Quality Inspector. The CGP names the below certifications as meeting this requirement, however, the ODEQ may approve additional courses at a future date:

- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control.
- Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality.
- Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control.
- Washington State Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead.
- Rouge Valley Sewer Services Erosion and Sediment Control Certification.

The certified visual monitoring inspector for this Project is listed in Section 2.5 of this ESCP.

6.2 Frequency of Visual Monitoring Inspections

At a minimum, the visual monitoring inspector must document the initial date of any construction staging, construction activities, or land cleaning and conduct and document visual monitoring inspections of the Project site at the below frequencies:

- On the initial date of construction.
- Once every 14 calendar days.
- Within 24 hours of any storm event, including snowmelt, that results in a discharge from the site.

Storm event information may be derived from weather stations representative of the site location, rain gauges, or other appropriate weather documentation.

6.3 Reductions in Visual Monitoring Inspection Frequency

The Inspector must inspect stabilized areas no more than 14 days prior to a site becoming inactive to ensure that erosion and sediment control measures are in working order. For the following scenarios, the Inspector will clearly document the following conditions have begun in the visual monitoring reports:

- The Inspector may reduce the frequency of inspections in any area of the site where the stabilization steps described in Section 2.2.20 of the CGP have been completed twice per month for the first month, no less than 14 calendar days apart, then once per month. If construction activity resumes on a stabilized area of the site later, the inspection frequency must immediately increase to the normal required frequency. The Inspector will document the beginning and ending dates of site inactivity in the visual monitoring reports.

» For “linear construction sites” where disturbed portions have achieved final stabilization per Section 2.2.21 of the CGP, the inspection frequency may be reduced to twice per month for the first month, no less than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of the site where the stabilization steps in Section 2.2.20 of the CGP have been completed. After the first month, the permittee will inspect the site once more within 24 hours of any storm event leading to discharge from the site. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems (e.g., failure to establish 70% vegetative cover), inspections may be discontinued. If “wash-out” of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, inspections must resume at the inspection frequency required in Section 6.2.a. of the CGP. Inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event leading to discharge from the site, or the occurrence of a storm event resulting in discharge from the Project site.

6.4 Frozen Conditions

If construction activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, visual monitoring inspections may be suspended on the site until thawing begins if:

» Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions. If unexpected weather conditions make discharges likely, regular inspections must be resumed immediately.

» Land disturbances have been suspended.

» All disturbed areas have been stabilized in accordance with Section 2.2.20 of the CGP.

If construction activities are conducted during frozen conditions, the visual monitoring inspection frequency may be reduced to once per month if:

» Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions. If unexpected weather conditions make discharges likely, regular inspections must be resumed immediately.

» All disturbed areas have been stabilized in accordance with Section 2.2.20 of the CGP.

6.5 Visual Monitoring Requirements

Visual monitoring should be conducted during safe conditions and must include an evaluation of all elements of the ESCP including:

» Confirmation that all stormwater controls are properly installed and are working as intended to prevent pollutant discharges.

» Confirmation that the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site is addressed.

» Identification of any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the requirements of the CGP.

» Checking for the presence of visible erosion and sedimentation and document any indication of sediment that has left or is likely to leave the Project site.

» If a discharge is occurring during the inspection:

- Identification of all stormwater discharge locations at the site.

  - Document the visual quality of the discharge and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color, odor, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and any other indicators of stormwater pollutants.

» If no discharge occurred from the site within 24 hours of a storm event, the inspector must document (e.g., date-stamped photos of all points of discharge from the site) that no discharge from the site occurred.

» Identify any portion of the Project site where land-disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days and note the initial date of cessation.

» Identification and documentation of any necessary maintenance, corrective actions, or stabilization measures.

The Inspector is not required to visually monitor areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe; however, nearby downstream locations of any receiving waterbodies must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are safe, accessible, and practical.

6.6 Visual Monitoring Inspection Report

A visual monitoring inspection report will be completed within 48 hours of all site inspections. Inspection reports will include the following as applicable to the construction site:

» The inspection date.

» The name of the site and the identification number provided by the ODEQ or Agent.

» Name, title, and contact information of the inspector.

» A summary of the inspection, including observations, the location of BMPs in need of any necessary maintenance or corrective actions, the location of any BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular application, the location of where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection, visual observations (e.g., clear, turbid, opaque, sheen) of the stormwater discharges from the site, or if a discharge from the site did not occur within 24 hours of a storm event (document with date stamped photos to report).

» Any unauthorized discharges from the site.

» Any portions of the site where land-disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days.

» If complying with stabilization schedules for sites affected by unforeseen circumstances that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization, document the circumstances and the schedule for initiating and completing stabilization.

» If complying with the stabilization schedules in arid, and semi-arid sites typical of Eastern Oregon (climate determination of the Project site can be found in the National Climatic Data Center publication Climate of Oregon), or drought-stricken areas, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period and the schedule the permittee will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization.

» Any pH sampling results.

» Observations of erosion and sediment control measures and inspection frequency for linear construction sites.

- Reasons for changes or modifications to the ESCP.
- Start and end dates for alternative inspection frequencies (i.e., frozen conditions).
- Rain gauge or weather station reading if the inspection is in the response to a rain event.
- If the Inspector determines that it is unsafe to inspect a portion of the site or the inclement weather makes the site, or portions of the site inaccessible, the reasoning and the locations to which this condition applies must be documented.
- Each inspection report will be signed by the Inspector with the following statement: “I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and belief.”
- All inspection reports should be kept in chronological order at the site or at an easily accessible location (electronically is acceptable) and made available at the time of inspection or upon request by the ODEQ or Agent.
- All visual monitoring notes, sampling records, and inspection reports will be kept for three years from the date that the permit coverage expires or is terminated.

Copies of visual inspection reports and related documentation are maintained in Appendix I of this ESCP.

6.7 Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Requirements

If construction activities involve the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including, but not limited to Portland cement-treated base, cement kiln dust, or fly ash), the permittee must conduct and document pH monitoring of stormwater captured in sediment impoundments.

No engineered soils or impoundments are proposed for use on-site. As such, this section does not apply.

7.0 REFERENCES

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. 2020. Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices. Available at https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/wastewater/storm-water/. Accessed May 2024.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Atlas 2 Precipitation Frequency Estimates in GIS Compatible Formats, for location 45.803964°, -119.379078°. Available online at https://www.weather.gov/owp/hdsc_noaa_atlas2. Accessed May 2024.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Digital General Soil Map of the U.S. Available online at: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/. Accessed May 2024.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) 2024a. ODEQ permitting fees. https://www.oregon.gov/deq/Rulemaking%20Docs/340-045-0075WQFeeTables.pdf (Permitting Fees, Table 70G). Accessed May 2024.

_____ 2024b. ODEQ Land Use Compatibility Statement. https://www.oregon.gov/deq/FilterDocs/lucs.pdf. Accessed May 2024.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). 2023. Erosion Control Manual. https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/GeoEnvironmental/Pages/Erosion-Manual.aspx. Accessed May 2024.

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC). 2024. Climatological Data Summaries. Hermiston, Oregon. Available online at: https://wrcc.dri.edu/Climate/west_coop_summaries.php. Accessed May 2024.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). 2017. Bureau of Watershed Management Program Guidance, Construction Site Soil Loss and Sediment Discharge, September 2017. Available online at: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stormwater/publications.html. Accessed May 2024.

APPENDIX A 1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT

State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

GENERAL PERMIT
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
700 NE Multnomah St. Suite 600, Portland OR 97232
Telephone: (503) 229-5279 or 1-800-452-4011 (toll free in Oregon)

Issued pursuant to ORS 468B.050 and Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act

REGISTERED TO:

Date:

Gen 1200-C

File No.

EPA No.

Site:

PERMIT AREA

This 1200-C Construction Stormwater General Permit authorizes discharges in Oregon excluding tribal trust and reservation lands.

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

Permit coverage is required under this General Permit if the following activities have the potential to discharge to surface waters or to a conveyance system that leads to surface waters of the state in Oregon and do not have coverage under another NPDES permit:

a. Any construction activity and materials or equipment staging and stockpiling that will disturb one or more acres of land; or
b. Any construction activity and materials or equipment staging and stockpiling that will disturb less than one acre of land but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; or
c. Any construction activity that results in the disturbance of less than one acre of land that is a necessary and required component (e.g. utilities, structure, or infrastructure) of a final project that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; or
d. Any construction activity that may discharge stormwater to surface waters of the state that may be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the state or may cause an exceedance of a water quality standard.

Justin Green
Water Quality Division Administrator

Effective: December 15, 2020
Expiration Date: December 14, 2025

LIMITATIONS OF COVERAGE

This permit does not authorize:

a. In-water work or projects that may result in the discharge of fill or dredged material into waters of the U.S. and the state, which are regulated by other programs and agencies.

    1. DEQ recommends applicants identify, apply for and resolve any state (Department of State Lands) or federal (US Army Corps of Engineers) and DEQ 401 water quality certification requirements before applying for 1200-C NPDES permit coverage to prevent unintended non-compliance situations with other regulatory programs. If additional regulatory requirements, such as those listed above, are deemed necessary by other regulatory jurisdictions and agencies for the construction activity identified in the 1200-C application or Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, the registrant may be required to significantly alter the project and erosion and sediment controls to accommodate other regulatory jurisdiction requirements.

b. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities [as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)] or stormwater associated with municipal separate sto1m sewer systems [as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) and (b)(16)]. Such discharges are regulated through DEQ's NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permits (1200-A/Z) or DEQ's NPDES MS4 Stormwater Permits; or another appropriate NPDES permit.
c. Post-construction stormwater discharges that originate from the site after completion of construction activities and the site is stabilized.
d. Stormwater discharges to underground injection control (UIC) systems.

Table of Contents

SCHEDULE A
CONTROLS AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

Until this permit expires, is modified, revoked, or terminated the permit registrant is authorized to construct, install, modify, and operate erosion and sediment control measures and stormwater treatment and control facilities. The registrant may discharge stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges to surface waters of the state or conveyance systems leading to surface waters of the state only in conformance with all requirements, limitations, and conditions set forth in this permit.

Unless specifically authorized by this permit, by regulation issued by EPA, by another NPDES permit, or by Oregon Revised Statute, Administrative Rule, any other direct or indirect discharge to waters of the state is prohibited, including discharges to underground injection control systems.

To register for this permit, the eligibility conditions and permit coverage requirements must be met.

1.1 ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

1.1.1 Responsible person that must obtain coverage under this general permit

The following is considered a responsible person and must register with DEQ or Agent for coverage under this general permit if either of the following criterion are met:

a. The responsible person has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make or approve modifications to those plans and specifications (e.g. in most cases this is the owner of the site, agent of owner, engineer); **or**
b. The responsible person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g. in most cases this is the general contractor).

The responsible person must register with DEQ or Agent for coverage under this permit before any land disturbance occurs.

1.2 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

A complete and accurate application must be submitted to DEQ or Agent at least thirty (30) days prior to the planned land disturbing construction activities. Construction activities are not authorized until DEQ or Agent issues discharge authorization.

1.2.1 Application submittal

The responsible person must ensure the application materials are submitted, and is hereafter referred to as the Permit Registrant (also referred to as Registrant, see Definitions). The registrant must sign the application in accordance with the signatory requirements of Schedule F Section D8.

1.2.2 Application

The application must include the items below and be submitted to DEQ or Agent in the format required per Section 1.2.13:

a. A complete and accurate DEQ or Agent approved application form;
b. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) developed for the project area that necessitates permit coverage;
c. A Land Use Compatibility Statement (LUCS) indicating that the proposed activities are compatible with the local government's acknowledged comprehensive plan; and
d. The application fee and annual fee for the first year of permit coverage according to OAR 340-045-0075, Table 70G.

1.2.3 Multi-Phase developments (e.g. residential subdivisions)

A map and description of each phase of the multi-phase development must be in the ESCP and submitted with the permit application. All phases of the development for which land use approvals are approved must be included in the ESCP. The addition of post-coverage phases within the proposed development will require separate 1200-C permit coverage. Construction activities, including stockpiling and staging, cannot commence within a phase unless that phase has a DEQ or Agent approved ESCP.

1.2.4 Construction projects that disturb five or more acres

Registrants seeking coverage under this permit for construction activities that disturb or are likely to disturb five or more acres after permit coverage is issued, are subject to a 14 calendar day public review period before permit registration is granted. The public review period will begin after DEQ or Agent determines that the application and ESCP are complete. If construction activities expand beyond five acres after permit coverage was originally assigned, a 14 calendar day public review period will be required. During the 14 calendar day public review period, registrants are not authorized to conduct construction activities in accordance with 340-045-0033(6)(b) until and unless permit coverage is approved by DEQ or Agent.

1.2.5 Discharge authorization

Permit coverage begins when the registrant receives documented notice from DEQ or Agent that the registration is approved.

1.2.6 Annual fee

Registrants must pay the annual fee, if applicable, until DEQ approves termination of permit coverage.

1.2.7 Changes to application information

Registrants must notify DEQ or Agent regarding any changes to the information provided on the 1200-C application by submitting the following within 30 days of occurring:

a. Changes to the registrant's mailing address, email address, and phone number;
b. Changes to the on-site contact person information; and

c. Changes to the area/acreage affected by construction activity from the originally submitted LUCS requires a LUCS reflective of the project site.

1.2.8 Transfer of permit registration

Permit coverage may not be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from DEQ or Agent.

a. If the registrant intends to transfer permit registration to a new registrant:
    i. The current registrant must resolve all outstanding compliance and enforcement issues;
    ii. Pay all outstanding permit fees; and
    iii. Submit permit transfer form with the applicable fees prior to permit expiration and within 30 calendar days of the planned transfer.

b. If ownership changes (through sale, foreclosure or other means) and the previous registrant cannot be found:
    i. The new responsible person for the discharge source must:
        a) Register for coverage under the permit if the site is not stabilized; and
        b) Register for coverage under the permit prior to any additional land disturbance.
    ii. The new responsible person does not need to register for coverage under the permit if the site meets the conditions for termination (see Section 7.1) and there is no ongoing or additional land disturbance planned.

DEQ or Agent may terminate permit coverage after sixty (60) calendar days if the previous owner is nonresponsive and the site has not been transferred per the conditions above.

1.2.9 Environmental Management Plan

The registrant must complete an Environmental Management Plan (EMP, see Appendix A), pay the review fee, and submit the required documents found on DEQ's website and electronic reporting system with the 1200-C permit application when the following conditions exist or are anticipated. If these conditions are discovered after registering for permit coverage, the EMP must be approved before work at the site begins. An approved EMP becomes a component of the ESCP. An EMP must be submitted for the following:

a. If contaminated soils, contaminated groundwater, or hazardous materials will or have the potential to be encountered during construction activities. Provide detailed information with the Contaminated Media Management Plan (CMMP) on the nature and extent of the contamination (concentration, location, and depth) as well as pollution prevention and/or treatment BMPs proposed to control the discharge of impacted soil, groundwater, or hazardous building materials debris in stormwater. In the event that undocumented contamination, underground storage tanks, or other potentially hazardous conditions are encountered that are not addressed in the Environmental Management Plan, discharges exposed to the contaminated media must cease and DEQ must be notified within 48 hours. The discharges exposed to the contaminated media may not occur until DEQ approves the CMMP.
b. An active treatment system (e.g. electro-coagulation, flocculants, filtration, polymers, hydrochloric or sulfuric acid) for sediment, pH neutralization, or other pollutant removal

is planned or implemented at the project site. When "cationic treatment chemicals" are proposed, the registrant must demonstrate to DEQ that appropriate controls and implementation procedures are used to ensure that the use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to discharges that cause an exceedance of water quality standards or harm aquatic life.

DEQ may assign coverage under this permit after the registrant has included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that the above activities will not lead to discharges that cause an exceedance of water quality standards. In the absence of authorization, the registrant must apply for and receive coverage under an individual permit prior to discharging from the site.

1.2.10 Procedures for denial or revocation of coverage

DEQ or Agent may refuse to authorize or revoke coverage under this general permit and require the responsible person to apply for an individual NPDES permit in accordance with the procedures in OAR 340-045-0033(10). If that occurs, DEQ or Agent will notify the registrant in writing that an individual permit is required.

1.2.11 Application considerations

DEQ or Agent will not authorize discharges under this permit if:

a. DEQ or Agent determines that application materials are incomplete or do not meet the permit requirements;
b. The site is covered under a different NPDES permit for the same discharge (i.e. 1200-CN), or any other NPDES permit for a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity (NPDES wastewater and industrial permit coverage for separate discharges associated with the site are allowed); or
c. DEQ or Agent determine that the conditions of this general permit are not adequate to achieve water quality standards or protect beneficial uses.

1.2.12 Renewal application for permit coverage

If a registrant intends to continue coverage under this permit after the permit expiration date of December 14, 2025 a complete renewal application must be submitted to DEQ along with any other required documents (i.e. ESCP) at least 180 days prior to permit expiration to ensure uninterrupted permit coverage unless DEQ grants permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance.

1.2.13 Electronic system use requirement

Permit registrants must submit all required documents and payments using DEQ's electronic reporting system, available on DEQ's website, when directed to do so. Permit registrants unable to submit reports electronically (for example, those who do not have an internet connection) must contact DEQ to request a waiver. DEQ will notify the registrant if an electronic waiver request is approved or denied.

Permit registrants who obtain a waiver not to use DEQ's electronic reporting system must use the reporting forms provided to them by DEQ, if applicable, and an additional fee may be assessed. DEQ may limit the duration of approved waivers from electronic reporting.

Permit registrants reporting to an Agent of DEQ must use the DEQ electronic reporting system when directed to do so.

1.3 AUTHORIZED STORMWATER DISCHARGES UNDER THIS PERMIT

The following is a list of stormwater discharges from construction sites that are authorized under this permit provided that all stormwater controls are designed, installed, and maintained (See Sections 2, 3, and 4) as required by this permit:

1.3.1 Stormwater discharges including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface water

These stormwater discharges also include drainage associated with construction activity described in the Sources Covered section of this permit.

1.3.2 Stormwater discharges from construction support activities at the construction site when:

a. The support activity is directly related to the construction site covered by this NPDES permit.
b. The support activity is not a commercial operation, nor does it serve multiple unrelated construction projects.
c. The support activity does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the last construction project it supports; and
d. The appropriate control measures are implemented to ensure compliance with the discharge and water quality requirements of Sections 2 and 3 of this permit.

1.4 AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The following non-stormwater discharges from construction sites are authorized if the terms and conditions of this permit are met, all necessary controls are implemented to minimize sediment transport, the discharge is not a significant source of pollutants and not contaminated, and the discharge is not prohibited by local ordinance:

a. Water and associated discharges from emergency firefighting activities;
b. Fire hydrant flushing;
c. Properly managed landscape irrigation;
d. Water used to wash equipment and vehicles (excluding the engine, undercarriage, and wheels/tires) provided there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used;
e. Water used to control dust;
f. Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;
g. External building washdown, provided soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used, and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances;
h. Pavement wash waters, provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous substances have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used. Directing pavement wash waters into any surface water, storm drain inlet, or stormwater conveyance is prohibited, unless the conveyance is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control for the pollutants present.

Per 2.2.19.b, hosing of accumulated sediments on pavement into any stormwater conveyance is prohibited;

i. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
j. Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of groundwater or spring water;
k. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents or contaminated groundwater; and
l. Construction dewatering activities (including groundwater dewatering and well drilling discharge associated with the registered construction activity), provided that:
    a) The water is land applied in a way that results in complete infiltration with no potential to discharge to a surface water of the state, or the use of a sanitary or combined sewer discharge is authorized with local sewer district approval; or
    b) Best Management Practices and a treatment system approved by DEQ or Agent (see Section 1.2.9) are used to ensure compliance with discharge and water quality requirements in Section 2.4.

1.4.1 Combined discharges

Authorized stormwater discharges listed above in Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 and authorized non-stormwater discharges in Section 1.4 combined in a common conveyance system are authorized under this permit.

1.5 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

The following discharges are prohibited discharges and are not authorized by this permit:

a. Visually turbid discharge or discharge of sediment (see Section 2.2.11) from the construction site to surface waters or a conveyance system that leads to waters of the state;
b. Causing or contributing to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard;
c. Concrete wastewater from washing tools and vehicles after pouring, prepping, or finishing concrete;
d. Wastewater from washing and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
e. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
f. Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown;
g. Wheel/tire wash wastewater, unless the discharge of wheel wash or tire bath wastewater is to a separate treatment system that prevents discharge to surface water, such as closed-loop recirculation or upland land application, or to the sanitary sewer with approval from the local jurisdiction;
h. Hydro-demolition water, and saw-cutting slurry; and
i. Toxics or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

To prevent the above-listed prohibited non-stormwater discharges, registrants must comply with the applicable Pollution Prevention requirements in Section 2.3.

2 TECHNOLOGY BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/CONTROL MEASURES

The control measures in this section are technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs).

2.1 GENERAL STORMWATER CONTROL DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Prior to and during the discharge of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges to surface waters of the state, the registrant must design, install, and maintain effective stormwater control and treatment methods required in this section to prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction activities that may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. To meet this requirement, the registrant must:

2.1.1 Factors to consider when designing stormwater controls

Consider the following factors when designing stormwater controls:

a. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;
b. The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on (See definitions) at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features; and
c. The soil type and range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

The stormwater controls must be designed to control stormwater volume, velocity, and peak flow rates to prevent discharges of pollutants in stormwater and to prevent channel and streambank erosion and scour (i.e. hydromodification) in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.

2.1.2 Design and install all stormwater controls in accordance with engineering and professional practices

Design and install all stormwater controls in accordance with appropriate, recognized and generally accepted engineering and professional practices, including applicable design specifications and manufacturer's instructions.

2.1.3 Installation of stormwater controls

Permit registrant must complete the installation of stormwater controls before each phase of construction activities begin as follows:

a. Install and implement any downgradient sediment controls (e.g. buffers, perimeter controls, discharge point controls, storm drain inlet protection) before construction activity in any portion of the site begins;
b. Install erosion prevention measures (e.g. matting, straw mulch, compost blankets) on cleared areas that will not be worked for 14 days; and
c. Following the installation of stormwater controls for initial construction activities the registrant must adjust stormwater controls and management strategies throughout the project site to meet and match the needs of each phase of construction as the project is implemented.

2.1.4 Ensure that all stormwater controls are maintained and remain effective

Permit registrant must ensure that all stormwater controls are maintained and remain effective during permit coverage and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness including:

a. Follow maintenance recommendations from the manufacturer and utilize appropriate, recognized and generally accepted engineering and professional practices based on site conditions. The registrant must document deviations from manufacturer recommendations in the inspection report.
b. Comply with any specific maintenance requirements for the stormwater controls implemented as required in this permit and in the ESCP. Regular maintenance is required and is not limited to response actions that result from inspections or identified problems.
c. Initiate repairs and replacements of stormwater controls when maintenance issues are discovered;
d. Record any stormwater controls installed (where none had previously been), repaired, replaced, or removed, as required in sections 5.2 and 6.5.

2.1.5 Maintaining erosion and sediment controls

Maintain specific erosion and sediment controls as follows:

a. Inspect and maintain erosion control measures (e.g. reseed, apply additional mulch, address blanket malformation and soil sloughing underneath).
b. Remove trapped sediment from sediment fence before it reaches one third of the above ground fence height.
c. Remove sediment before it reaches two inches above ground for sediment barriers such as straw wattles and biobags.
d. Clean catch basins before sediment retention capacity is reduced by 50 percent.
e. Remove sediments from sediment basins before design capacity is reduced by 50 percent.

2.2 EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The registrant must implement erosion prevention and sediment control, and treatment methods in accordance with the following requirements to prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction activities. Registrant must ensure that soils are stable during all rain events throughout the year.

2.2.1 Activities before construction commences

Before construction activities commence the permit registrant must identify and protect any:

a. Riparian areas and vegetation including trees and associated root zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved;
b. Vegetated buffer zones between the site and sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands, springs, groundwater seeps, etc.), and other areas required to be preserved, especially in perimeter areas; and
c. Post-construction stormwater facilities designed and engineered to infiltrate or filter stormwater.

2.2.2 Sequence clearing, grading and other land disturbing activities

Permit registrant must sequence clearing, grading and other land disturbing actives to the maximum extent practicable to prevent exposed inactive areas from causing erosion as per Section 2.2.20.

2.2.3 Prevent bypass and ponding

Create smooth surfaces between the soil surface and erosion and sediment controls when possible to prevent stormwater from bypassing controls or ponding.

2.2.4 Establish and maintain natural buffer zones and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls

When a surface water of the state is located within 50 feet of the site's land disturbances:

a. The registrant must comply with local natural buffer zone requirements before proposing the following compliance alternatives. For any discharges to surface waters of the state located within 50 feet of the site's land disturbances, the registrant must comply with one of the following alternatives:
    i. Maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer zone; or
        1. Maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve, in combination, the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer (see Appendix B); or
        2. If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer zone of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer zone.

b. If DEQ determines that the project requires a 401 water quality certification or impacts waters of the state, construction activities, including stockpiling and staging of materials, are prohibited from encroaching into the existing 50 foot natural buffer zone of any water of the state, unless otherwise authorized in the 401 water quality certification or any other applicable agency authorization; and the project may not claim the natural buffer zone alternatives of 2.2.4.a.

c. If a registrant's project has the potential to discharge to a waterbody that is listed as impaired and requiring a Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) for turbidity or sedimentation on the most recently approved Oregon 303(d) list (found on the "Water Quality Assessment" page of DEQ's website), or has an established TMDL for turbidity or sedimentation, the registrant must maintain established vegetated buffers that are sized at 50 feet (horizontally) plus an additional 25 feet (horizontally) per five degrees of slope, or propose control measures of equal effectiveness to DEQ or Agent for approval (when the discharge enters an impaired watershed unit, the listing will only be applied if there is a hydrologic connection between the receiving water and assessment water body causing the impairment).

d. Sediment and erosion control measures installed for any natural buffer zone requirement must be maintained and disposed of appropriately before project completion.

See Appendix B for natural buffer zone guidance, additional conditions applicable to each compliance alternative, and for exceptions to the compliance alternatives.

For permit registrants that received permit coverage prior to December 14, 2020, the approved natural buffer zone width and approved erosion and sediment controls are deemed appropriate.

2.2.5 Vegetation

a. When possible preserve existing vegetation;
b. Direct stormwater to vegetated areas to maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering to reduce pollutant discharges where feasible;
c. Re-vegetate open areas as soon as the site is no longer active; and
d. Identify the composition of seed mix (percentage of annuals, perennials, and clover) and other plantings used to establish temporary cover in the ESCP.

2.2.6 Install sediment controls along all perimeter areas of the site that will receive stormwater runoff

For areas at "linear construction sites" (See Definitions) where perimeter controls are infeasible (e.g., due to a limited or restricted right-of-way), implement other practices to prevent pollutant discharges to perimeter areas of the site.

2.2.7 Prevent sediment track-out

To prevent sediment track-out onto public or private roads do the following:

a. Establish graveled or paved exits and parking areas prior to any land disturbance;
b. Restrict vehicle use to properly designated entry and exit points. Use appropriate stabilization techniques at all points that exit onto paved roads (e.g. aggregate stone with an underlying geotextile or non-woven filter fabric; and turf mats);
    i. Exception: Stabilization is not required for exit points at linear utility construction sites that are used only episodically and for very short durations over the life of the project, provided other exit point controls are implemented to prevent sediment track-out;
c. Implement additional track-out controls as necessary to ensure that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit (e.g. wheel and tire washing, rumble strips, and rattle plates);
d. Gravel all unpaved roads located onsite unless temporary or permanent stabilization measures are not required (see section 2.2.20) ;
e. Cover all sediment loads leaving the site;
f. When trucking saturated soils from the site, use water-tight trucks or drain loads on site;
g. Where sediment has been tracked-out from the site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of the site, remove the sediment by the end of the same business day that the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. Track-out must be removed by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal; and
h. Hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the state is prohibited.

2.2.8 Locate stockpiles away from construction activities that contain sediment or soil

Manage stockpiles and locate them away from construction activities, and land clearing debris piles that contain sediment or soil as follows:

a. Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Section 2.2.1 and away from any stormwater conveyances, drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated;
b. Install a sediment barrier (e.g. berms, dikes, fiber rolls, silt fences, sandbags, gravel bags, or straw bale) along all downgradient perimeter areas;
c. Soil stockpiles must be stabilized or covered at the end of each workday, and before weekends, holidays, or extended breaks in construction activities if needed based on weather forecasts;
d. Provide cover (e.g. tarps, blown straw or hydroseed) or appropriate temporary stabilization consistent with Section 2.2.20) for any piles not in use; and
e. Hosing down or sweeping soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or water of the state is prohibited.

2.2.9 Prevent wind erosion and control dust

Prevent wind-blown soil and dust from areas with exposed soil through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater from the site. Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 279 prohibits the use of used oil as a dust suppressant.

2.2.10 Steep slope (see Definitions) disturbances in areas where construction activities are not occurring or projected are prohibited

2.2.11 Prevent the discharge of sediment to surface waters or conveyance systems leading to surface waters of the state.

The following conditions indicate that sediment has left or is likely to leave the site and are prohibited:

a. Required stabilization has not been initiated or completed;
b. Earth slides or mud flows;
c. Concentrated flows of stormwater such as rills, rivulets, gullies or channels that cause erosion when such flows are not filtered, settled, or otherwise treated to remove sediment;
d. Sediment laden or turbid flows of stormwater that are not filtered or settled to remove sediment and turbidity;
e. Deposits of sediment at the construction site in areas that drain to unprotected stormwater inlets or to catch basins that discharge to surface waters. Inlets and catch basins with failing sediment controls due to a lack of maintenance or inadequate design are considered unprotected;
f. Sediment basins or traps without adequate wet or dry storage volume or sediment basins or traps that allow discharge of stormwater from below the surface of the wet storage portion of the basin or trap;
g. Deposits of sediment from the project site on any property (including public and private streets) outside of the construction activity covered by this general permit; and

h. Deposits of sediment from the project site at discharge locations or the banks of any waters flowing within or immediately adjacent to the site.

2.2.12 Prevent soil compaction

In areas of the site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where post-construction infiltration practices will be installed (See Section 2.2.1.c) the registrant must:

a. Preserve native topsoil by stockpiling or transferring to other locations, unless infeasible;
b. Restrict vehicle and equipment use in these locations to avoid soil compaction; and
c. Before seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that rehabilitate and condition the soils as necessary to support vegetative growth.

2.2.13 Protect storm drain inlets

The following storm drain inlet protection measures are required:

a. Install inlet protection measures that remove sediment from discharges prior to entry into any storm drain inlet that conveys stormwater flow, provided the registrant has authority to access the storm drain inlet; and
b. Clean, or remove and replace, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection measure, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible.

2.2.14 For projects involving concrete, establish concrete truck and other concrete equipment washout areas before beginning concrete work.

In addition, registrants must:

a. Wash concrete trucks and equipment in an appropriately protected area or in designated concrete washout areas only.
b. Direct all concrete wash water into an impermeable-lined pit or leak-proof container designed so that overflows will not occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation.
c. Locate activities away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances so that stormwater coming into contact with these activities cannot reach waters of the state.
d. Concrete wash may not adversely affect groundwater.
e. Concrete washout and waste concrete management areas must be maintained and functional.
f. Handle (e.g. through disposal, reuse or recycle) wash water as waste. Do not dispose of concrete wash water or wash out concrete trucks onto the ground, or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
g. Not dump excess concrete on site, except in designated concrete washout areas.
h. Handle (e.g. through disposal, reuse or recycle) hardened concrete waste consistent with handling of other construction wastes.
i. Concrete spillage or concrete discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited.

2.2.15 Establish material and waste storage areas, and other non-stormwater controls before construction activities commence

2.2.16 Control stormwater discharges

Control all stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to prevent channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points as follows:

a. Use erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any stormwater conveyance channel and at any outlet to slow down runoff to prevent erosion.
b. Protect stream banks from concentrated flows by constructing runoff control measures (e.g. check dams, outlet protection (riprap), pipe slope drains, swales/dikes, surface roughening).

2.2.17 Engineered sediment basin or similar impoundment installed

If an engineered sediment basin or similar impoundment is installed the following must take place:

a. The design must be prepared and stamped by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer per Section 4.1.b;
b. The basin or impoundment must be situated outside of any water of the state, any natural water quality buffers, and any post-construction stormwater facility designed and engineered to infiltrate established under Section 2.2.1;
c. The basin or impoundment must be designed to avoid collecting water from wetlands;
d. The basin or impoundment must be designed to provide storage for either of the following:
    i. Find the site's estimated 2-year, 24-hour precipitation. The 2-year, 24 hour precipitation can be found using the Precipitation Frequency Data Server (PFDS) developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service (NWS) or the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Precipitation Data Viewer; or
    ii. 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
e. The design must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface of the sediment basin or similar impoundment, unless infeasible;
f. The design must use erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices to prevent erosion at inlets and outlets; and
g. Follow maintenance requirements per Sections 2.1.4 and 2.1.5.

For permit registrants that received permit coverage prior to December 14, 2020, the approved sediment basin is deemed appropriate.

2.2.18 Engineered sediment basin or similar impoundment must be installed with engineered soils

An engineered sediment basin or similar impoundment must be installed on sites with engineered soils as follows:

a. For construction activity involving the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including, but not limited to Portland cement-treated base [CTB], cement kiln dust [CKD],

or fly ash), the registrant must install an engineered sediment basin or similar impoundment in accordance with Section 2.2.17 (e.g. trap, pond) to treat high pH runoff (i.e. above 8.5 standard units) before discharge. The registrant is required to determine the acceptable pH water quality criteria range of site discharge based on criteria of the receiving waterbody according to OAR 340-041-0021. If necessary the registrant must adjust or neutralize the high pH water until it is in the range of pH Standard Units (su) using an appropriate treatment BMP such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) sparging or dry ice.

b. The permittee must obtain written approval from DEQ or Agent before using any form of chemical treatment other than CO2 sparging or dry ice (see Section 1.2.9). See Section 6.6.1 for pH sampling requirements.

2.2.19 Maintain site

a. Clean up sediment that leaves the site and place sediment back on the site and stabilize, or disposed of sediment properly within 24 hours. In addition, the source(s) of the sediment must be controlled to prevent continued or additional discharge within 24 hours of being identified, and a corrective action report submitted to DEQ or Agent per section 5.3. Until the sediment or turbidity are no longer visually detectable, immediate corrective actions or the implementation of additional and appropriate BMPs is required to ensure the registrant is not causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards. Any instream cleanup of sediment may require authorization from the Oregon Department of State Lands.
b. Do not intentionally wash sediment into storm sewers or drainage ways. Methods such as vacuuming, dry mechanical sweeping, or manual sweeping must be used to cleanup released sediments.

2.2.20 Stabilize exposed portions of the site

Implement and maintain stabilization measures (e.g., seeding protected by erosion controls until vegetation is established, sodding, mulching, erosion control blankets, hydromulch, gravel) that prevent erosion from exposed portions of the site. Initiate the installation of temporary stabilization measures (e.g. blown straw and a tackifier, loose straw, compost mulch, temporary vegetative cover, crushed rock or gravel base), final vegetation cover, or permanent stabilization measures immediately whenever any land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive on any portion of the site for 14 or more calendar days. Document the day the activities cease and the location on site in the visual monitoring report (see Section 6.5.e). Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than seven calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.

2.2.21 Final Stabilization Criteria (for any areas not covered by permanent structures). Prior to permit termination, registrants must:

Prior to permit termination, registrants must:

a. Establish uniform (i.e., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetation that provides 70 percent or more cover on all exposed areas**.** Limited allowable exceptions include:

    i. For sites where it is difficult to establish 70 percent coverage (e.g. arid, semiarid, or drought stricken areas), the registrant must cover exposed soil between planted or

seeded areas with bio or photo degradable controls designed to prevent erosion without active maintenance, or propose a site-specific plan to DEQ for approval.

ii. Disturbed areas on farm use land as defined in ORS 308A.056 (e.g. pipelines across crop or range land, or staging areas for highway construction) that are restored to their preconstruction farm use are not subject to final vegetative stabilization criteria.

iii. Stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed, and only the minimum area needed remains disturbed (e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, materials);

b. Implement temporary bio or photo-degradable non-vegetative stabilization measures (e.g. mulch or rolled erosion control products) to provide effective cover while vegetation is being established, to prevent erosion of the seeded or planted area;
c. Ensure that final vegetative cover or permanent stabilization is established before temporary sediment controls are removed unless doing so conflicts with local requirements;
d. Ensure there is no reasonable potential for discharge from the site of construction-related sediment or turbidity to surface waters;
e. Remove and properly dispose of all construction materials, waste and waste handling devices, and remove all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following the termination of permit coverage;
f. Remove all temporary stormwater controls that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following the termination of permit coverage;
g. Remove sediment from permanent (post-construction) structural stormwater facilities by over excavating and replacing with growth media before vegetating; and
h. Remove all potential pollutants, including any sediment being retained by temporary erosion and sediment controls, and discontinued pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following the termination of permit coverage.

2.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION CONTROLS

The registrant must implement pollution prevention controls in accordance with the following requirements to prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater and to prevent the discharge of pollutants from spilled or leaked materials from construction activities, such as building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, fuels, lubricants, and other materials present.

The registrant must provide written spill prevention and response procedures, employee training on spill prevention and proper disposal procedures, spill kits available on site, regularly maintained vehicles and machinery, material delivery and storage controls, signage, and covered storage areas for waste and supplies.

2.3.1 General conditions

Provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of any waste from any activities performed on site by implementing the following:

a. Locate activities away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances so that stormwater coming into contact with these activities cannot reach waters of the state;

b. Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of liquids, and provide secondary containment (e.g. spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets);
c. Have a spill kit available on site and ensure personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill;
d. Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately using dry clean up measures (do not clean contaminated surfaces by hosing the area down), and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge; and
e. Store materials in a covered area (e.g., plastic sheeting, temporary roofs), or in secondary containment to prevent the exposure of these containers to precipitation or stormwater runoff, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

2.3.2 Equipment and vehicle fueling and maintenance

a. Use drip pans and absorbents under or around vehicles; and
b. Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other federal, state, tribal, or local requirements.

2.3.3 Equipment and vehicle washing:

a. Ensure there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents in equipment and vehicle wash water.
b. Prevent the discharge of turbid vehicle wash water to waters of the state or conveyances that lead to waters of the state.

2.3.4 Building materials and building products:

Minimize material exposure in cases where the exposure to precipitation or to stormwater will result in a discharge of pollutants (e.g. elevate materials from soil to prevent leaching of pollutants).

2.3.5 Pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers:

Comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label (see also Section 2.3.6). When applying fertilizers, registrants must:

a. Apply at a rate and in amounts consistent with manufacturer's specifications;
b. Apply at the appropriate time of year for the location, and preferably timed to coincide as closely as possible to the period of maximum vegetation uptake and growth;
c. Avoid applying before heavy rains that could cause excess nutrients to be discharged;
d. Never apply to frozen ground;
e. Never apply to stormwater conveyance channels; and
f. Follow all other federal, state, and local requirements regarding fertilizer application.

2.3.6 Hazardous or toxic wastes

a. Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste;

b. Store waste in sealed containers, which are constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and which are clearly labeled with their contents in accordance with all applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;
c. Store all outside containers within appropriately-sized secondary containment (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets) to prevent spills from being discharged, or provide a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas (e.g., storing chemicals in a covered area, having a spill kit available on site); and
d. Dispose of hazardous or toxic waste in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal and in compliance with federal, state, tribal, and local requirements.

2.3.7 Construction and domestic wastes

a. Provide waste containers (e.g., dumpster, trash receptacle) that provide ground separation and are of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes;
b. Keep waste container lids closed when not in use and close lids at the end of the business day for those containers that are actively used throughout the day. For waste containers that do not have lids, provide either (1) cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to prevent exposure of wastes to precipitation, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment);
c. Clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers; and
d. Clean up immediately if containers overflow.

2.3.8 Sanitary wastes

Position portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and located away from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances.

2.3.9 Washing applicators and containers

Washing applicators and containers used for stucco, paint, concrete, form release oils, curing compounds, or other materials:

a. No discharge of these liquid wastes is allowed in storm sewers or waters of the state;
b. Dispose of liquid wastes in accordance with applicable requirements;
c. Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with the handling of other construction wastes in Section 2.3.7; and
d. Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from waters of the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances, and, to the extent feasible, designate areas to be used for these activities with signs and in the ESCP and conduct such activities only in these areas.

2.3.10 Emergency spill notification requirements

Discharges of toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release are prohibited, consistent with Section 1.5. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil occurs during a 24-hour period, the registrant must notify the Oregon Emergency Response System at (800) 452-0311 as soon as the registrant has knowledge of the release. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available to all employees.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING REQUIREMENTS

This section pertains to accumulated water from precipitation and uncontaminated groundwater seepage due to shallow excavation activities, not for the lowering of contaminated groundwater (see Section 1.2.9). Registrant must comply with the following requirements to prevent the discharge of pollutants in groundwater or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, in accordance with Section 1.5.

a. To the extent feasible, use vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. The registrant is prohibited from using waters of the state as part of the treatment area;
b. Implement the appropriate control measures for dewatering discharges to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
c. Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam;
d. Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) that is designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering water is found to contain these materials;
e. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of Section 2.2.16;
f. With backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process;
g. Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications;
h. If there is no alternative option, the use of a sanitary or combined sewer discharge is authorized with local sewer district approval; and
i. Active treatment systems for turbidity or any other pollutants must be designed and stamped by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer.

3 WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND ASSOCIATED REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Discharges must be controlled to meet all applicable water quality standards. In addition, DEQ or Agent expects compliance with the permit conditions is compliance with applicable water quality standards. At any time the registrant becomes aware, or DEQ or Agent determines, that discharges do not meet applicable water quality standards, corrective actions must be undertaken as required in Sections 5.1.

3.1 GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TO MEET APPLICABLE IN-STREAM WATER QUALTY STANDARDS

Discharges must be controlled and may not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the applicable water quality standards as established in OAR 340-041; specifically OAR 340-041-0036: Turbidity (Nephelometric Turbidity Units, NTU); No more than a 10% (ten percent) cumulative increase in natural stream turbidities may be allowed, as measured relative to a control point immediately upstream of the turbidity causing activity.

4 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)

The registrant must implement the ESCP at all times, from initial soil disturbance until permit registration is terminated. Failure to implement any of the control measures or practices described in the ESCP is a permit violation. The ESCP must be kept up-to-date throughout the term of coverage under this permit.

The registrant must ensure that an ESCP is revised as necessary to reflect site conditions, and submit revisions to DEQ or Agent in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

All permit registrants that received permit coverage prior to December 14, 2020 must update the ESCP content and site map to ensure that the requirements of this permit are addressed by February 15, 2021.

4.1 QUALIFICATIONS TO DEVELOP ESCP

a. For construction activities disturbing twenty or more acres, the ESCP must be developed and stamped by a professional with one of the following credentials, and their name and credentials must be included in the ESCP as a preparer:

   i. Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control,
   ii. Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality,
   iii. Oregon Registered Professional Engineer,
   iv. Oregon Registered Landscape Architect; or
   v. Oregon Certified Engineering Geologist.

b. If engineered facilities such as sedimentation basins or diversion structures for erosion and sediment control are required, the ESCP must be prepared and stamped by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer (see Sections 2.2.17 and 2.2.18).

4.2 DESIGN THE ESCP TO MEET THE OBJECTIVES

The ESCP must be designed to meet the following objectives:

a. To implement best management practices (BMPs) in accordance with appropriate, recognized, and generally accepted engineering practices to prevent erosion and sedimentation, and to identify, reduce, eliminate, or prevent contamination of stormwater and water pollution from construction activities.
b. To prevent violations of water quality standards, erosion and sediment transport from the project site, and meet 1200-C permit technology-based effluent limitations and treatment requirements.
c. To control peak volumetric flow rates and velocities of stormwater discharges to prevent scouring by means such as diverting, collecting, conveying, and/or controlling flows.

4.3 ESCP FOR EACH PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Sediment and erosion controls must be clearly depicted for each of the following four distinct phases of construction activities within the ESCP. In addition, a site description and site map must be developed for the following construction phases:

1. Demolition, clearing, grading, excavating and land development;
2. Street and utilities;
3. Vertical construction; and
4. Final landscaping and site stabilization.

4.4 ESCP CONTENTS

At a minimum, the ESCP must include the information specified below:

a. Clearly identify the ESCP preparer and their credentials or stamp within the ESCP per section 4.1.
b. Name of the site.
c. All contractors to perform work on site.

i. Once known, include a list of all contractors that will engage in construction activities on site, and the areas of the site where the contractor(s) will engage in construction activities. Revise the list as appropriate until permit coverage is terminated.
ii. Include a list of all personnel (by name and position) that are responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures (e.g. ESCP developer, BMP installer (see Section 4.10), as well as their individual responsibilities.
iii. Personnel conducting visual monitoring must be identified in the ESCP. Provide the following for all personnel conducting visual monitoring of the project site:

1. Name and title;
2. Contact information; and
3. A description of certification per section 6.1, along with any certification numbers and expiration date.

d. Environmental Management Plan per section 1.2.9 if applicable.
e. Site Description must include the following:

i. A description of the construction activities, including structures that are planned for demolition;
ii. The size of the property (in acres and length in miles if a linear construction site);
iii. A statement that clearly identifies the 303(d) Category 4 and 5 impairment status of each receiving water body (when the discharge enters an impaired watershed unit, the listing will only be applied if there is a hydrologic connection between the receiving water and assessment water body causing the impairment);
iv. Any waterbodies to be impacted by construction activities and reference in 401 water quality certifications, USACE permit, DSL permit, and/or any other applicable agency authorization;
v. The total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (to the nearest quarter acre or nearest quarter mile if a linear construction site);
vi. A description of any on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Section 1.3.2) such as staging areas;

vii. The maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time, including on-site and off-site construction support activity areas;

viii. A description and projected schedule for the following:

1. Estimated start dates of construction activities in each portion of the site, including clearing and grubbing, mass grading, demolition activities, site preparation (i.e., excavating, cutting and filling), final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization;
2. Temporary or permanent stop dates of construction activities in each portion of the site;
3. Estimated dates of temporary or final stabilization of exposed areas for each portion of the site; and
4. Estimated dates of removal of temporary stormwater controls and construction equipment or vehicles, and the final end date of construction-related pollutant-generating activities.

ix. Type of fill material to be used, and of the site soils prior to disturbance;

x. Composition of seed mix and other plantings used to establish temporary cover;

xi. A statement indicating engineered soils will be used per section 6.6, and pH monitoring is required of sedimentation basins;

xii. Identify all authorized non-stormwater discharges in section 1.4 that will or may occur;

xiii. A list and description of all pollutant-generating activities on the site. For each pollutant-generating activity, include an inventory of pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g., sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, contaminated substrates, solvents, fuels) associated with that activity, which could be discharged in stormwater from the construction site. The registrant must take into account where potential spills and leaks could occur that contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and any known hazardous or toxic substances, such as PCBs and asbestos, that will be disturbed, removed, stored, or used on site during construction;

xiv. Description of Stormwater Controls. For each of the Section 2.2 Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control and Treatment Requirements, Section 2.3 Pollution Prevention Controls, and Section 2.4 Construction Dewatering Requirements, as applicable to the site, the registrant must include the following in the detail design sheets of the ESCP:

i. A description of the specific control(s) to be implemented to comply with the requirements of this permit;
ii. Any applicable stormwater control design specifications (including references to any manufacturer specifications and/or erosion and sediment control manuals/ordinances relied upon);
iii. Routine stormwater control maintenance specifications; and
iv. Proposed timetable indicating when each sediment and control BMP is to be installed/implemented and the duration that it is to remain in place.

xv. Natural buffer zone and/or equivalent sediment controls (see Section 2.2.4 and Appendix B). The registrant must include the following in the narrative site description:

1. The compliance alternative to be implemented;
2. If complying with alternative 1, the width of natural buffer retained;
3. If complying with alternative 2 or 3, the erosion and sediment control(s) the registrant will use to achieve an equivalent sediment reduction, and any information the registrant relied upon to demonstrate the equivalency;

4. If complying with alternative 3, a description of why it is infeasible for the registrant to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size;
5. For "linear construction sites" where it is infeasible to implement compliance alternative 1, 2, or 3, a rationale for this determination, and a description of any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed; and
6. A description of any disturbances that are exempt under Section 2.2.1 that occur within 50 feet of a water of the state.
7. A description of the vegetated buffers, sized at 50 feet (horizontally) plus an additional 25 feet (horizontally) per five degrees of slope or DEQ or Agent approved control measures of equal effectiveness for any waterbody that is listed as impaired and requiring a TMDL for turbidity or sedimentation on the most recently approved Oregon 303(d) list, or has an established TMDL for turbidity or sedimentation.

xvi. Perimeter controls for a "linear construction site" (see Section 2.2.6). For areas where perimeter controls are not feasible, include documentation to support this determination and a description of the other practices that will be implemented to prevent discharges of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activities.

1. Note: Routine maintenance specifications for perimeter controls documented in the ESCP must include Sections 2.1.5.a and 2.2.6 requirement that sediment be removed before it has accumulated to one-third of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

xvii. Sediment track-out controls (see Section 2.2.7). Document the specific stabilization techniques and/or controls that will be implemented to remove sediment prior to vehicle exit;

xviii. Sediment basins (see Section 2.2.17). The registrant must include the design storm method and calculations, and other design details in the ESCP. In circumstances where it is infeasible to utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface of the sediment basin, include documentation to support this determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply;

xix. Treatment chemicals (see Section 1.2.9). The registrant must include the specific controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that the use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to an exceedance of water quality standards;

xx. Stabilization measures (see Sections 2.2.20 and 2.2.21). The registrant must include the specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used;

xxi. Spill Prevention Procedures (see Section 2.3.10). The following must be included:

1. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up spills, leaks, and other releases;
2. The ESCP may also reference the existence of oil Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the construction activity (see Section 2.3.2.a), provided that the registrant keep a copy of on site or electronically available;
3. Waste management procedures (see Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.4); and
4. The location of fertilizers applied on site (see Section 2.3.5).

xxii. Staff Training. Include documentation that the required personnel are trained in accordance with Section 6.1; and

xxiii. Planned business days and hours for the project known at the time.

f. Site Map. Include a legible map, or series of maps, showing the following features of the site if applicable:

i. Roads and features for DEQ or Agent to locate and access the site;
ii. Boundaries of the property;
iii. Depict the drainage patterns of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater before and after major grading activities;
iv. Locations where construction activities will occur, including:

1. Locations where land disturbing activities will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;
2. Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities (pre and post-elevation contours);
3. For steep slopes (see definitions), clearly label with the words "Steep slope" and include the percentage grade;
4. Locations where sediment, soil, or other construction materials will be stockpiled;
5. Clearly label any water of the state crossings with words "water crossing";
6. Designated points where vehicles will exit onto paved roads;
7. Locations of structures and other impervious surfaces upon completion of construction; and
8. Locations of on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Section 1.3.2).

v. Locations of springs, wetlands, surface waters, and all waters of Oregon within and one mile downstream of the site's discharge point. Also identify if any surface waters are 303(d) Category 4 and 5 listed as impaired (when the discharge enters an impaired watershed unit, the listing will only be applied if there is a hydrologic connection between the receiving water and assessment water body causing the impairment);
vi. Riparian areas and vegetation including trees and associated rooting zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved;
vii. Vegetated buffer zones and or equivalent sediment controls (see Section 2.2.4 and Appendix B) between the site and sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands), and other areas to be preserved, clearly label with the words "Natural Buffer Zone";
viii. Clearly label the type and extent of pre-construction cover on the site (e.g., vegetative cover, forest, pasture, pavement, structures);
ix. Temporary and permanent stormwater conveyance systems;
x. Location of concrete wash out;
xi. Location of sanitary facilities;
xii. Location of the nearest official rain gauge, or, if used, location of the registrant's onsite rain gauge;
xiii. Onsite water disposal locations (e.g. for dewatering);
xiv. Storm drain catch basins depicting inlet protection, and a description of the type of catch basins used (e.g. field inlet, curb inlet, grated drain, and combination);
xv. Septic drain field;
xvi. Existing or proposed drywells or other UICs;
xvii. Drinking water wells on site or adjacent to the site;
xviii. Planters;
xix. Detention ponds, storm drain piping, and inflow and outflow details (e.g. bottom elevations and inverts);

xx. Post-construction stormwater facilities designed and engineered to infiltrate or filter stormwater and associated access restriction control measures (Section 2.2.12);
xxi. Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Section 4.4.e.xiii;
xxii. Locations of stormwater controls, including any shared controls utilized to comply with this permit;
xxiii. Any other applicable features or controls that are associated with pollution prevention in stormwater discharges;
xxiv. Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored;
xxv. Locations of engineered soils (see section 2.2.18);
xxvi. Locations of engineered sediment basins (see Section 2.2.17);
xxvii. Receiving water(s). Stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharge point locations, including:

1. Locations where stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged to storm drain inlets; and
2. Locations where stormwater or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged directly to surface waters of the state.

xxviii. Perimeter controls for a "linear construction site" (see Section 2.2.6);
xxix. Sediment track-out controls (see Section 2.2.7); and
xxx. Stabilization measures (see Sections 2.2.20 and 2.2.21). The registrant must include the specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used.

4.5 ESCP CERTIFICATION

The ESCP must be signed and dated by the preparer and in accordance with Section 4.1 if applicable.

4.6 ESCP ATTACHMENTS

Once the registrant is assigned coverage under this permit, the registrant must include the following documents as part of the ESCP:

a. A copy of the application submitted to DEQ or Agent along with any correspondence exchanged between the registrant and DEQ or Agent related to coverage under this permit;
b. A copy of the 1200-C assignment confirmation provided by DEQ or Agent, along with the identification number provided by DEQ or Agent;
c. A copy of this permit (an electronic copy is available on the DEQ website and also acceptable); and
d. A copy of the DEQ approved Environmental Management Plan if applicable (see Section 1.2.9)

4.7 ON-SITE AVAILABILITY OF THE ESCP

The registrant must keep a current copy of the ESCP at the site and be available for inspections or upon request by DEQ or Agent. The ESCP can be stored electronically as long as the personnel on-site can access it and make it available for inspector review.

4.8 ESCP REVISIONS

The ESCP and the site maps must be revised, within seven days of any of the following to accurately reflect site conditions and BMPs used onsite:

a. Changes to the construction plans that impact erosion and sediment control measures;
b. Changes to the stormwater control BMPs, their location, maintenance required, and any other revisions necessary to prevent and control erosion and sediment runoff;
c. An increase in construction activities to adjacent lots (see Section 1.2.7);
d. Other activities at the site that are no longer accurately reflected in the ESCP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions triggered under Section 5. The ESCP does not need to be modified if the estimated dates in Section 4.4.e.viii change during the course of construction;
e. To reflect areas on the site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage;
f. If inspections by DEQ or Agent determine that ESCP revisions are necessary for compliance with this permit;
g. Where DEQ or Agent determines it is necessary to install and/or implement additional controls at the site in order to meet the requirements of this permit, the following must be included in the ESCP:
    i. A copy of any correspondence describing such measures and requirements; and
    ii. A description of the controls that will be used to meet such requirements.
h. Change of contractors that will engage in construction activities on site, and the areas of the site where the contractor(s) will engage in construction activities;
i. Change of any personnel (by name and position) that are responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures (see Section 4.10);
j. Change of the Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector, or of their contact information and any applicable certification and training experience;
k. To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls implemented at the site; and
l. If a change in chemical treatment systems or chemically enhanced stormwater control is made, including use of a different treatment chemical, different dosage rate, or different area of application as applicable.

4.9 SUBMISSION OF ESCP REVISION TO DEQ OR AGENT

Revisions to the ESCP that require submission are a reporting requirement. The registrant must submit a revised version of the complete ESCP to DEQ or Agent within ten calendar days of the revision. If the registrant does not receive a response to the revisions from DEQ or Agent within ten calendar days of receipt, the proposed revisions are deemed accepted.

a. ESCP revisions must be submitted if they are made for the following reasons:
    i. Part of a corrective action requirement in Section 5;
    ii. Registrant change of address. The registrant must notify DEQ or Agent of their current address. Failure to do so may be used as grounds for termination of coverage;
    iii. An increase or decrease of the project size;
    iv. An increase or decrease of the size or location of disturbed areas;
    v. Change to BMPs (e.g. type, design, or location); or

vi. Change of the certified visual monitoring inspector.

b. The registrant must maintain records showing the dates of all ESCP revisions. The records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Section 4.8 above) and a brief summary of all changes.
c. All revisions made to the ESCP consistent with Section 4.8 must be authorized by a person identified in Section 4.1 if applicable.
d. Approval of the revisions by DEQ or Agent prior to implementation is not required, however the addition of an Active Treatment System must be approved by DEQ or Agent before operating and requires submission of an Environmental Management Plan (see Section 1.2.9.c).

4.10 PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The registrant must document the names and contact information of personnel that have responsibilities for implementing stormwater control measures and complying with the permit and ESCP requirements at the project site. The list of personnel should be kept with the ESCP. If new or additional contractors are hired to implement control measures identified in the ESCP after construction has commenced, the contact information must be updated. The registrant must ensure that the following personnel are informed of the permit and ESCP requirements and their specific responsibilities:

a. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls);
b. Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable);
c. Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections as required in Section 6.1; and
d. Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions as required in Section 5.

4.11 THE PERMIT REGISTRANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT ALL ACTIVITIES ON THE SITE COMPLY WITH THE REQUIRMENTS OF THIS PERMIT

The registrant must make subcontractors and outside service providers aware of any permit requirements that apply to the work they are subcontracted to perform. The permit registrant must provide subcontractors and outside service providers easy access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the ESCP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the ESCP.

5 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The registrant must take corrective action(s) to comply with permit conditions, and must take corrective action if any of the following conditions exist:

a. The discharges are causing an exceedance of applicable water quality standards:
b. Sediment or turbidity (as described in Section 2.2.11) are visible in discharge from the permitted site within:

i. A conveyance system leading to surface waters; or

ii. Surface waters from the discharge point.

c. If DEQ or Agent requires the registrant to take corrective actions to prevent or control the discharge of significant amounts of sediment or turbidity to surface waters or to conveyance systems that discharge to surface waters, or as the result of a permit violations found during an inspection;
d. A stormwater control needs repair or replacement (beyond routine maintenance required under Section 2.1.4);
e. A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly; or
f. A prohibited discharge has occurred (see Section 1.5).

5.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION TIMELINES

If any corrective action is required per Section 5 above, the registrant must implement that action according to the following**:**

a. Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events;
b. Complete the corrective action by the close of the next business day when the problem does not require a new or replacement control or significant repair; and
c. When the problem requires a new or replacement control or significant repair, install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 24 hours from the time of discovery to ensure that the requirements of Section 3.1 are met. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 24 hours, the registrant must document in the records why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 24-hour timeframe and document the schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as feasible after the 24 hour timeframe. Where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in the ESCP, the registrant must revise the ESCP in accordance with section 4.8.

5.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION DOCUMENTATION

Within 24 hours of each corrective action implemented, the registrant must document the corrective actions in a report that includes:

a. The site common name and identification number provided by DEQ or Agent file.
b. Identification of discharge locations that were out of compliance.
c. The period of noncompliance.
d. Names, titles and contact information of personnel conducting inspections.
e. The specific condition and the date and time it was identified.
f. Describe the noncompliance, and evaluate the stormwater control measures and practices to determine the cause of noncompliance.
g. Within 24 hours of completing the corrective action (in accordance with the timelines in Section 5.1), document the actions taken to address the condition, and steps taken to prevent the reoccurrence of the noncompliance including whether any ESCP revisions are required. Where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in the ESCP, the registrant must revise the ESCP in accordance with Section 4.8.
h. Each corrective action report must be signed by the permit registrant.

i. The corrective action reports must be kept at the site or at an easily accessible location and made available to DEQ or Agent upon request.
j. The corrective action reports must be retained for three years after permit coverage is terminated.

5.3 SUBMIT A CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT TO DEQ OR AGENT

Within 10 calendar days of identifying the need to take Corrective Actions as required in 5.a or 5.b above, the registrant must submit a corrective action report to DEQ or Agent. This report must include:

a. The site common name and identification number provided by DEQ or Agent;
b. Identification of outfalls that were out of compliance;
c. Names of personnel conducting visual monitoring;
d. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
e. The period of noncompliance;
f. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance (such as specific BMPs that will be implemented or increased inspection frequency); and
g. ESCP revisions, if revisions were required to prevent and control erosion and sediment discharges.

SCHEDULE B
MINIMUM MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

6 VISUAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR VISUALLY MONITORING THE PROJECT SITE

Visual monitoring must be conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control or Storm Water Quality Inspector (Inspector). The Inspector must be certified in one of the following sediment and erosion control programs, or any other course approved at a future date by DEQ. DEQ has approved the following programs:

1. Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control,
2. Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality,
3. Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control,
4. Washington State Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead,
5. Rogue Valley Sewer Services Erosion and Sediment Control Certification.

By May 15, 2021, permit registrants that received permit coverage prior to December 14, 2020 must have visual monitoring of sites under 5 acres conducted by a person certified in a DEQ approved erosion and sediment control program.

6.2 FREQUENCY OF VISUAL MONITORING INSPECTIONS

At a minimum, the Inspector must document the initial date of any construction staging, construction activities, or land clearing, and conduct and document a visual monitoring inspection of the project site per the following frequency:

a. On the initial date;
b. Once every 14 calendar days; and
c. Within 24 hours of any storm event, including snowmelt that results in discharge from the site.

Storm event information can be derived from weather stations that are representative of the site location, rain gauges or other appropriate weather documentation can be used in the inspection report. (Note: in many parts of Western Oregon, a storm event of 0.10 inches will result in a discharge from construction sites**).**

6.3 REDUCTIONS IN VISUAL MONITORING FREQUENCY

The Inspector must inspect stabilized areas no more than 14 days prior to a site becoming inactive to ensure that erosion and sediment control measures are in working order. For the following scenarios, the Inspector must clearly document the following conditions have begun in the written visual monitoring reports:

a. The Inspector may reduce the frequency of inspections in any area of the site where the stabilization steps in 2.2.20 have been completed to twice per month for the first month, no less than 14 calendar days apart, then once per month. If construction activity resumes on a stabilized area of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency must immediately increase to that required in Section 6.2, as applicable. The Inspector must document the beginning and ending dates of site inactivity in the visual monitoring reports.
b. For "linear construction sites" where disturbed portions have achieved final stabilization per Section 2.2.21 at the same time active construction continues on others, the inspection frequency may be reduced to twice per month for the first month, no less than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of the site where the stabilization steps in 2.2.20 have been completed. After the first month, inspect once more within 24 hours of any storm event leading to discharge from the site. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems (e.g. failure to establish 70% vegetative cover), inspections may be discontinued. If "wash-out" of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, inspections must resume at the inspection frequency required in Section 6.2.a. Inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event leading to discharge from the site, or the occurrence of a storm event resulting in discharge from the project site.

Frozen conditions:

a. If construction activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, visual monitoring inspections may be temporarily suspended on the site until thawing begins (See Definitions) if:
    i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, the Inspector must immediately resume the regular inspection frequency as described in Section 6.2, as applicable;
    ii. Land disturbances have been suspended; and
    iii. All disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Section 2.2.20.

b. If construction activities are conducted during frozen conditions, the visual monitoring inspection frequency may be reduced to once per month if:
    i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) results in likely discharges, the Inspector must immediately resume the regular inspection frequency as described in Section 6.2, as applicable; and
    ii. Disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Section 2.2.20.

6.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR VISUAL MONITORING

Visual Monitoring should be conducted during safe conditions and must include an evaluation of all elements of the ESCP including:

a. Confirmation that all stormwater controls are properly installed and are working as intended to prevent pollutant discharges;
b. Confirmation that the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site are addressed (See Section 2.3);

c. Identification of any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the requirements of Sections 2, 3 and 4;
d. Checking for the presence of visible erosion and sedimentation as outlined in Section 2.2.11 and document any indication of sediment that has left or is likely to leave the project site;
e. If a discharge is occurring during the inspection:
    i. Identification of all stormwater discharge locations at the site; and
    ii. Documenting the visual quality of the discharge and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color, odor, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen; and any other indicators of stormwater pollutants.
f. If no discharge occurred from site within 24 hours of a storm event, the inspector must document (e.g. date stamped photos of all points of discharge from the site) that no discharge from the site occurred;
g. Identification any portion of the project site where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days and note the initial date of cessation; and
h. Identification and documentation of any necessary maintenance under Section 2.1.4, corrective actions under Section 5, or stabilization measures under Sections 2.2.20 and 2.2.21.

The Inspector is not required to visually monitor areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe; however nearby downstream locations of any receiving waterbodies must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are safe, accessible and practical.

6.5 VISUAL MONITORING INSPECTION REPORT

The inspection report must be completed within 48 hours of all site inspections. Inspection reports must include the following as applicable to the site:

a. The inspection date;
b. The name of the site and the identification number provided by DEQ or Agent;
c. Names, titles and contact information of the inspector;
d. A summary of the inspection, including the observations made in accordance with Section 6.5, the location of BMPs in need of any necessary maintenance or corrective actions, the location of any BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular application, the location of where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection, visual observations (e.g. clear, turbid, opaque, sheen) of the stormwater discharges from the site, or if a discharge from the site did not occur within 24 hours of a storm event (attach date stamped photos to report);
e. Any unauthorized discharges from the site;
f. Any portion(s) of the site where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;
g. If complying with stabilization schedules for sites affected by unforeseen circumstances that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization, document the circumstances and the schedule for initiating and completing stabilization;
h. If complying with the stabilization schedules in arid, and semi-arid sites typical of Eastern Oregon (climate determination of the project site can be found in the National Climatic Data Center publication Climate of Oregon), or drought-stricken areas, the beginning and

ending dates of the seasonally dry period and the schedule the registrant will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;

i. All pH sampling results conducted per section 6.6.1;
j. The alternative erosion and sediment control measures (see Section 2.2.6) and the inspection frequency (see section 6.3.b) for linear construction projects;
k. Reasons for changes or modifications to the ESCP;
l. Start and end dates subject to alternative inspection frequencies listed in Section 6.3;
m. If the Inspector is inspecting the site at the frequency specified in Section 6.2 or Section 6.3.b, the applicable rain gauge, weather station readings or other source of information that triggered the inspection (e.g. weather conditions during the inspection, the approximate amount of precipitation since the last inspection, and approximate amount of precipitation during the last 24 hours);
n. If the Inspector determines that it is unsafe to inspect a portion of the site or the inclement weather makes the site, or portions of the site inaccessible, the reasoning and the locations to which this condition applies must be documented;
o. Each inspection report must be signed by the Inspector with the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and belief";
p. All inspection reports should be kept in chronological order at the site or at an easily accessible location (electronically is acceptable), and made available at the time of inspection or upon request by DEQ or Agent; and
q. All visual monitoring notes, sampling records and inspection reports must be kept for three years from the date that the permit coverage expires or is terminated.

6.6 STORMWATER DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

6.6.1 Monitoring the pH of stormwater captured in sediment basins/impoundments when engineered soils are used.

If construction activity involves the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including, but not limited to Portland cement-treated base, cement kiln dust, or fly ash), the registrant must conduct and document pH monitoring of stormwater captured in the sediment impoundment as described below:

a. The registrant must begin the pH monitoring period when the engineered soils are first exposed to precipitation and must continue every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of discharge from the site, or the occurrence of a storm event of 0.10 inches or greater until final stabilization of the area of engineered soils is established (see Section 2.2.21).
b. Document the date when soil amendments were added and final stabilization achieved in the inspection Report per Section 6.5.
c. The registrant must monitor the pH of stormwater in the sediment basins/impoundments and at discharge locations that receive stormwater runoff from the area where engineered soils were used before the stormwater discharges to surface waters.
d. The benchmark value for pH is defined in Standard Units (su), and determined by the river basin containing the receiving waterbody according to OAR 340-041-0021. Anytime monitoring indicates that the pH of the site's stormwater is the maximum allowed su or greater, the registrant must either:

i. Prevent the high pH water from entering storm sewer systems or surface waters; or
ii. Adjust or neutralize the high pH water until it is in the range of pH su acceptable for discharge to the river basin containing the receiving waterbody by using an appropriate treatment BMP such as carbon dioxide (CO2) sparging or dry ice. The registrant must obtain written permission from DEQ or Agent before using any form of chemical treatment other than CO2 sparging or dry ice per Section 1.2.9.

e. The registrant must perform pH monitoring on site within 15 minutes of sample collection with an accurately calibrated pH meter. The registrant must record the pH monitoring results and any pH adjustment treatments in the inspection report.

6.7 INSPECTIONS BY DEQ OR AGENT

The registrant must allow and make arrangements for DEQ or Agent to have access to the site at all reasonable times.

SCHEDULE D
SPECIAL CONDITIONS

7 Schedule Precedence

Schedule F contains General Conditions that are included in all general permits issued by DEQ. In the event of any inconsistency between Schedule F and any other schedule of the permit, the requirements in Schedules A through D take precedence.

7.1 Availability of ESCP and Monitoring Data.

The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and stormwater monitoring data must be made available to government agencies responsible for stormwater management in the permit registrant's area.

7.2 Other Requirements

Registration under this permit does not relieve the permit registrant from all other permitting and licensing requirements. Prior to beginning construction activities, the permit registrant must obtain all other necessary approvals.

7.3 TERMINATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE

DEQ or Agent will approve permit termination only if the conditions of Section 2.2.21 are met. Permit registrants are subject to the conditions of this permit until termination has been approved by DEQ or Agent, and must pay an annual fee, according to OAR 340-045-0075, Table 70G. To terminate permit coverage, the registrant must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination to DEQ or Agent in the format required.

7.3.1 Conditions for terminating permit coverage

The following must be completed prior to termination approval**:**

a. Submit photo-documentation that depicts the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative site stabilization in Section 2.2.21, unless the site has been inspected by DEQ or Agent within 30 calendar days and verified to meet the requirements of Section 2.2.21;
b. Resolve all outstanding compliance and enforcement issues;
c. Pay all outstanding permit fees;
d. For a common plan of development or sale, the existing 1200-C will be allowed to terminate when items 7.3.1.a, .b, and .c are met and when the remaining unstabilized area is covered by the 1200-C and/or 1200-CN.

As an alternative to termination, a registrant may:

a. Transfer control of all areas of the site for which the registrant is responsible under this permit to another registrant(s);
b. Obtain an individual NPDES permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with the construction activity under this general permit; or
c. If the project never started and the registrant no longer desires to commence construction activities requiring this permit, there are no additional requirements.

7.4 EFFECTIVE DATE OF TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

Authorization to discharge under this general permit terminates when confirmation of permit coverage termination is issued by DEQ or Agent.

7.5 Local public agencies acting as DEQ's Agent

DEQ has authorized certain local governments and special districts to act as its Agent in implementing portions of this permit. The Agent conducts the following activities, including: application and ESCP review, inspections, monitoring data review, stormwater monitoring, compliance inspections and referrals for enforcement. Where DEQ has entered into such an agreement, DEQ or Agent will notify the permit registrant of other notifications or correspondence associated with this permit.

7.5.1 Permit-Specific definitions

a. *Agent*-a government entity or water resources management utility that has an agreement with DEQ to administer this general permit within their jurisdictional boundaries.
b. *Backwash water* (per Section 2.4.f)- refers to pumping water backwards through the filters media, sometimes including intermittent use of compressed air during the process. Backwashing is a form of preventive maintenance so that the filter media can be reused.
c. *Best Management Practices or BMPs* -schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs include treatment systems, erosion and sediment control, source control, and operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, and waste disposal.
d. *Borrow Area*-the area from which material is excavated to be used as fill material in another onsite or off-site area.
e. *Cationic Treatment Chemicals*-polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in stormwater discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.
f. *Clean Water Act or CWA*-the Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, and 97-117; USC 1251 et seq.
g. *Common Plan of Development or Sale*—is a plan to subdivide a parcel of land into separate parts for separate sale. This can be for residential, commercial, or industrial development. A construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development if it is completed in one or more of the following ways: in separate stages, in separate phases, and/or in combination with other construction activities.
h. *Conveyance System*-for the purposes of this permit, humanmade structures, such as a sewer, ditch, pipe, channel, swale, or similar component that is designed to carry water to and from stormwater control measures on a construction site; or any combination of such components.
i. *Construction Activity*-including but not limited to; clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing, stumping, demolition, and land disturbing activities. 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 as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

j. *CO_2 Sparging (*per Section 7.6*)*-is a technique in which carbon dioxide gas, sometimes introduced by dry ice, is bubbled through a liquid in order to lower the pH of the liquid.
k. *DEQ*-the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.
l. *Detention*-the temporary storage of stormwater to improve quality or reduce the volumetric flow rate of discharge or both.
m. *Dewatering*-the removal and disposal of surface water or groundwater during site construction.
n. *Discharge Point*-the location where stormwater leaves the site. It includes the location where stormwater is discharged to surface water or a stormwater conveyance system.
o. *Encroach(ing)*- to intrude beyond a specified boundary without right or permission.
p. *Engineered soils (*per Section 6.6.1*)*-soils on site amended with cementitious compounds.
q. *Erosion*-the movement of soil particles or rock fragments by water or wind.
r. *Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs*-BMPs that are intended to prevent erosion and sediment transport, such as preserving natural vegetation, seeding, mulching and matting, plastic covering, sediment fences, and sediment traps and ponds. Erosion and sediment control BMPs are synonymous with stabilization and structural BMPs.
s. *Farm Use Land*-cropland, grassland, rangeland, pasture, and other land on which agricultural or forest-related products or livestock are produced. Agricultural lands include cropped woodland, marshes, incidental areas included in the agricultural operation, and other types of land used for the production of livestock.
t. *Hazardous Materials*-the materials defined in 40 CFR part 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification.
u. *Legally Authorized Representative*-the following (please see 40 CFR §122.22 for more detail, if needed):

    - For a corporation - president, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, or any person who performs principal business functions; or a manager of one or more facilities that is authorized in accordance to corporate procedure to sign such documents.
    - For a partnership - general partner.
    - For a sole proprietorship - owner.
    - For a city, county, state, federal, or other public facility - principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
    - For a Limited Liability Company - Member [articles of organization].
    - For trusts – Acting trustee.

v. *Linear Construction Site*- Examples of linear construction projects include, but are not limited to, pipeline projects, highway construction, highway resurfacing and maintenance, airport runway construction and resurfacing tunnels, mass transit systems, and railroads.
w. *Local Government*-any county, city, town, or service district.
x. *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or NPDES*-the national program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act for regulation of point source discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States.
y. *Native topsoil (*per Section 2.2.11*)*-top layer of soil on site.
z. *Natural Buffer*-for the purposes of this permit, an area of undisturbed natural cover surrounding surface waters within which construction activities are restricted. Natural

cover includes the natural vegetation, exposed rock, and barren ground that existed prior to commencement of land disturbing activities.

aa. *Natural Vegetation*-vegetation that occurs spontaneously without regular management, maintenance, or species introductions or removals. For purposes of this permit, this includes invasive species.

bb. *Non-Stormwater Pollution Controls*-general site and materials management measures that directly or indirectly aid in minimizing the discharge of sediment and other construction related pollutants from the construction site.

cc. *Owner*-for the purposes of this permit, any person with a legal interest in the permitted activities or the property on which the permitted activities occur.

dd. *Permit Registrant*-for the purposes of this permit, the owner or registrant of the construction activity regulated by this permit that has submitted an application and received notice of registration under this general permit by DEQ.

ee. *Person*-individuals, corporations, associations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, public and municipal corporations, political subdivisions, the state and any agencies thereof, and the federal government and any agencies thereof.

ff. *pH neutralization (*per Section 6.6*)*-to bring the pH between 6.5 and 8.5 standard units.

gg. *Pollutant* as defined in 40 CFR §122.2-dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, domestic sewage sludge (biosolids), munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, soil, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharge into water. It does not mean sewage from vessels within the meaning of section 312 of the FWPCA, nor does it include dredged or fill material discharged in accordance with a permit issued under section 404 of the FWPCA.

hh. *Pollution or Water Pollution* as defined by ORS 468B.005(5)-such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, silt or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the state, which will or tends to, either by itself or in connection with any other substance, create a public nuisance or which will or tends to render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational or other legitimate beneficial uses or to livestock, wildlife, fish or other aquatic life or the habitat thereof.

ii. *Responsible Person*-for the purposes of this permit, means any person associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

(1) The person has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the authority to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or

(2) The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project which are necessary to ensure compliance with a ESCP for the site or other permit conditions (for example, they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the ESCP or comply with other permit conditions).

jj. *Runoff Controls*-BMPs that are designed to control the peak volume and flow rate or to prevent scour due to concentrated flows.

kk. *Sediment*-mineral or organic matter, typically deposited by water, air, or ice.

ll. *Sediment Basin/Impoundment (also includes traps/ponds)*-a sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site to capture eroded or disturbed soil that is washed off during storm events, and protect the water quality of a nearby stream, river, lake, or bay. The sediment-laden soil settles in the pond before the runoff is discharged.

mm. *Sequence*-the phased order that land disturbing activities are performed.
nn. *Site*-the area where the construction activity is physically located or conducted.
oo. *Shared Control*-a stormwater control, such as a sediment basin or pond, used by two or more operators that is installed and maintained for the purpose of minimizing and controlling pollutant discharges from a construction site with multiple registrants associated with a common plan of development or sale.
pp. *Steep Slopes*-defined as those that are 70 percent or greater in grade.
qq. *Storm Event*-EPA defines a storm event at 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7)(ii) as a rainfall event with greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable—greater than 0.1 inch rainfall—storm event.
rr. *Stormwater as defined by 40 CFR §122.26(b)(13)*-stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
ss. *Stormwater Conveyance*-a sewer, ditch, or swale that is designed to carry stormwater; a stormwater conveyance may also be referred to as a storm drain or storm sewer.
tt. *Stormwater run-on*-sources of stormwater that drain from adjacent land located upslope or upstream from the regulated site.
uu. *Stumping*- For the purposes of this draft permit, "stumping" is defined as "to clear the land of stumps."
vv. *Surface Runoff* -that portion of stormwater that does not infiltrate into the ground or evaporate, but instead flows onto adjacent land or watercourses or is routed to stormwater conveyance systems.
ww. *Surface Water*-all water naturally open to the atmosphere (for example, rivers, lakes, wetlands, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, oceans, estuaries, springs, etc.).
xx. *Thawing conditions*-when frozen water onsite melts and creates runoff that may possibly discharge.
yy. *Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL*-a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards. It is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. Percentages of the TMDL are allocated by DEQ to the various pollutant sources.
zz. *Toxic Substances*-are materials that are poisonous to living organisms.
aaa. *Turbidity*-the optical condition of waters caused by suspended or dissolved particles or colloids that scatter and absorb light rays instead of transmitting light in straight lines through the water column. Turbidity may be expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) measured with a calibrated turbidity meter.
bbb. *Underground Injection Control*-any system, structure, or activity that is created to place fluid below the ground or sub-surface (for example, sumps, infiltration galleries, drywells, trench drains, drill holes, etc.)
ccc. *Water or Waters of the State as defined by ORS 468B.005(10)*-lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters which do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE F
NPDES GENERAL CONDITIONS

SECTION A. STANDARD CONDITIONS

A1. Duty to Comply with Permit

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 468B.025 and the federal Clean Water Act and is grounds for an enforcement action. Failure to comply is also grounds for DEQ to terminate, modify and reissue, revoke, or deny renewal of a permit.

A2. Penalties for Water Pollution and Permit Condition Violations

The permit is enforceable by DEQ or EPA, and in some circumstances also by third-parties under the citizen suit provisions of 33 USC § 1365. DEQ enforcement is generally based on provisions of state statutes and Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) rules, and EPA enforcement is generally based on provisions of federal statutes and EPA regulations.

ORS 468.140 allows DEQ to impose civil penalties up to $25,000 per day for violation of a term, condition, or requirement of a permit.

Under ORS 468.943, unlawful water pollution in the second degree, is a Class A misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of up to $25,000, imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues is a separately punishable offense.

Under ORS 468.946, unlawful water pollution in the first degree is a Class B felony and is punishable by a fine of up to $250,000, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates permit condition, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is **subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation.**

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who *negligently* violates any condition, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is **subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.**

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a *negligent* violation, a person shall **be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.**

Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is **subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.**

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a *knowing* violation, a person shall be **subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.**

Any person who *knowingly* violates section any permit condition, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be **subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both.**

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a *knowing* endangerment violation, a person shall be **subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both.**

An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, **be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions**.

Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act.

Administrative penalties for **Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000.**

Penalties for **Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.**

A3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit. In addition, upon request of DEQ, the permittee must correct any adverse impact on the environment or human health resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

A4. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and have the permit renewed. The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

DEQ may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date.

A5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any term, condition, or requirement of this permit, a rule, or a statute.
b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all material facts.
c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
d. The permittee is identified as a Designated Management Agency or allocated a wasteload under a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
e. New information or regulations.

f. Modification of compliance schedules.
g. Requirements of permit reopener conditions
h. Correction of technical mistakes made in determining permit conditions.
i. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment.
j. Other causes as specified in 40 CFR §§ 122.62, 122.64, and 124.5.
k. For communities with combined sewer overflows (CSOs):

(1) To comply with any state or federal law regulation for CSOs that is adopted or promulgated subsequent to the effective date of this permit.
(2) If new information that was not available at the time of permit issuance indicates that CSO controls imposed under this permit have failed to ensure attainment of water quality standards, including protection of designated uses.
(3) Resulting from implementation of the permittee's long-term control plan and/or permit conditions related to CSOs.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation or reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

A6. Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with any applicable effluent standards or prohibitions established under Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-041-0033 and section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants, and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

A7. Property Rights and Other Legal Requirements

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, or authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of any other private rights, or any infringement of federal, tribal, state, or local laws or regulations.

A8. Permit References

Except for effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act and OAR 340-041-0033 for toxic pollutants, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, all rules and statutes referred to in this permit are those in effect on the date this permit is issued.

A9. Permit Fees

The permittee must pay the fees required by OAR.

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

B1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

B2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

For industrial or commercial facilities, upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It is not 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.

B3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the treatment facility. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, provided the diversion is to allow essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs b and c of this section.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and DEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:

i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

ii. 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 backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

iii. The permittee submitted notices and requests as required under General Condition B3.c.

(2) DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects and any alternatives to bypassing, if DEQ determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in General Condition B3.b.(1).

c. Notice and request for bypass.

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a written notice must be submitted to DEQ at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in General Condition D5.

B4. Upset

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of General Condition B4.c 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.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the causes(s) of the upset;
(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in General Condition D5, hereof (24-hour notice); and
(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under General Condition A3 hereof.

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

B5. Treatment of Single Operational Upset

For purposes of this permit, a single operational upset that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter will be treated as a single violation. A single operational upset is an exceptional incident that causes simultaneous, unintentional, unknowing (not the result of a knowing act or omission), temporary noncompliance with more than one federal Clean Water Act effluent discharge pollutant parameter. A single operational upset does not include federal Clean Water Act violations involving discharge without a NPDES permit or noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities. Each day of a single operational upset is a violation.

B6. Overflows from Wastewater Conveyance Systems and Associated Pump Stations

a. Definition. "Overflow" means any spill, release or diversion of sewage including:

(1) An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the state; and
(2) An overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral), even if that overflow does not reach waters of the state.

b. Reporting required. All overflows must be reported orally to DEQ within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow. Reporting procedures are described in more detail in General Condition D5.

B7. Public Notification of Effluent Violation or Overflow

If effluent limitations specified in this permit are exceeded or an overflow occurs that threatens public health, the permittee must take such steps as are necessary to alert the public, health agencies

and other affected entities (for example, public water systems) about the extent and nature of the discharge in accordance with the notification procedures developed under General Condition B8.

Such steps may include, but are not limited to, posting of the river at access points and other places, news releases, and paid announcements on radio and television.

B8. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan

The permittee must develop and implement an emergency response and public notification plan that identifies measures to protect public health from overflows, bypasses, or upsets that may endanger public health. At a minimum the plan must include mechanisms to:

a. Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of such events;
b. Ensure notification of appropriate personnel and ensure that they are immediately dispatched for investigation and response;
c. Ensure immediate notification to the public, health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;
d. Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan and are appropriately trained;
e. Provide emergency operations; and
f. Ensure that DEQ is notified of the public notification steps taken.

B9. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state, causing nuisance conditions, or creating a public health hazard.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

C1. Representative Sampling

Sampling and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit, and must be taken, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points must not be changed without notification to and the approval of DEQ. Samples must be collected in accordance with requirements in 40 CFR part 122.21 and 40 CFR part 403 Appendix E.

C2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices must be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected must be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

C3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge (biosolids) use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

For monitoring of recycled water with no discharge to waters of the state, monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or as specified in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved in writing by DEQ.

C4. Penalties for Tampering

The federal Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment is a fine not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

C5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be summarized each month on a Discharge Monitoring Report form approved by DEQ. The reports must be submitted monthly and are to be mailed, delivered or otherwise transmitted by the 15th day of the following month unless specifically approved otherwise in Schedule B of this permit.

C6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge (biosolids) use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503, or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency must also be indicated. For a pollutant parameter that may be sampled more than once per day (for example, total residual chlorine), only the average daily value must be recorded unless otherwise specified in this permit.

C7. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean, except for bacteria which must be averaged as specified in this permit.

C8. Retention of Records

Records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities must be retained for a period of at least 5 years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503). Records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit must be retained for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of DEQ at any time.

C9. Records Contents

Records of monitoring information must include:

a. The date, exact place, time, and methods of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

C10. Inspection and Entry

The permittee must allow DEQ or EPA upon the presentation of credentials to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by state law, any substances or parameters at any location.

C11. Confidentiality of Information

Any information relating to this permit that is submitted to or obtained by DEQ is available to the public unless classified as confidential by the Director of DEQ under ORS 468.095. The permittee may request that information be classified as confidential if it is a trade secret as defined by that statute. The name and address of the permittee, permit applications, permits, effluent data, and information required by NPDES application forms under 40 CFR § 122.21 are not classified as confidential [40 CFR § 122.7(b)].

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D1. Planned Changes

The permittee must comply with OAR 340-052, "Review of Plans and Specifications" and 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1). Except where exempted under OAR 340-052, no construction, installation, or modification involving disposal systems, treatment works, sewerage systems, or common sewers may be commenced until the plans and specifications are submitted to and approved by DEQ. The permittee must give notice to DEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility.

D2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give advance notice to DEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

D3. Transfers

This permit may be transferred to a new permittee provided the transferee acquires a property interest in the permitted activity and agrees in writing to fully comply with all the terms and conditions of the permit and EQC rules. No permit may be transferred to a third party without prior written approval from DEQ. DEQ may require modification, revocation, and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under 40 CFR § 122.61. The permittee must notify DEQ when a transfer of property interest takes place.

D4. Compliance Schedule

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance must include the cause of

noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirements.

D5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally (by telephone) to the DEQ regional office or Oregon Emergency Response System (1-800-452-0311) as specified below within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

a. Overflows.
   (1) Oral Reporting within 24 hours.
      i. For overflows other than basement backups, the following information must be reported to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311. For basement backups, this information should be reported directly to the DEQ regional office.

         (a) The location of the overflow;
         (b) The receiving water (if there is one);
         (c) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
         (d) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (for example, manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe); and
         (e) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped.

      ii. The following information must be reported to the DEQ regional office within 24 hours, or during normal business hours, whichever is earlier:

         (a) The OERS incident number (if applicable); and
         (b) A brief description of the event.

   (2) Written reporting postmarked within 5 days.
      i. The following information must be provided in writing to the DEQ regional office within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the overflow:

         (a) The OERS incident number (if applicable);
         (b) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
         (c) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
         (d) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps; and
         (e) For storm-related overflows, the rainfall intensity (inches/hour) and duration of the storm associated with the overflow.

      DEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

b. Other instances of noncompliance.
   (1) The following instances of noncompliance must be reported:

      i. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;
      ii. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this permit;

iii. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by DEQ in this permit; and
iv. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment.

(2) During normal business hours, the DEQ regional office must be called. Outside of normal business hours, DEQ must be contacted at 1-800-452-0311 (Oregon Emergency Response System).
(3) A written submission must be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain:

i. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
iii. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and
v. Public notification steps taken, pursuant to General Condition B**7.**

(4) DEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

D6. Other Noncompliance

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under General Condition D4 or D5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must 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 reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

D7. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to DEQ within a reasonable time any information that DEQ may request to determine compliance with the permit or to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit. The permittee must also furnish to DEQ, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Other Information: When the permittee becomes aware that it has failed to submit any relevant facts or has submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to DEQ, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

D8. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to DEQ must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.22.

D9. Falsification of Information

Under ORS 468.953, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, is subject to a Class C felony punishable by a fine not to exceed $125,000 per violation and up to 5 years in prison per ORS chapter 161. Additionally, according to 40 CFR § 122.41(k)(2), any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit including monitoring reports or reports of compliance

or non-compliance will, upon conviction, be punished by a federal civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

D10. Changes to Indirect Dischargers

The permittee must provide adequate notice to DEQ of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 or 306 of the federal Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants and;
b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
c. For the purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice must include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

SECTION E. DEFINITIONS

E1. *BOD* or BOD_5 means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
E2. *CBOD* or $CBOD_5$ means five-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.
E3. *TSS* means total suspended solids.
E4. *Bacteria* means but is not limited to fecal coliform bacteria, total coliform bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria, and *Enterococcus* bacteria.
E5. *FC* means fecal coliform bacteria.
E6. *Total residual chlorine* means combined chlorine forms plus free residual chlorine
E7. *Technology based permit effluent limitations* means technology-based treatment requirements as defined in 40 CFR § 125.3, and concentration and mass load effluent limitations that are based on minimum design criteria specified in OAR 340-041.
E8. *mg/l* means milligrams per liter.
E9. *µg/l* means microgram per liter.
E10. *kg* means kilograms.
E11. m^3/d means cubic meters per day.
E12. *MGD* means million gallons per day.
E13. *Average monthly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
E14. *Average weekly effluent limitation* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.
E15. *Daily discharge* as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge must be calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge must be calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
E16. *24-hour composite sample* means a sample formed by collecting and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on time or flow.
E17. *Grab sample* means an individual discrete sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.

E18. *Quarter* means January through March, April through June, July through September, or October through December.
E19. *Month* means calendar month.
E20. *Week* means a calendar week of Sunday through Saturday.
E21. *POTW* means a publicly-owned treatment works.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Land Use Compatibility Statement

What is a land use compatibility statement?

A LUCS is a form developed by DEQ to determine whether a DEQ permit or approval will be consistent with local government comprehensive plans and land use regulations.

Why is a LUCS required?

DEQ and other state agencies with permitting or approval activities that affect land use are required by Oregon law to be consistent with local comprehensive plans and have a process for determining consistency. DEQ activities affecting land use and the requirement for a LUCS may be found in Oregon Administrative Rules chapter 340, division 18.

When is a LUCS required?

A LUCS is required for nearly all DEQ permits and certain approvals of plans or related activities that affect land use prior to issuance of a DEQ permit or approval. These permits and activities are listed in section 1.D on p. 1 of the LUCS form. A single LUCS can be used if more than one DEQ permit or approval is being applied for concurrently.

Permit modifications or renewals also require a LUCS when any of the following applies:

1. Physical expansion on the property or proposed use of additional land
2. Alterations, expansions, improvements or changes in method or type of disposal at a solid waste disposal site as described in
3. A significant increase in discharges to water
4. A relocation of an outfall outside of the source property
5. Any physical change or change of operation of an air pollutant source that results in a net significant emission rate increase as defined in

How to complete a LUCS

Step	Who Does It?	What Happens?
1	Applicant	Applicant completes Section 1 of the LUCS and submits it to the appropriate city or county planning office.
2	City or County Planning Office*	City or county planning office completes Section 2 of the LUCS to indicate whether the activity or use is compatible with the acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use regulations, attaches written findings supporting the decision of compatibility, and returns the signed and dated LUCS to the applicant.
3	Applicant	Applicant submits the completed LUCS and any supporting information provided by the city or county to DEQ along with the DEQ permit application or approval request.

* Review is needed by the city **and** county if both have jurisdiction.

Where to get help

For questions about the LUCS process, contact the DEQ staff responsible for processing the permit or approval. DEQ staff may be reached at 1-800-452-4011 (toll-free, inside Oregon) or 503-229-5630. For general questions, please contact DEQ land use staff.

Translation or other formats

Español | 한국어 | 繁體中文 | Русский | Tiếng Việt | العربية

800-452-4011 | TTY: 711 | deqinfo@deq.oregon.gov

Cultural resources protection laws

Applicants involved in ground-disturbing activities should be aware of federal and state cultural resources protection laws. ORS 358.920 prohibits the excavation, injury, destruction, or alteration of an archeological site or object or removal of archeological objects from public and private lands without an archeological permit issued by the State Historic Preservation Office. 16 USC 470, Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires a federal agency, prior to any undertaking, to consider the effect of the undertaking that is included on or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

For further information, contact the State Historic Preservation Office or 503-986-0690.

Non-discrimination statement

DEQ does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age, sex, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status in the administration of its programs and activities. Visit DEQ's Civil Rights and Environmental Justice page.

Oregon DEQ Land Use Compatibility Statement

SECTION 1 - TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

1A. Applicant Name: Umatilla Electric Cooperative	**1B. Project Name:** Umatilla-Morrow Co. Connect Project
Contact Name: Landon Jones, Land Use Specialist	**Physical Address:** Between Hwy 730 & Ordnance Substations
Mailing Address: 750 West Elm Avenue	**City, State, Zip:** Hermiston, OR 97838
City, State, Zip: Hermiston, OR 97838	**Tax Lot #:** see attached
Telephone: 541-561-8075	**Township:** see a **Range:** **Section:**
Tax Account #:	**Latitude:** see attached
	Longitude:

1C. Describe the project, include the type of development, business, or facility and services or products provided (attach additional information if necessary):

The Project includes a new double-circuit 230-kV transmission line between the United States Highway 730 Switchyard to the planned Ordnance Switchyard. The transmission line would be approximately 13 to 15 miles long typically occupying 100-foot-wide easements, with 50 feet on either side of the centerline; ROW could be up to 150 feet in some locations and could be less than 100 feet depending on final design and easement acquisition width. The transmission line structures would vary in height depending on design requirements, generally between 90 and 120 feet above ground. Taller structures may be used while crossing highways or other transmission lines. The structures would be situated approximately 600 feet apart with approximately nine structures per mile.

1D. Check the type of DEQ permit(s) or approval(s) being applied for at this time.

- ☐ Air Quality Notice of Construction
- ☐ Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (excludes portable facility permits)
- ☐ Air Quality Title V Permit
- ☐ Air Quality Indirect Source Permit
- ☐ Parking/Traffic Circulation Plan
- ☐ Solid Waste Land Disposal Site Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Treatment Facility Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Composting Facility Permit (includes Anaerobic Digester)
- ☐ Conversion Technology Facility Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Letter Authorization Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Energy Recovery Facility Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Transfer Station Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste - Waste Tire Storage Site Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Commingled Recycling Processing Facility Permit
- ☐ Solid Waste Limited Sort Facility Permit
- ☐ Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Permit
- ☐ Pollution Control Bond Request
- ☐ Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan Application
- ☐ Wastewater and Sewer Construction Plan and Specifications (new and modified systems)
- ☐ Water Quality NPDES Individual Permit
- ☐ Water Quality WPCF Individual Permit (for onsite construction-installation permits use the DEQ Onsite LUCS form)
- ■ Water Quality NPDES Stormwater General Permit (1200-A, 1200-C, 1200-CA, 1200-COLS, and 1200-Z)
- ☐ Water Quality General Permit (all general permits, except 600, 700-PM, 1700-A, and 1700-B when they are mobile.)
- ☐ Water Quality 401 Certification for federal permit or license

1E. This application is for: ☐ Permit Renewal ■ New Permit ☐ Permit Modification ☐ Other:

SECTION 2 - TO BE COMPLETED BY CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING OFFICIAL

Applicant Name: Umatilla Electric Cooperative | **Project Name:** Umatilla-Morrow Co. Connect Project

Instructions: Written findings of fact for all local decisions are required; written findings from previous actions are acceptable. For uses allowed outright by the acknowledged comprehensive plan, DEQ will accept written findings in the form of a reference to the specific plan policies, criteria, or standards that were relied upon in rendering the decision with an indication of why the decision is justified based on the plan policies, criteria, or standards.

2A. The project is located: ☐ Inside city limits ☐ Inside UGB ☐ Outside UGB

2B. Name of the city or county that has land use jurisdiction (the legal entity responsible for land use decisions for the subject property or land use)**:**

☐ This project or land use is not within the land use jurisdiction of any other city or county.

☐ This project is also within the land use jurisdiction of the following city or county:

2C. Is the activity a composting facility? ■ No ☐ Yes; SB 462 (2013) notification requirements have been met.

2D. Is the activity or use compatible with your acknowledged comprehensive plan as required by OAR 660-031? Please complete this form to address the activity or use for which the applicant is seeking approval (see 1.C on the previous page). If the activity or use is to occur in multiple phases, please ensure that your approval addresses the phases described in 1.C. For example, if the applicant's project is described in 1.C as a subdivision and the LUCS indicates that only clearing and grading are allowed outright but does not indicate that the subdivision is approved, DEQ will delay its permit issuance until approval for the *entire* subdivision is obtained from the local planning official.

☐ The activity or use is specifically exempt by the acknowledged comprehensive plan; explain:

☐ **YES**, the activity or use is pre-existing nonconforming use allowed outright by (provide reference for local ordinance):

☐ **YES**, the activity or use is allowed outright by (provide reference for local ordinance):

☐ **YES**, the activity or use received preliminary approval that includes requirements to fully comply with local requirements; findings are attached.

☐ **YES**, the activity or use is allowed; findings are attached.

☐ **NO**, complete below or attach findings for noncompliance and identify requirements the applicant must comply with before compatibility can be determined.

Relevant specific plan policies, criteria, or standards:

Provide the reasons for the decision:

Additional comments (attach additional information as needed):

Planning Official Signature: **Title:**

Print Name: **Telephone #:** **Date:**

If necessary, depending upon city/county agreement on jurisdiction outside city limits but within UGB:

Planning Official Signature: **Title:**

Print Name: **Telephone #:** **Date:**

Land Use Compatibility Statement – Supplemental Information

Tax Lots

RAILS, ROADS, 201, 202, 4703, 3408, 4600, 3400, 501, 6301, 3418, 6300, 3804, 3417, 3411, 104, 100, 126, 200

Township 4N **Range** 26E **Section** 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Township 4N **Range** 27E **Section** 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 26, 25

Highway 730 Substation **Latitude** 45° 50’ 2.25”
Longitude -119° 36’ 55.29”

Ordnance Substation **Latitude** 45° 48’ 13.84”
Longitude -119° 22’ 48.41”

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APPENDIX B PERMITTING FORMS

Northwest Environmental Training Center

Wendy Hosman

Has completed the requirements for

Certified Erosion and Sediment Control LEAD

as defined by WA DOE and OR DEQ

Completed: 01/31/2025

Certification Expires: 01/31/2028

ID#: 83347

NWETC

NORTHWEST ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING CENTER

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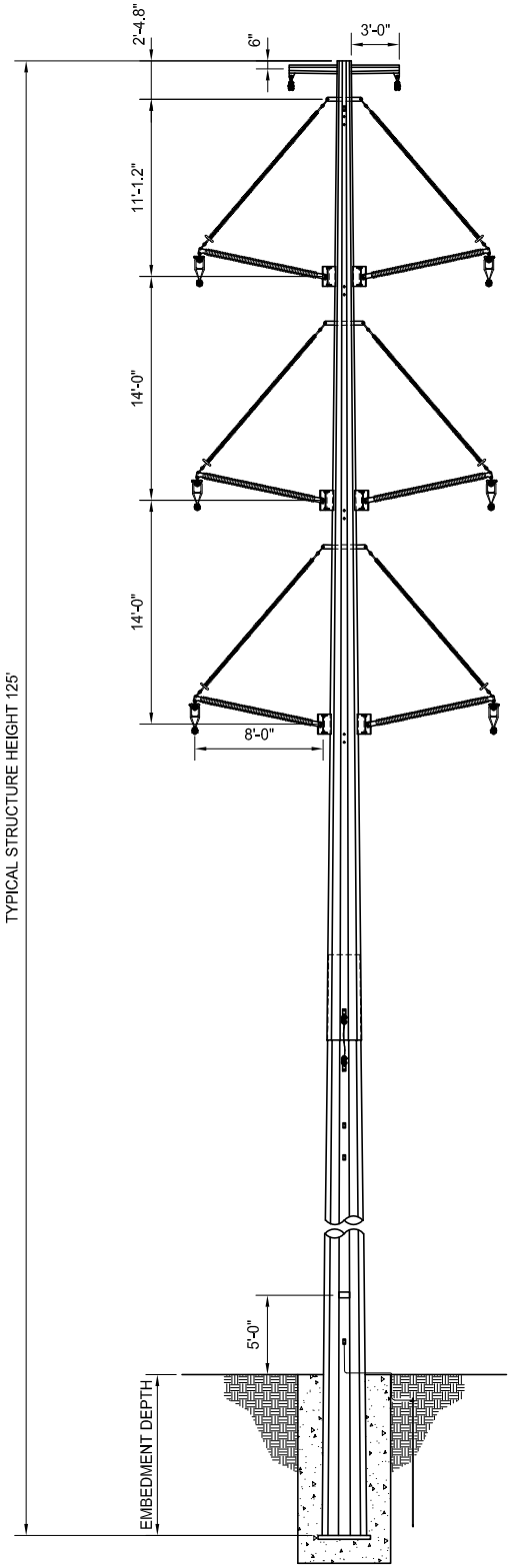
APPENDIX C STRUCTURE FIGURES

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
A	ISSUED FOR APPLICATION	05/03/2024	SDA	SP	HMD	HMD



TVBPS-230DC

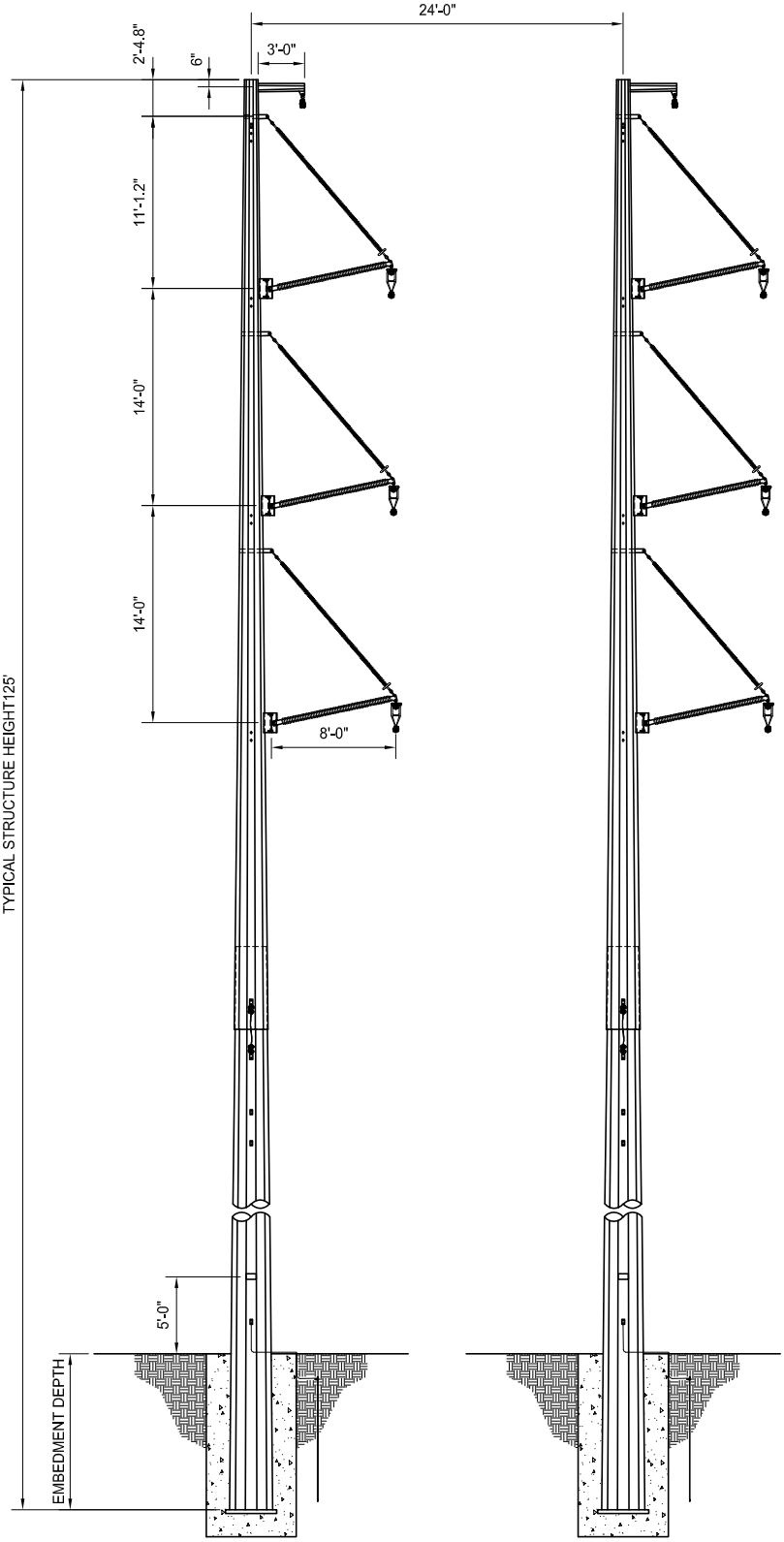
DSGN	SP	05/01/2024	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	JOB NUMBER	REV
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024	UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE 230kV TRANSMISSION LINE	179233	A
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024			
SCALE:	NONE		230kV STEEL MONOPOLE TANGENT (0-3°) STRUCTURE EXHIBIT	DRAWING NUMBER	
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY				020.001	

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

POWER ENGINEERS

179233.020.001.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
A	ISSUED FOR APPLICATION	05/03/2024	SDA	SP	HMD	HMD



T2VBPS-230DC-SA

DSGN	SP	05/01/2024	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	JOB NUMBER	REV
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024	UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE 230kV TRANSMISSION LINE	179233	A
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024	230kV STEEL TWO POLE SMALL RUNNING ANGLE (3-10°) STRUCTURE EXHIBIT	DRAWING NUMBER	
SCALE: NONE				020.002	
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY					

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

179233.020.002.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
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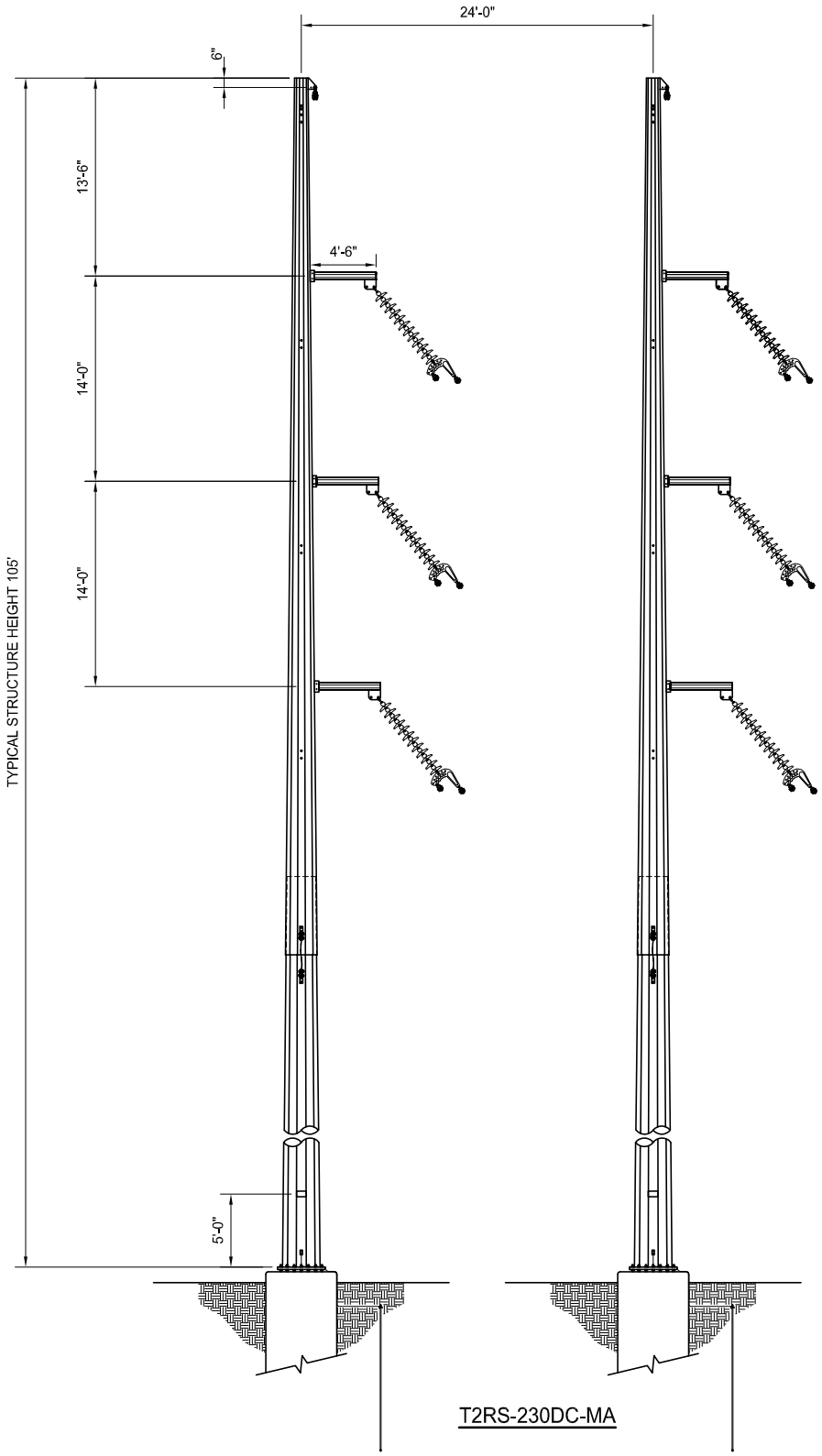

T2RS-230DC-MA

DSGN	SP	05/01/2024		
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024		
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024		
SCALE:	NONE			
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY				

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE
230kV TRANSMISSION LINE

230kV STEEL TWO POLE
MEDIUM RUNNING ANGLE (10-17.5°)
STRUCTURE EXHIBIT

JOB NUMBER 179233

REV A

DRAWING NUMBER 020.003

179233.020.003.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
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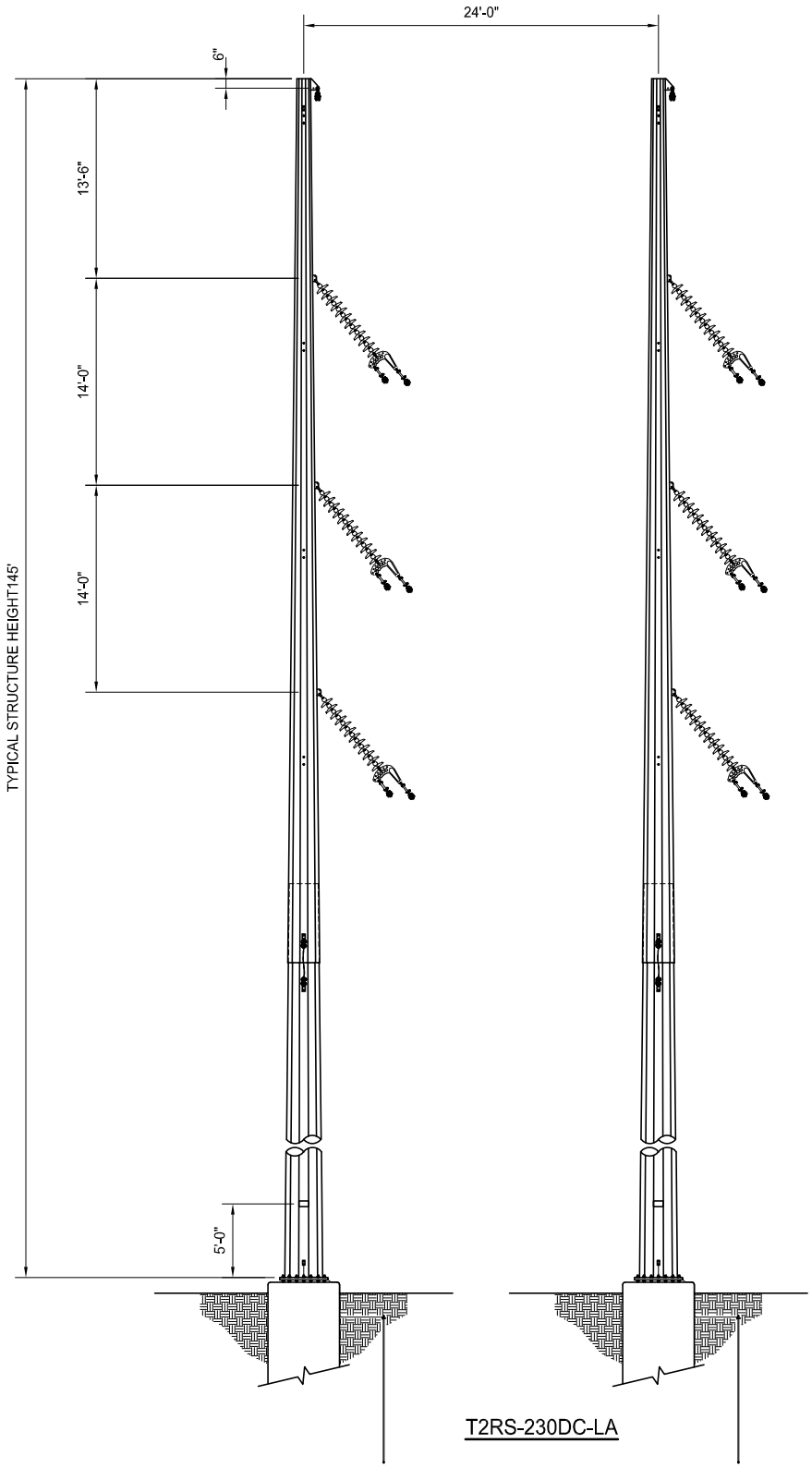


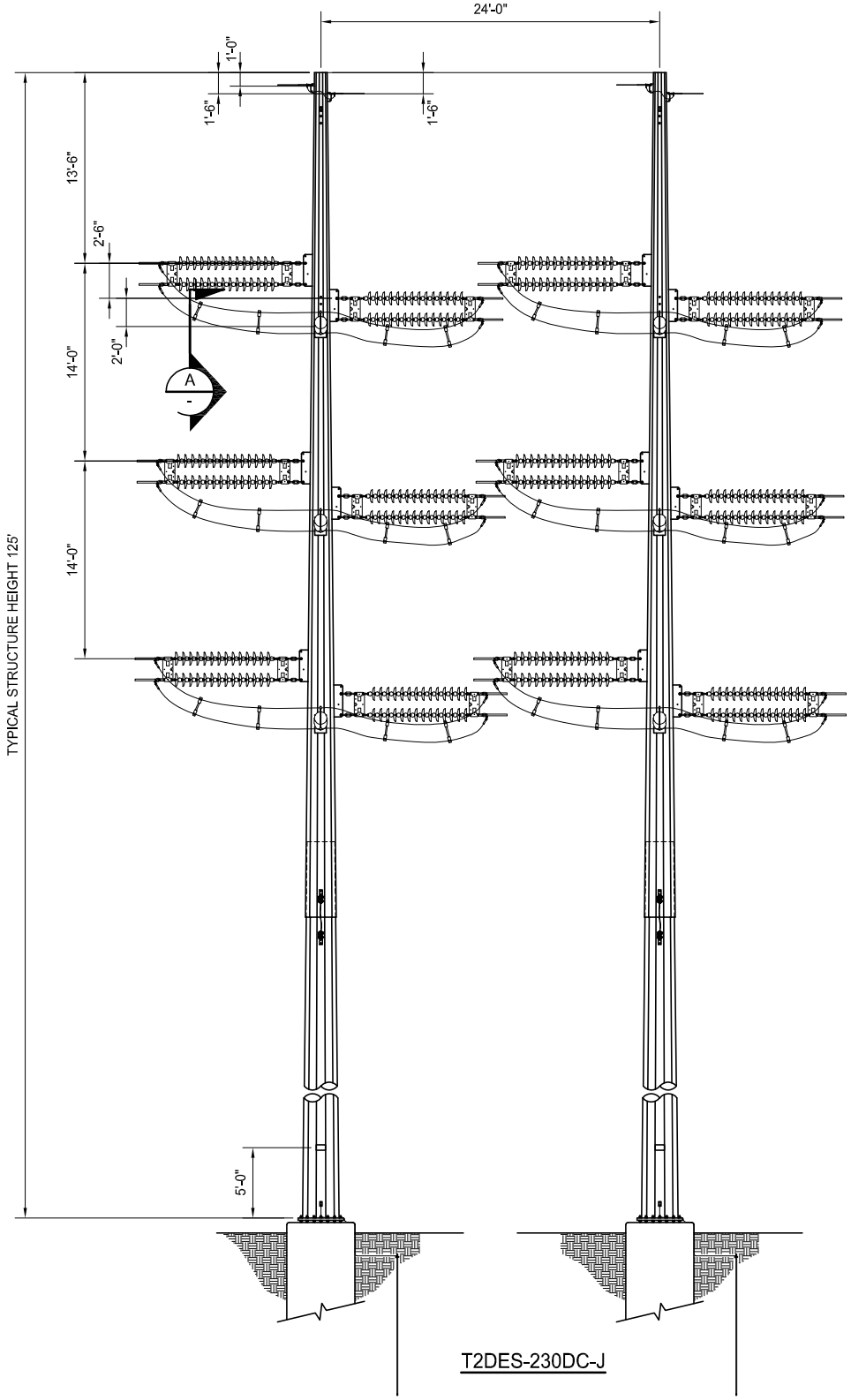
T2RS-230DC-LA

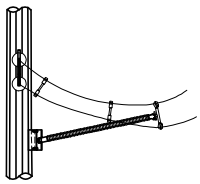
DSGN	SP	05/01/2024	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	JOB NUMBER	REV
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024	UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE 230kV TRANSMISSION LINE	179233	A
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024	230kV STEEL TWO POLE LARGE RUNNING ANGLE (17.5-35°) STRUCTURE EXHIBIT	DRAWING NUMBER	
SCALE:	NONE		POWER ENGINEERS	020.004	
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY					

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

179233.020.004.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
A	ISSUED FOR APPLICATION	05/03/2024	SDA	SP	HMD	HMD





SECTION A-A
SCALE NTS

T2DES-230DC-J

DSGN	SP	05/01/2024	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	JOB NUMBER 179233 / REV A
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024	UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE 230kV TRANSMISSION LINE	
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024	230kV STEEL TWO POLE DEADEND (0-70°) STRUCTURE EXHIBIT	DRAWING NUMBER 020.005
SCALE:	NONE			
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY				

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

179233.020.005.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
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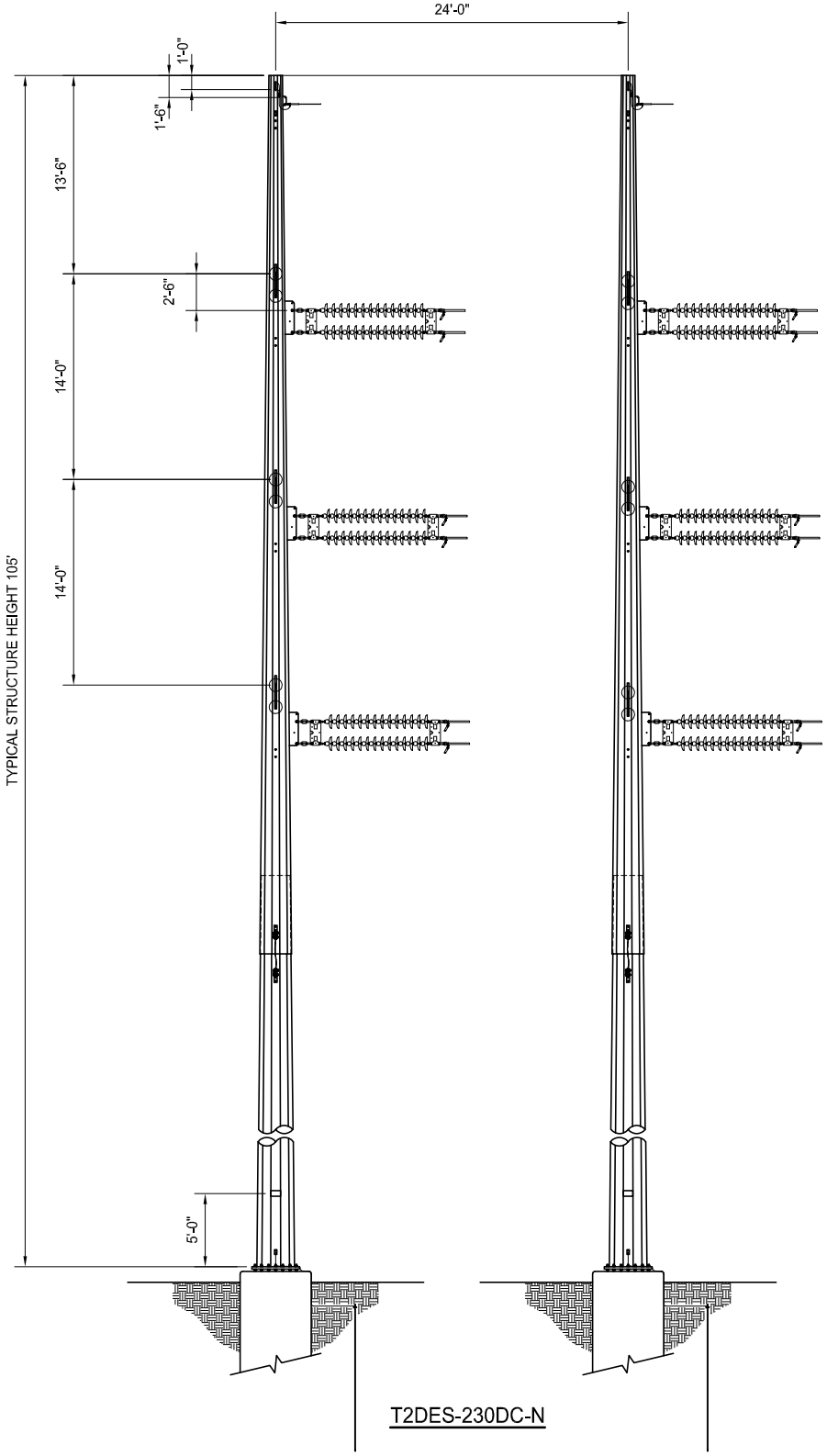

T2DES-230DC-N

DSGN	SP	05/01/2024		
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024		
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024		
SCALE:	NONE			
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY				

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE
230kV TRANSMISSION LINE

230kV STEEL TWO POLE
DEADEND (70-90°)
STRUCTURE EXHIBIT

JOB NUMBER 179233

REV A

DRAWING NUMBER 020.006

179233.020.006.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
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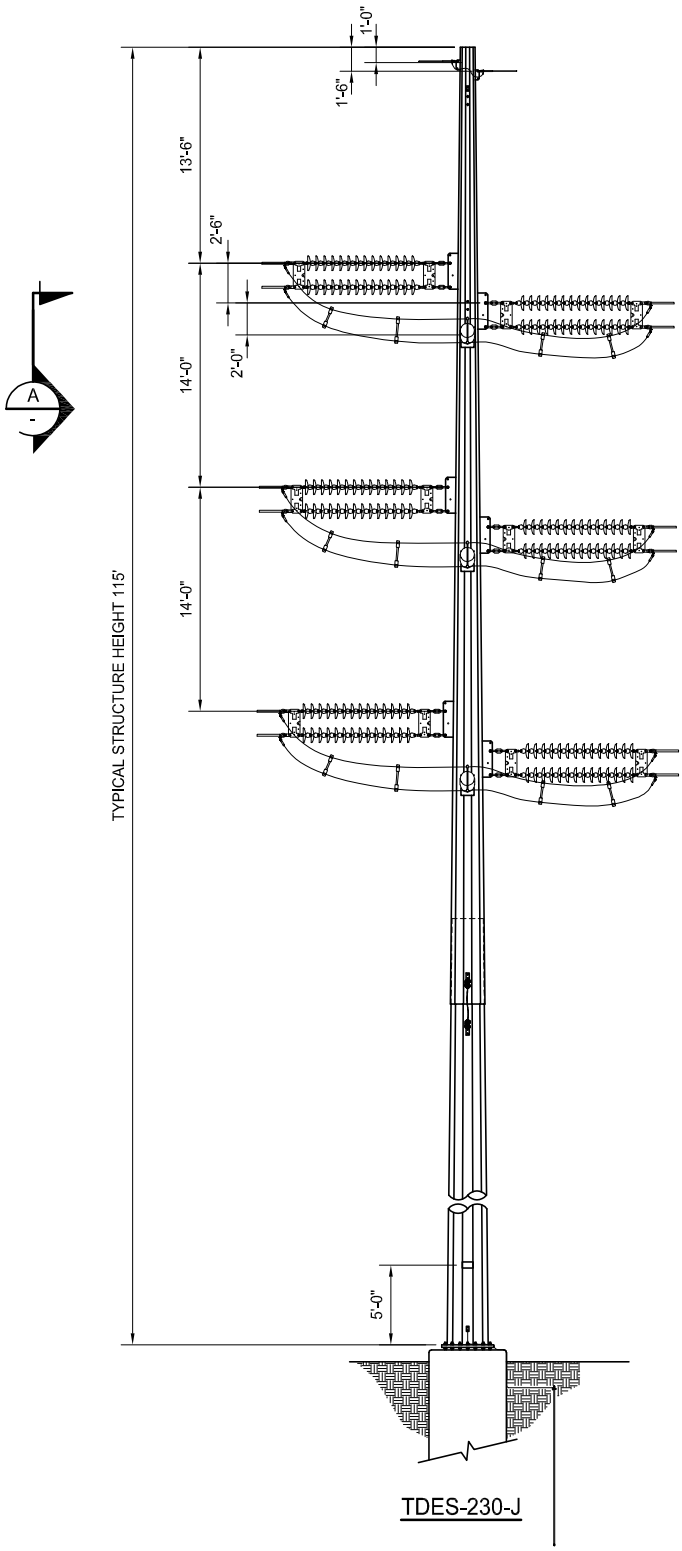
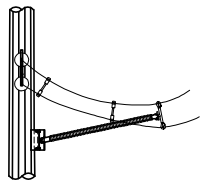




SECTION A-A
SCALE NTS

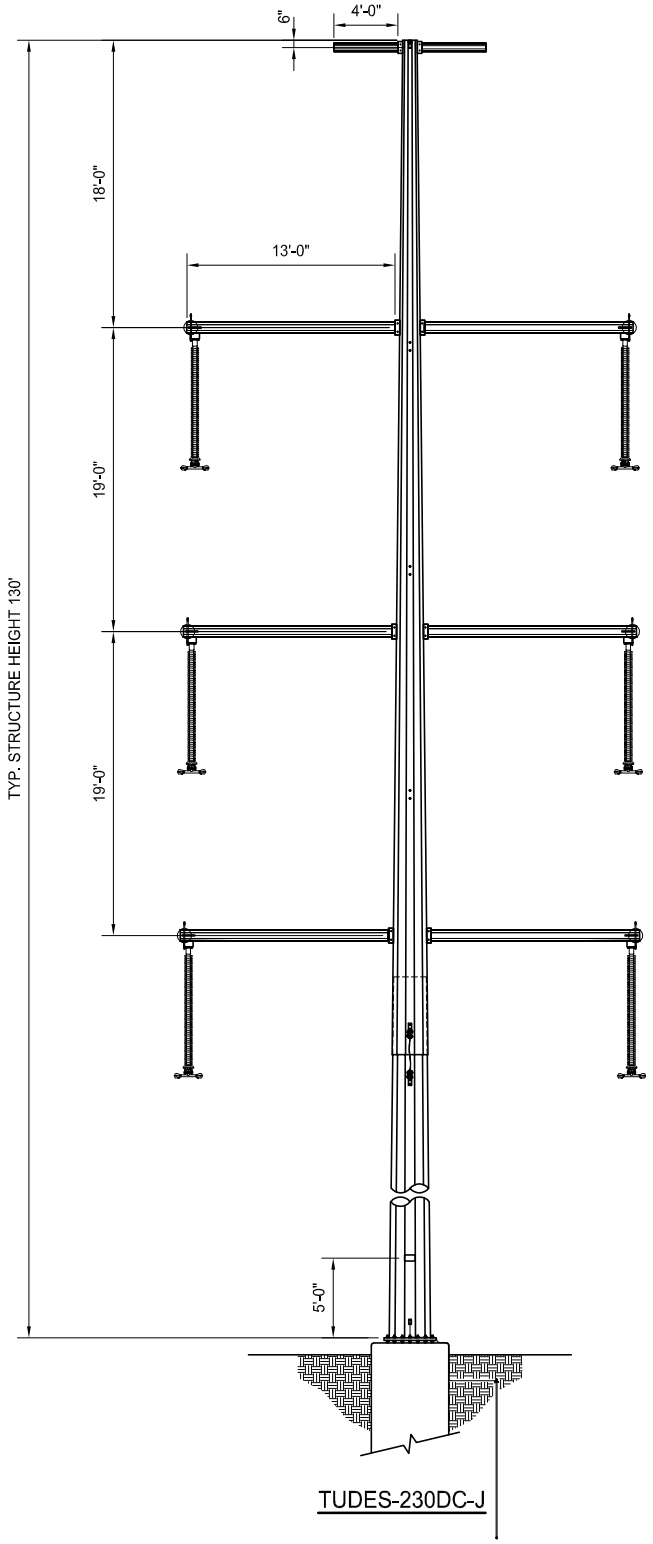
TDES-230-J

DSGN	SP	05/01/2024	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	JOB NUMBER 179233 / REV A
DRN	SDA	05/01/2024	UMCC/HWY 730 - ORDNANCE 230kV TRANSMISSION LINE	
CKD	HMD	05/01/2024	230kV STEEL MONOPOLE DEADEND (0-70°) STRUCTURE EXHIBIT	DRAWING NUMBER 020.007
SCALE: NONE			POWER ENGINEERS	
FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY				

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

179233.020.007.dwg

REV	REVISIONS	DATE	DRN	DSGN	CKD	APPD
A	ISSUED FOR APPLICATION	05/03/24	SDA	SP	HMD	HMD



TUDES-230DC-J

DSGN	TJT	03/17/2023	UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	JOB NUMBER 179233 / REV A
DRN	SDA	03/17/2023	UMCC / HWY 730 - ORDNANCE 230kV TRANSMISSION LINE	
CKD	JAS	03/17/2023	230kV STEEL MONOPOLE DAVIT ARM DEADEND STRUCTURE EXHIBIT	DRAWING NUMBER 020.008
SCALE: NONE				

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

FOR 8.5x11 DWG ONLY

POWER ENGINEERS

179233.020.008.dwg

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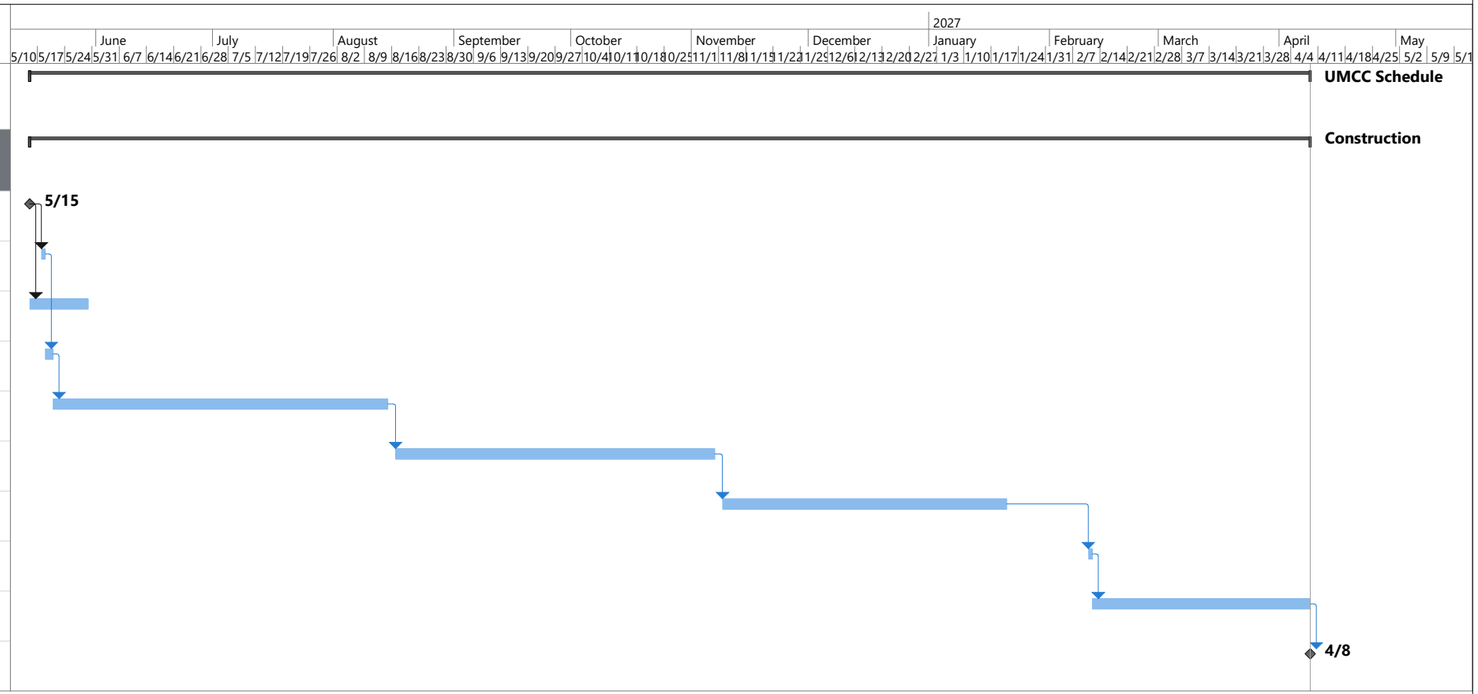
APPENDIX D PROJECT SCHEDULE

POWER ENGINEERS
MEMBER OF WSP

Umatilla-Morrow County Connect
Construction Project Schedule
Wed 3/26/25

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1	**Umatilla-Morrow County Connect Project**	**230 days**	**Fri 5/15/26**	**Thu 4/8/27**
2	**Construction Schedule**	**230 days**	**Fri 5/15/26**	**Thu 4/8/27**
3	Construction Start / Mobilization	0 days	Fri 5/15/26	Fri 5/15/26
4	Pre-Construction Meeting	1 day	Mon 5/18/26	Mon 5/18/26
5	Construction Staking	2 wks	Fri 5/15/26	Fri 5/29/26
6	Clearing / Site Prep	2 days	Tue 5/19/26	Wed 5/20/26
7	Embedment / Found. Drilling	12 wks	Thu 5/21/26	Fri 8/14/26
8	Pole Set / Framed	12 wks	Mon 8/17/26	Fri 11/6/26
9	Stringing	10 wks	Mon 11/9/26	Wed 1/20/27
10	In-Service	1 day	Thu 2/11/27	Thu 2/11/27
11	Restoration	40 days	Fri 2/12/27	Thu 4/8/27
12	Complete	0 days	Thu 4/8/27	Thu 4/8/27



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APPENDIX E SEED MIX AND PLANTING INFORMATION

CRP Planting Plan & Seeding Specifications

Oregon

Seed Mix:	CP1_8-12"_Intro_MLRA B7-8-9	**PPT Zone:**	8-12"
Client:	Umatilla Electric Coop	**Practice:**	327
Planner:	Heath Hoeft	**Date:**	
Tract(s):		**Field(s):**	

Species and Seeding Rates (PLS) — **Acres to be seeded:** 1.0

Species	Variety	Plant Form (N=Native, I=Introduced)	PLS Rate (lbs/ac)	Total Seed Needed (lbs of PLS)
Thickspike Wheatgrass	*Critana*	grass (N)	2.0	**2.0**
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	*Goldar*	grass (N)	4.0	**4.0**
Sandberg Bluegrass	*Canbar*	grass (N)	4.0	**4.0**
Basin Wild Rye	*Magnar*	grass (N)	2.0	**2.0**
For Broadcast mix				
		TOTALS	**12.0**	**12.0**

Substitution/Additional Species	Variety	lbs/ac	Form	Comments
Big Bluegrass	*Sherman*	2	grass (N)	substitutes for Sandberg Wheatgrass
Siberian Wheatgrass	*P-27*	2	grass (I)	Substitutes for any Wheatgrasses above
Needle and Thread Grass		2	grass (N)	add to increase wildlife value
Western Yarrow		0.5	forb (N)	add to increase wildlife value

Seed Mix Notes

Mix doubled for Broadcast application

Substitution species listed above may be used to meet site-specific needs or objectives but the mix must at least meet the minimum CP requirements. Additional species may also be added to the base mix to diversify the stand as desired.

Site/Seedbed Preparation

Summer fallow is the approved seedbed prepartion method:
-begin the seedbed in the fall to promote seed germination
-make summer fallow the following spring
-kill two weed crops
-do NOT pulverize nor create a smooth surface
-the seedbed should be weed-free, clean & ridged or furrowed

Chemfallow is an acceptable form of seedbed preparation provided four conditions are met:
-burn or mow in the fall to eliminate old growth
-spray in the spring for a good kill
-spray again as needed to kill all weeds and perennial plants
-drill seed for good seed-soil contact (no deeper than 1/8 to 1/4")
*chemfallow has a higher risk of failure than summer fallow

Seeding Operation

Method:	Broadcast	**Spacing:**		**Depth:**	1/8 - 1/4 in
Seeding Date:	Dormant seeding to be done between November 1st to February 15th				

Do not bury seed too deep. Up to 50% of the seed should be visible on soil surface after seeding.

Management During Establishment

New seedings must be monitored for stress from weeds the 1st and 2nd years of the seeding. Invasion of undesirable weeds shall be controlled by cutting/mowing following the grass seeding , windrowing, spot spraying , or spraying with a selective herbicide before the weeds go to seed. If forbs/legumes are in the mix, avoid broadleaf herbicides. Windrows should be scattered or removed to eliminate smothering of new seedlings.

Failed stands must be replanted.

Control invasive and noxious weeds. Refer to operation and maintenance description.

Operation and Maintenance After Establishment

Wildlife habitat enhancement is a purpose, maintenance practices and activities shall not disturb cover during the reproducctive period for desired species. March 1st through july 15th. Exceptions should be considered for periodic burning or mowing when necessary to maintain the health off the plant community.

Maintenance measures must be adequate to control noxious weeds and other invasive species.

To benefit insect food sources for grassland nesting birds, spraying or other control of noxious weeds shall be done on a "spot spray" basis to protect forbs and legumes that benefit native pollinators and other wildlife.

As stands age they may become low in vigor with excessive accumulations of plant litter. Periodic treatment may be needed to prevent thses conditions. Treatment alternatives should consider wildlife habitat needs.

Planting Plan Approval

PRACTICE	LEAD DISCIPLINE	CONTROL FACTOR	UNITS	JOB CLASS I	II	III	IV	V
Conservation Cover	**BCSD-Agron**	**Precipitation**	**Inches**	**>17**	**12-17**	**9-11**	**<9**	**All**

Approved by: /s/		**Date:**	

Client Acknowledgement Statement

a. I have received a copy of the specification and understand the contents and requirements.
b. The following information must be provided to NRCS by the client before this practice can be certified as applied: Site preparation performed, seeding depth and seeding method, seed tags showing plant species information.
c. It shall be the responsibility of the client to obtain all necessary permits and/or rights, and to comply with all ordinances and laws pertaining to the application of this practice.

Client: /s/		**Date:**	

Nutrien Ag Solutions	4600 McKennon Road	Pendleton	Oregon	97801	541-276-1146	www.nutrienagsolutions.com	Mon-Fri: 8:	Seed, Chemicals, Crop Consulting
The McGregor Company	4600 McKennon Road	Pendleton	Oregon	97801	541-276-7611	https://www.mcgregor.com/about/	Mon-Fri: 7:	Seed, Chemicals, Crop Consulting
Helena Agri-Enterprises	1010 East Kartchmer St.	Pasco	Washingto	99301	509-544-0417	https://www.helenaagri.com/		Seed, Chemicals, Crop Consulting
Wilbur-Ellis	77169 Spring Hollow Road	Adams	Oregon	97810	541-566-2783	https://www.wilburellis.com/		Seed, Chemicals, Crop Consulting
Sand Hollow Ag Supply	2430 SE Kelli Blvd.	Hermiston	Oregon	97838	541-567-2950			Seed, Chemicals, Crop Consulting
Western Ag Improvements	29730 Stafford Hansell road	Hermiston	Oregon	97838	541-567-1880	hermiston@westernag.net		Chemicals, Crop Consulting

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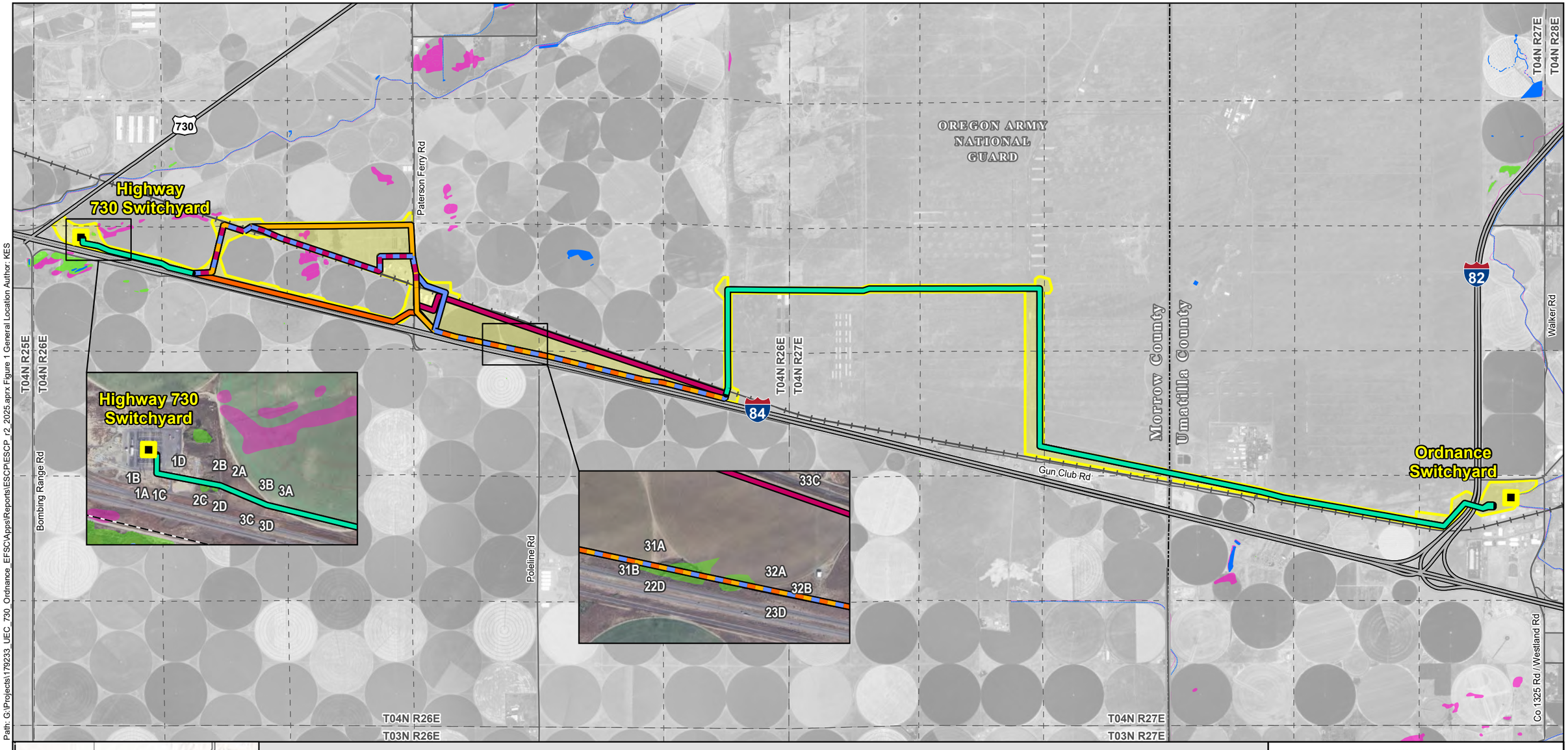
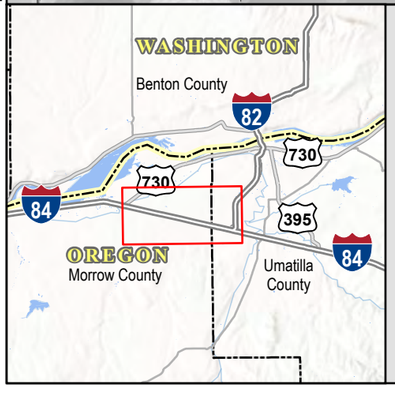
APPENDIX F PROJECT MAPS

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSCApps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 1 General Location Author: KES





Project Components

- Project Endpoint
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Alternative Routes

- Route A
- Route B
- Route C
- Route D

Boundaries

- County
- Township
- Section

Water or Wetland Resources

- Intermittent Stream (NHD)
- Aqueduct, Canal or Ditch (NHD)
- Waterbody (NWI)
- Wetland (NWI)
- More Oregon Wetlands

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 1
General Location

0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 2/26/2025

ESCP General Notes

1. Once known, include a list of all contractors that will engage in construction activities on site, and the areas of the site where the contractor(s) will engage in construction activities. Revise the list as appropriate until permit coverage is terminated (1200-C Section 4.4.c.i). In addition, include a list of all personnel (by name and position) that are responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures (e.g. ESCP developer, BMP installer (see 1200-C Section 4.10), as well as their individual responsibilities. (1200-C Section 4.4.c.ii)
2. Visual monitoring inspection reports must be made in accordance with DEQ 1200-C permit requirements. (1200-C Section 6.5)
3. Inspection logs must be kept in accordance with DEQ's 1200-C permit requirements. (1200-C Section 6.5.q)
4. Retain a copy of the ESCP and all revisions on site and make it available on request to DEQ, Agent, or the local municipality. (1200-C Section 4.7)
5. The permit registrant must implement the ESCP. Failure to implement any of the control measures or practices described in the ESCP is a violation of the permit. (1200-C Sections 4 and 4.11)
6. The ESCP must be accurate and reflect site conditions. (1200-C Section 4.8)
7. Submission of all ESCP revisions is not required. Submittal of the ESCP revisions is only under specific conditions. Submit all necessary revision to DEQ or Agent within 10 days. (1200-C Section 4.9)
8. Sequence clearing and grading to the maximum extent practical to prevent exposed inactive areas from becoming a source of erosion. (1200-C Section 2.2.2)
9. Create smooth surfaces between soil surface and erosion and sediment controls to prevent stormwater from bypassing controls and ponding. (1200-C Section 2.2.3)
10. Identify, mark, and protect (by construction fencing or other means) critical riparian areas and vegetation including important trees and associated rooting zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved. Identify vegetative buffer zones between the site and sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands), and other areas to be preserved, especially in perimeter areas. (1200-C Section 2.2.1)
11. Preserve existing vegetation when practical and re-vegetate open areas. Re-vegetate open areas when practicable before and after grading or construction. Identify the type of vegetative seed mix used. (1200-C Section 2.2.5)
12. Maintain and delineate any existing natural buffer within the 50-feet of waters of the state. (1200-C Section 2.2.4)
13. Install perimeter sediment control, including storm drain inlet protection as well as all sediment basins, traps, and barriers prior to land disturbance. (As Applicable) (1200-C Sections 2.1.3)
14. Control both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and downstream channels and streambanks. (1200-C Sections 2.1.1. and 2.2.16) inlets at all times during construction, both internally and at the site boundary. (1200-C Sections 2.2.6 and 2.2.13)
15. Establish concrete truck and other concrete equipment washout areas before beginning concrete work. (1200-C Section 2.2.14)
16. Apply temporary or permanent stabilization measures immediately on all disturbed areas with the potential to discharge to surface waters of the state. Temporary or permanent stabilization measures are not required for areas intended to be left unvegetated, such as dirt access roads or utility pole pads.(1200-C Sections 2.2.20 and 2.2.21)
17. Establish material and waste storage areas, and other non-stormwater controls. (1200-C Section 2.3.7)

18. Keep waste container lids closed when not in use and close lids at the end of the business day for those containers that are actively used throughout the day. For waste containers that do not have lids, provide either (1) cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to prevent exposure of wastes to precipitation, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment). (1200-C Section 2.3.7)
19. Prevent tracking of sediment onto public or private roads using BMPs.
20. When trucking saturated soils from the site, either use water-tight trucks or drain loads on site. (1200-C Section 2.2.7.f)
21. Control prohibited discharges from leaving the construction site, i.e., concrete wash-out, wastewater from cleanout of stucco, paint and curing compounds. (1200-C Sections 1.5 and 2.3.9)
22. Ensure that steep slope areas where construction activities are not occurring are not disturbed. (Not applicable to this project) (1200-C Section 2.2.10)
23. Prevent soil compaction in areas where post-construction infiltration facilities are to be installed. (Not applicable to this project) (1200-C Section 2.2.12)
24. Use BMPs to prevent or minimize stormwater exposure to pollutants from spills; vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and storage; other cleaning and maintenance activities; and waste handling activities. These pollutants include fuel, hydraulic fluid, and other oils from vehicles and machinery, as well as debris, fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides, paints, solvents, curing compounds and adhesives from construction operations. (1200-C Sections 2.2.15 and 2.3)
25. Provide plans for sedimentation basins that have been designed per Section 2.2.17 and stamped by an Oregon. (Not applicable to this project) Professional Engineer. (See 1200-C Section 2.2.17.a)
26. If engineered soils are used on site, a sedimentation basin/impoundment must be installed. (Not applicable to this project) (See 1200-C Sections 2.2.17 and 2.2.18)
27. Provide a dewatering plan for accumulated water from precipitation and uncontaminated groundwater seepage due to shallow excavation activities. (See 1200-C Section 2.4)
28. Implement the following BMPs when applicable: written spill prevention and response procedures, employee training on spill prevention and proper disposal procedures, spill kits in all vehicles, regular maintenance schedule for vehicles and machinery, material delivery and storage controls, training and signage, and covered storage areas for waste and supplies. (1200-C Section 2.3)
29. Use water or other dust control technique as needed to avoid wind-blown soil. (1200-C Section 2.2.9)
30. The application rate of fertilizers used to reestablish vegetation must follow manufacturer's recommendations to minimize nutrient releases to surface waters. Exercise caution when using time-release fertilizers within any waterway riparian zone. (1200-C Section 2.3.5)
31. Active treatment systems will not be utilized for sediment removal on-site. (1200-C Section 1.2.9)
32. Temporarily stabilize soils at the end of the shift before holidays and weekends, if needed based on weather forecast. The registrant is responsible for ensuring that soils are stable during rain events at all times of the year. (1200-C Section 2.2)
33. As needed based on weather conditions, at the end of each workday soil stockpiles must be stabilized or covered, or other BMPs must be implemented to prevent discharges to surface waters or conveyance systems leading to surface waters. (1200-C Section 2.2.8)
34. Sediment fence: remove trapped sediment before it reaches one third of the above ground fence height and before fence removal. (Section 2.1.5.b)
35. Other sediment barriers (such as biobags): remove sediment before it reaches two inches depth above ground height and before BMP removal. (1200-C Section 2.1.5.c)

36. Catch basins: clean before retention capacity has been reduced by fifty percent. Sediment basins and sediment traps: remove trapped sediments before design capacity has been reduced by fifty percent and at completion of project. (Not applicable to this project) (1200-C Section 2.1.5.d)
37. Within 24 hours, significant sediment that has left the construction site, must be remediated. Investigate the cause of the sediment release and implement steps to prevent a recurrence of the discharge within the same 24 hours. Any in-stream clean-up of sediment shall be performed according to the Oregon Department of State Lands required timeframe. (1200-C Section 2.2.19.a)
38. The intentional washing of sediment into storm sewers or drainage ways must not occur. Vacuuming or dry sweeping and material pickup must be used to cleanup released sediments. (1200-C Section 2.2.19)
39. Document any portion(s) of the site where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days. (1200-C Section 6.5.f.)
40. Provide temporary stabilization for that portion of the site where construction activities cease for 14 days or until work resumes on that portion of the site. (1200-C Section 2.2.20)
41. Do not remove temporary sediment control practices until permanent vegetation or other cover of exposed areas is established. Once construction is complete and the site is stabilized, all temporary erosion controls and retained soils must be removed and disposed of properly, unless needed for long term use following termination of permit coverage. (1200-C Section 2.2.21)

Figure 2 Notes

1. Figure 2 represents preliminary erosion and sediment controls for construction activities related to transmission structure installation. These figures will be updated upon selection of the final route prior to submittal for coverage under the 1200-C Permit.
2. This project includes the installation of new utility pole infrastructure.
3. No permanent grade changes are anticipated as part of this project. Grading at each proposed disturbance area will be returned to pre-construction grade prior to final stabilization.
4. Sheet flow runoff is anticipated from project work areas with the potential discharge to surface waters. No basins, detention ponds, temporary or permanent stormwater conveyances, or outfalls will be constructed as part of this project.
5. Install sediment controls downgradient of structure work areas prior to land disturbance. Install all controls per manufacturer specifications.
6. Provide regular sweeping and other track-off controls as needed at all construction access points.
7. Initiate final stabilization and/or restoration to preconstruction conditions immediately following structure installation. Provide temporary stabilization of stockpile storage areas as needed based on weather forecast and permit timeframes. See ESCP narrative for more information on proposed stabilization practices.
8. Solid waste disposal container locations will be added to this map once known.
9. Soil stockpile storage areas and BMPs will be added to this map once locations are known.
10. Utilize dust control as needed through water truck at structure work areas and stockpile storage areas. BMPs installed during construction to control dust will be added to this map.
11. As applicable, the locations of any concrete truck and other equipment washout areas will be added to this map along with associated BMPs, once known.
12. Constructed impervious cover is anticipated to be limited to the utility pole pads.
13. Dewatering activities are not anticipated on-site. The locations of any dewatering activities and associated BMPs will be added to this map if the need for such activities is identified.
14. No septic drain fields are proposed as part of this project.
15. No UICs or drywells will be installed, utilized, or disturbed as part of this project.
16. Maintain a minimum 50-foot natural buffer between land disturbing construction work and waters of the state. Flag all areas not to be disturbed. If preserving a 50-foot natural buffer is not feasible in locations other than currently indicated, these maps will be updated to include additional controls to meet the equivalent sediment reduction of a buffer. Additional controls are not required if no buffer exists due to pre-existing development or if there is no discharge to the water of the state that is within 50 ft of the project.
17. The location of the project rain gauge (if used in lieu of an office weather station) will be added to these maps, once known.
18. Field-locate additional BMPs to control runoff and pollutant discharges and update map to reflect placement, as needed. Submit ESCP amendments to Oregon DEQ as applicable per 1200-C permit.
19. Inspect work areas per permit visual monitoring requirements and return escaped sediments to work area.

Port of Morrow

T04N R26E S07

400 ft

730

Laydown Yard

Install silt fence along down gradient boundary of work area and access

Maintain minimum 50 ft. buffer between disturbance area and surface water feature

390 ft

Highway 730 Switchyard

T04N R26E S18

Page 2

400 ft

400 ft

Install silt fence along down gradient boundary of work area and access

84

1C

1A

1D

1B

2A

2C

2D

2B

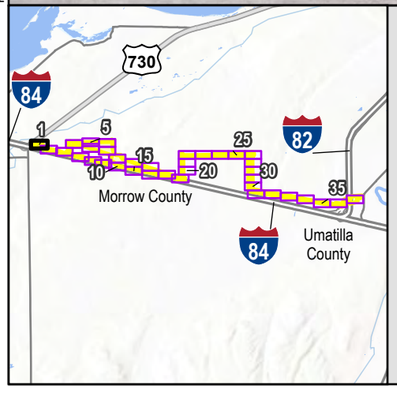
Where 50 ft. natural buffer cannot be maintained between disturbance areas and surface waters, install second layer of silt fencing

410 ft

410 ft

470 ft

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES



Project Components

- Project Endpoint
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas

- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site
- Yard

Project Access

- Existing
- New Access

Project Components

Construction BMPs

- Silt Fence

Existing Utilities

- Substation or Switchyard
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- 115 kV Transmission Line

Reference Features

- Section

Constraints

- Domestic Water Well
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland (NWI)
- More Oregon Wetlands

Ownership

- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 1 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Install silt fence along down gradient boundary of work area and access

Maintain minimum 50 ft. buffer between disturbance area and surface water feature

Laydown Yard

Where 50 ft. natural buffer cannot be maintained between disturbance areas and surface waters, install second layer of silt fencing

Install silt fence along down gradient boundary of work area and access

2A 2C 2D 2B

3B 3C 3D 3A

4A 4D 4B 4C

5C 5D 5A 5B

Page 1

Page 3

T04N R26E S18

T04N R26E S17

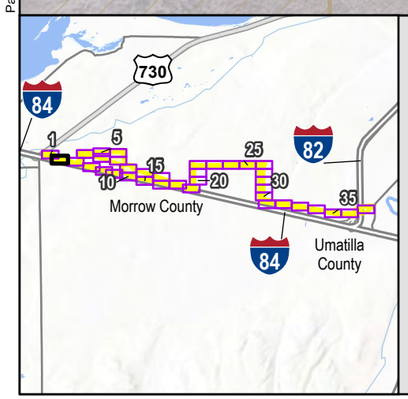
Wilson Ln SE

Port of Morrow

400 ft 410 ft 420 ft

84 82 730

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site
- Yard

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Drive and Crush

Project Components

Construction BMPs
- Silt Fence

Existing Utilities
- 115 kV Transmission Line

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland (NWI)
- More Oregon Wetlands

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 2 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

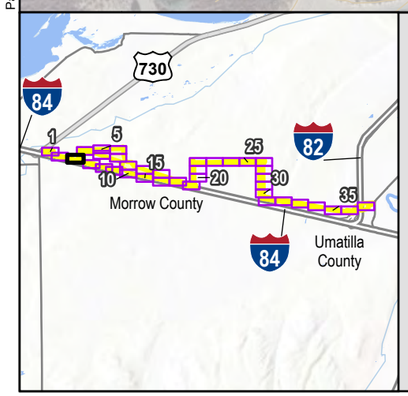
POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Existing Utilities
- Substation or Switchyard
- 115 kV Transmission Line

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- State (ST)

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 3 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

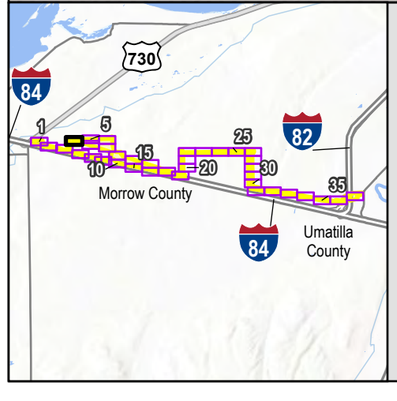
Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordinance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

T04N R26E
S08

T04N R26E
S17

11A
11B
11C
12A
12B
12C
13A
13B
13C
14A
14B
14C
10A
10B
10C

400 ft
410 ft
420 ft
430 ft



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Wetland (NWI)

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 4 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

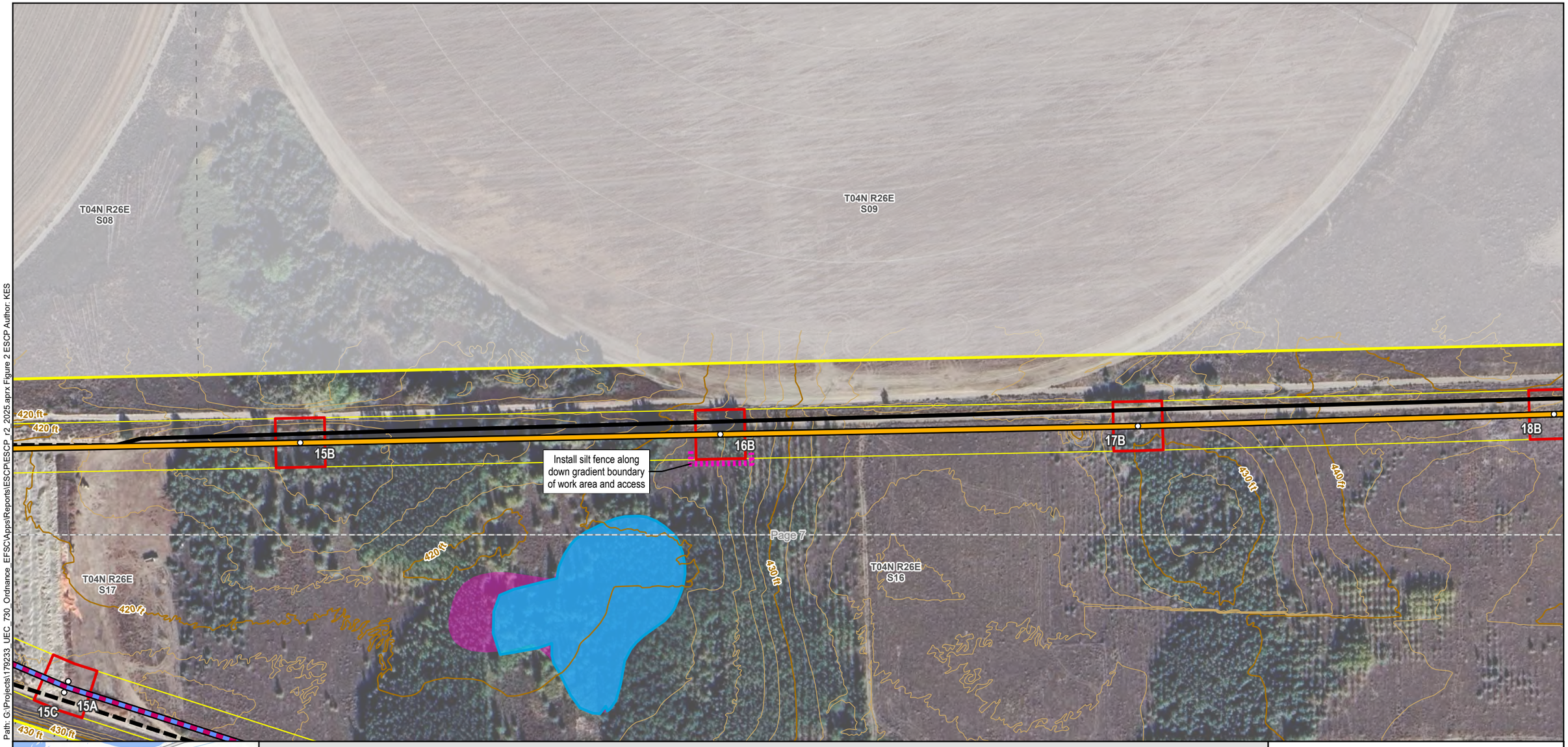
N

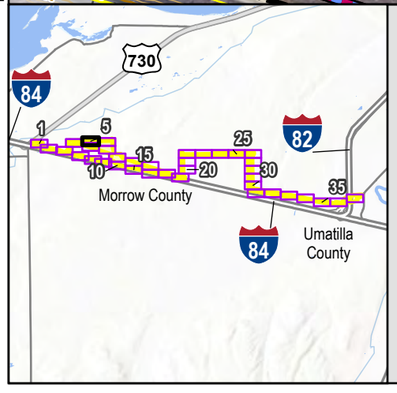
POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES





Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements

Project Components

Construction BMPs
- Silt Fence

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland (NWI)

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 5 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS
MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

T04N R26E S09

T04N R26E S10

T04N R26E S15

T04N R26E S16

Paterson Ferry Rd

440 ft

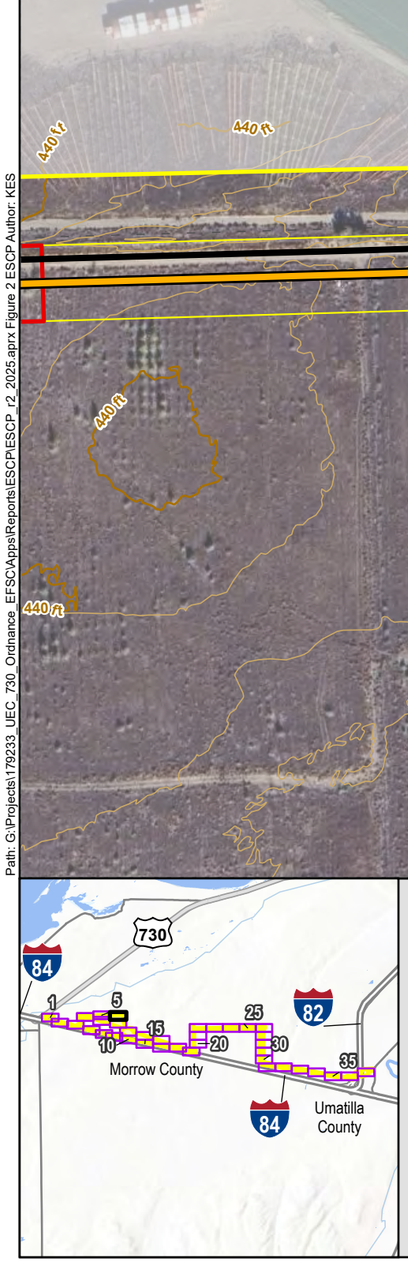
450 ft

19B

20B

21B

22B



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route B

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Domestic Water Well

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 6 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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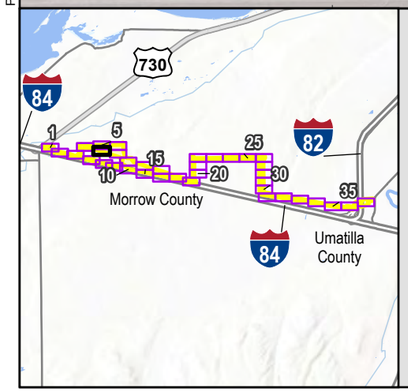
15C
15A
16A
16C
17A
17C
18A
18C
Page 5
Install silt fence along down gradient boundary of work area and access
T04N R26E S17
T04N R26E S16
420 ft
430 ft
440 ft
450 ft



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route C

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements

Project Components

Construction BMPs
- Silt Fence

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Delineated Wetland
- Wetland (NWI)

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 7 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

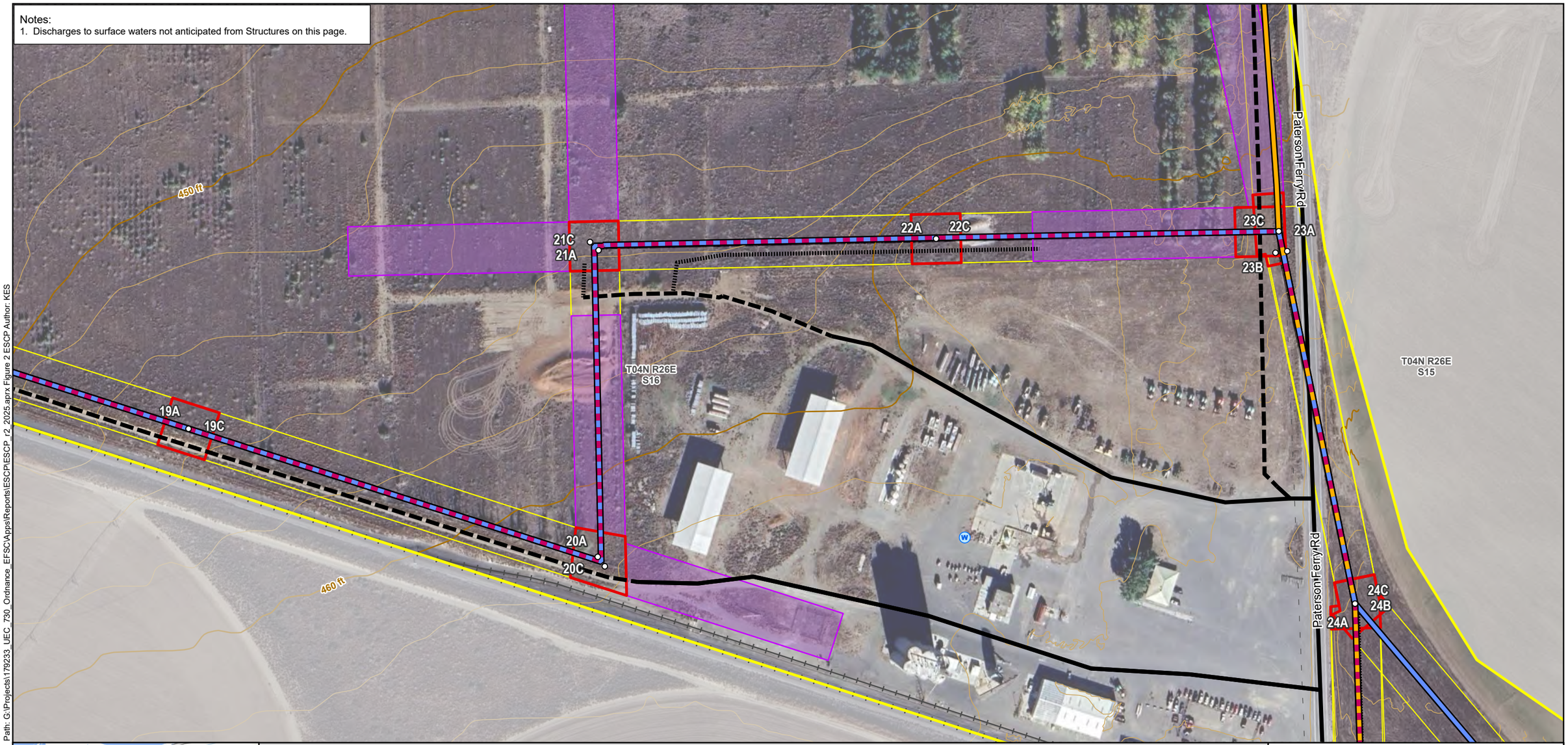
N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.



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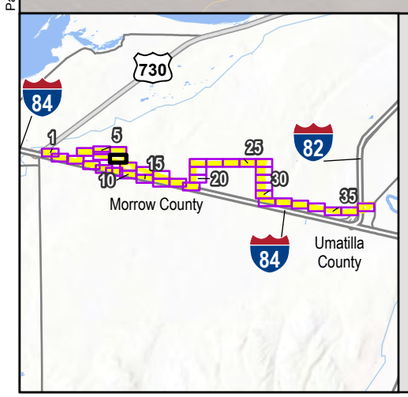


Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Domestic Water Well

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 8 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

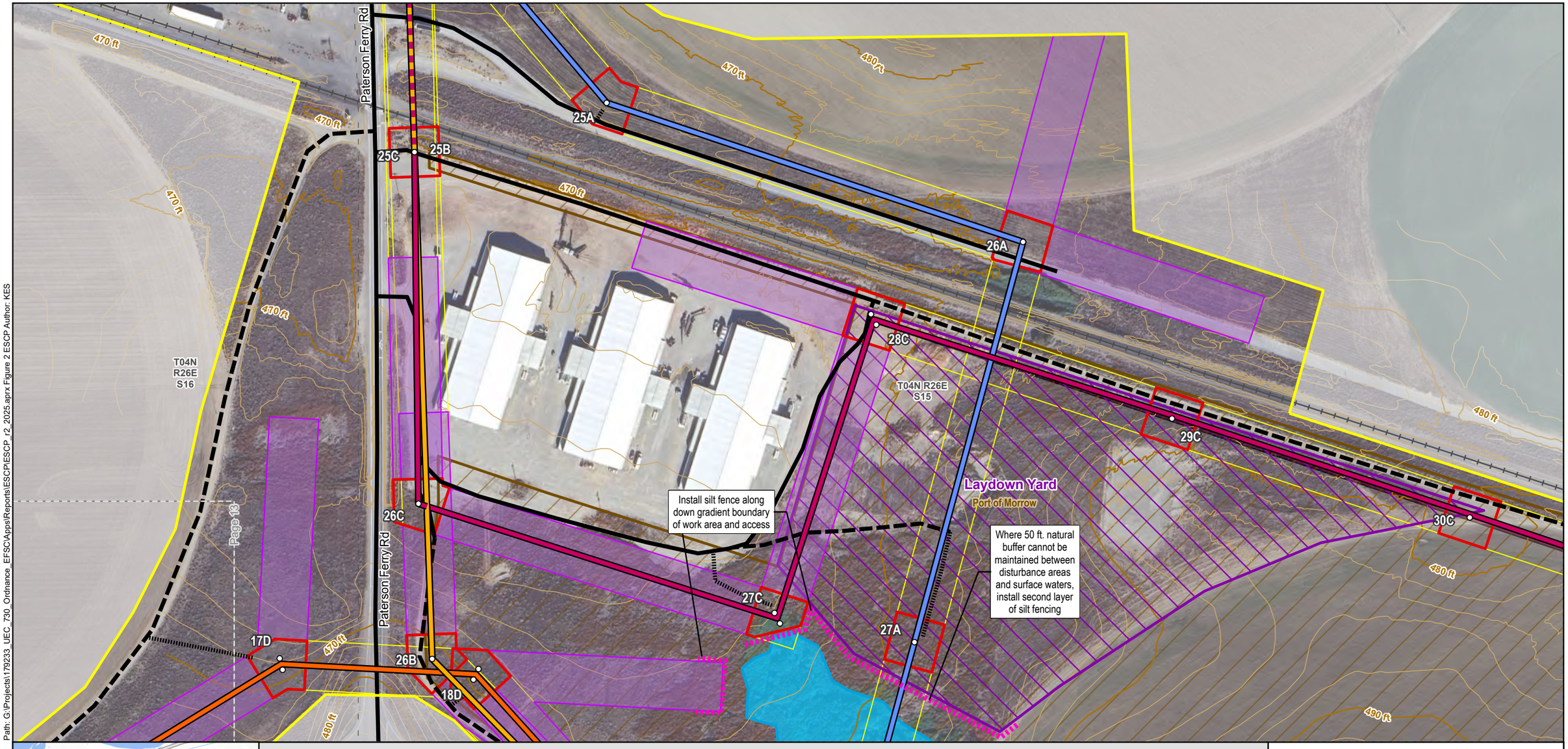
N

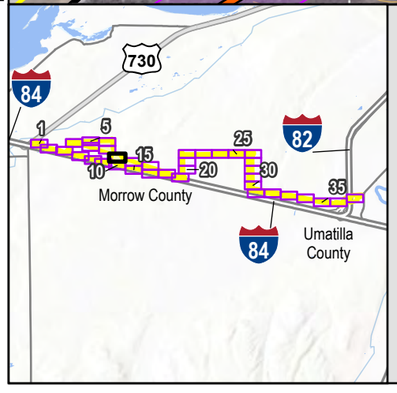
POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES





Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site
- Yard

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Project Components

Construction BMPs
- Silt Fence

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour

Constraints
- Delineated Wetland

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 9 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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Install silt fence along down gradient boundary of work area and access

Where 50 ft. natural buffer cannot be maintained between disturbance areas and surface waters, install second layer of silt fencing

27B

19D
28A
28B

20D
29B
29A

Port of Morrow

T04N R26E S16

T04N R26E S15

T04N R26E S21

T04N R26E S22

Paterson Ferry Rd

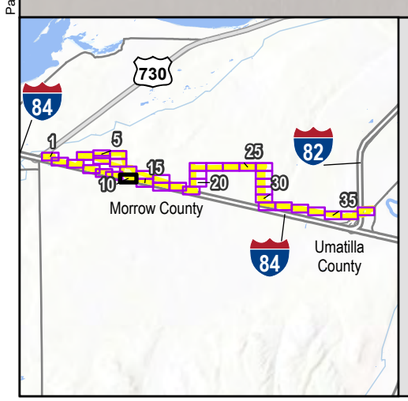
Page 13

84

82

730

470 ft
480 ft
490 ft
500 ft
510 ft



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Project Components

Construction BMPs
- Silt Fence

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Delineated Wetland

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 10 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

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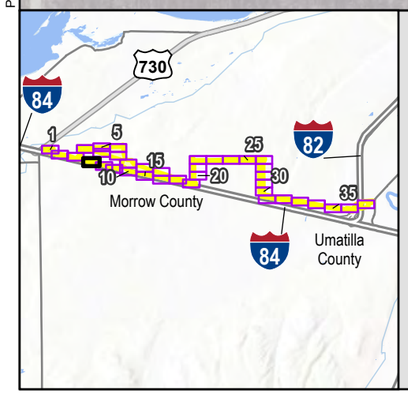

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Wetland (NWI)

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 11 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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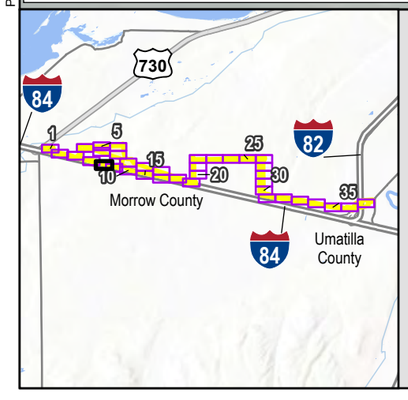

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements

Reference Features
- Section

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 12 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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14D

15D

16D

84

T04N R26E
S16

Page 12

Page 9

Page 9
Page 10

Page 10

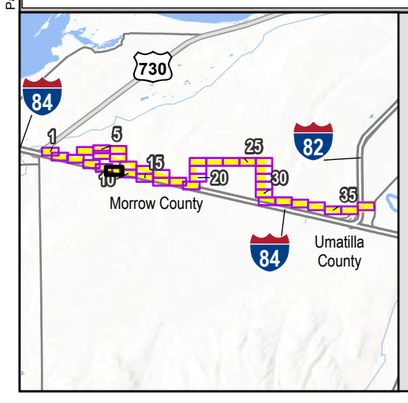
470 ft

480 ft

490 ft

490 ft

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.



Project Components

- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes

- Route D

Disturbance Areas

- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access

- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features

- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 13 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

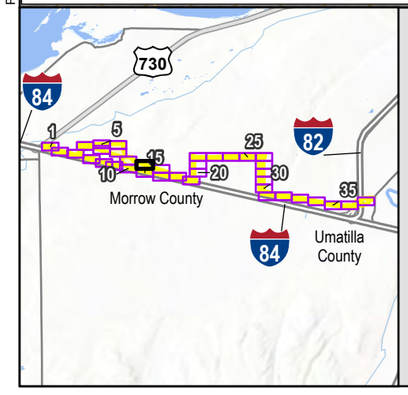
UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

480 ft
490 ft
490 ft
490 ft
500 ft
510 ft
500 ft
510 ft
500 ft
510 ft
T04N R26E S14
T04N R26E S15
Port of Morrow
31C
32C
33C

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route C

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Domestic Water Well

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 14 of 37

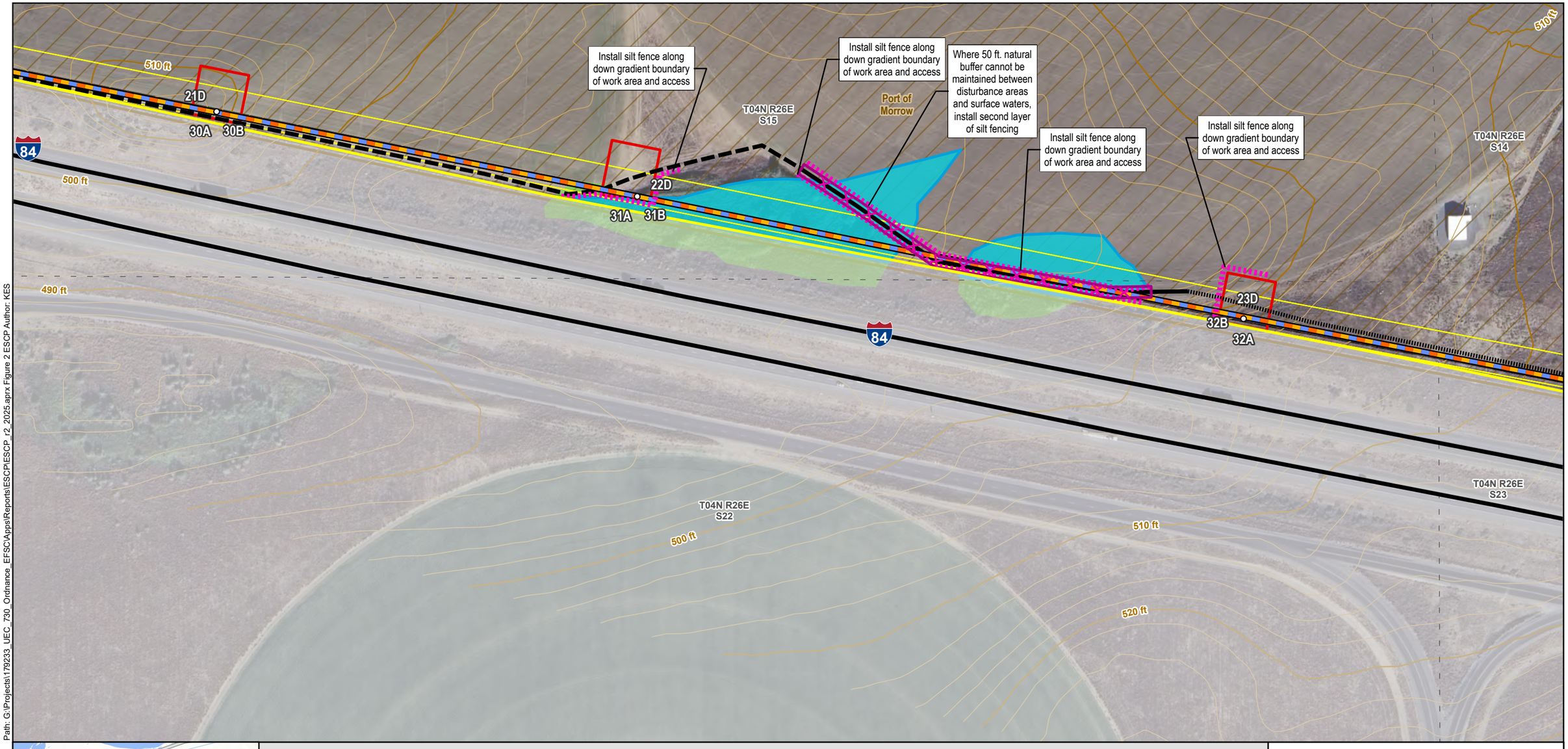
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

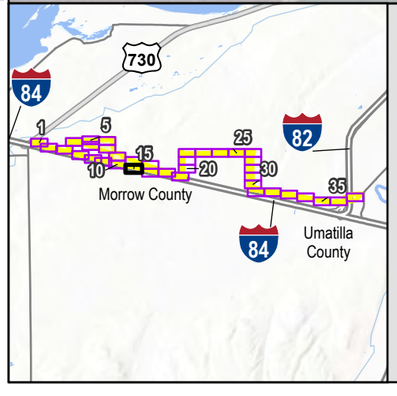
N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025





Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Project Components

Construction BMPs
- Silt Fence
- Area of Matting

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Delineated Wetland
- More Oregon Wetlands

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 15 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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Notes:
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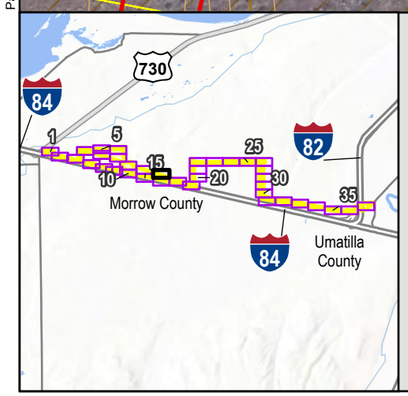

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route C

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

Notes:
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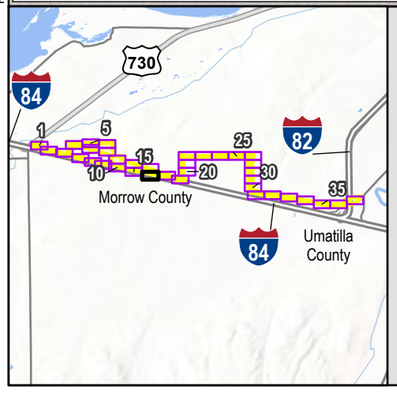

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 17 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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38C
39C
40C
41C
28D
37A
37B
38A
29D
38B
39A
39B
30D
40A
40B
31D
530 ft
540 ft
550 ft
T04N R26E
S23
T04N R26E
S24
Port of
Morrow
Page 19
84
730
82
Morrow County
Umatilla
County

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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41C
40A
40B
31D
42C
41A
41B
32D
43C
34D
44C
43B
43A
33D
42A
42B
T04N R26E S24
Port of Morrow
Columbia Development Authority Tract A
Page 18
540 ft
550 ft
84
82
730

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Alternative Routes
- Route A
- Route B
- Route C
- Route D

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- New Access

Reference Features
- Railroad
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 19 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

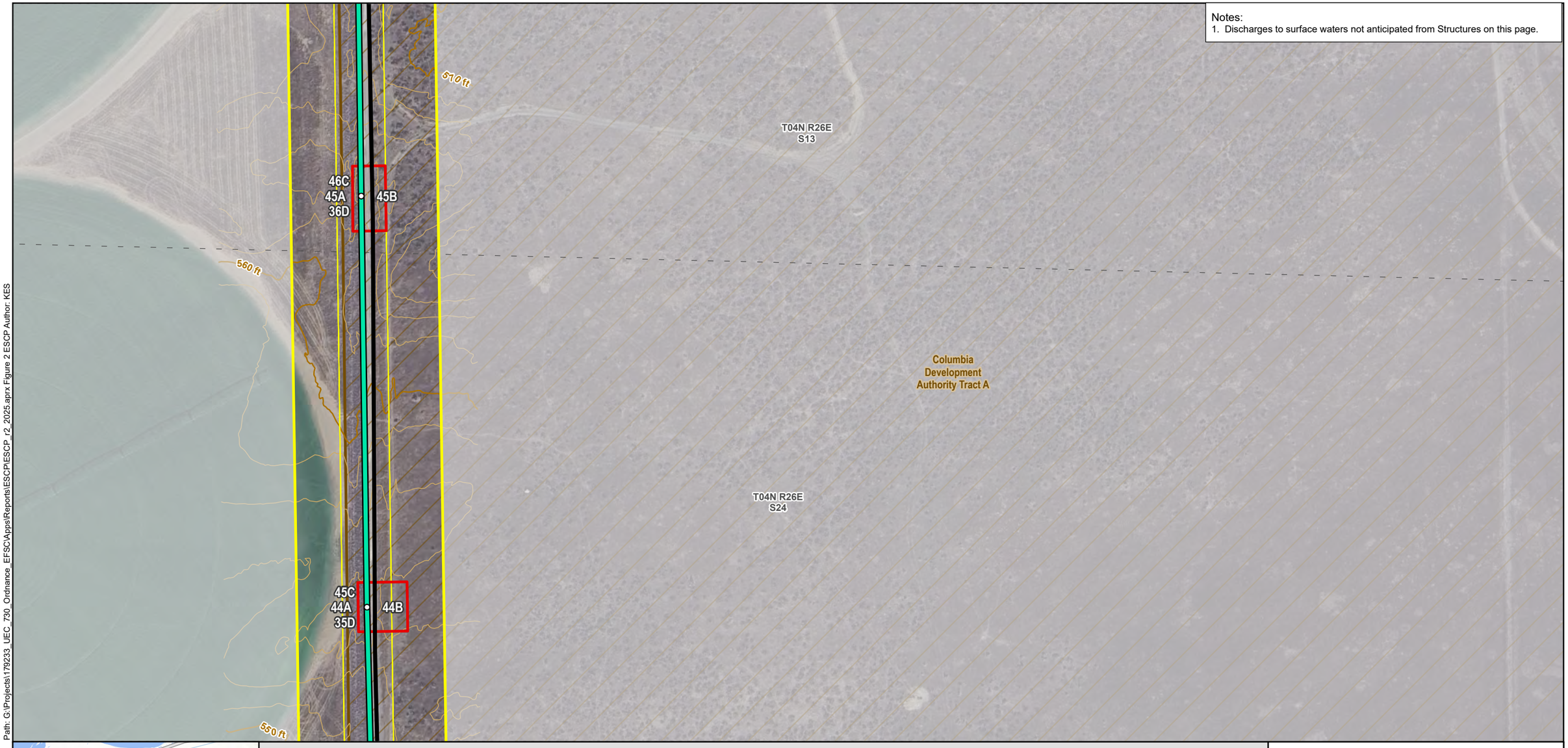
N

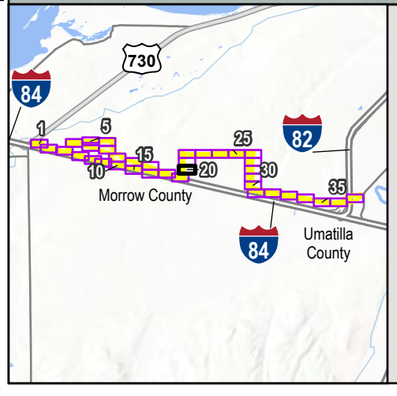
POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.





Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 20 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing

Reference Features
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

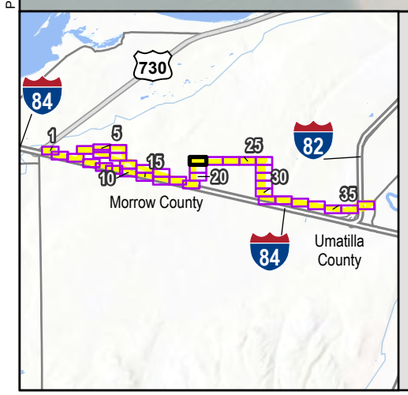
OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

T04N R26E S13

Columbia Development Authority Tract A

39D 48A 48B 49C 49B 49A 50C 40D 41D 50A 51C 50B 51A 52C 42D 51B

570 ft 580 ft 510 ft



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 22 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

T04N R26E S13

T04N R27E S18

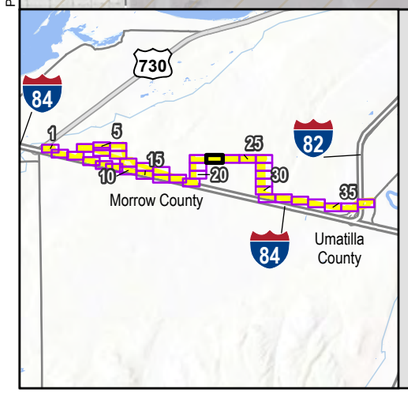
570 ft

580 ft

52B 52A 53C 43D 53B 53A 54C 44D 54B 54A 55C 45D

530 ft

Columbia Development Authority Tract A



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Township
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

T04N R27E S18

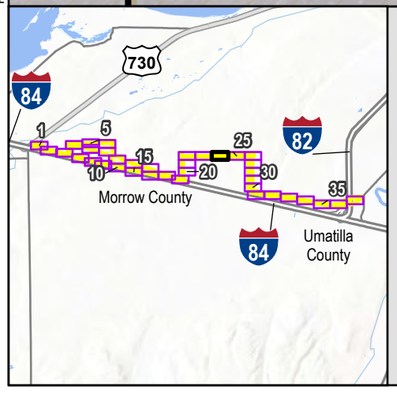
T04N R27E S17

Columbia Development Authority Tract A

Columbia Development Authority Tract B

55A 46D 56C 55B 56B 57C 47D 56A 57B 57A 58C 48D 58B 58A 49D 59C 59B 59A 60C 50D

580 ft 590 ft 600 ft



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

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Notes:
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OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

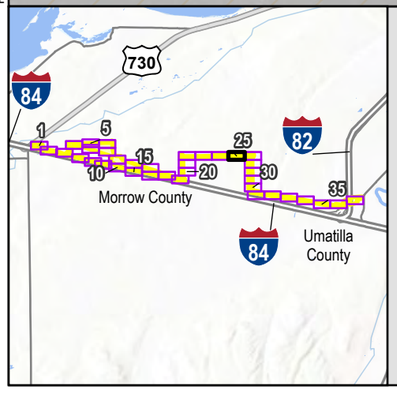
590 ft

60B 60A 61B 61A 62B 62A 63B 63A
51D 61C 52D 62C 63C 53D 64C 54D

T04N R27E
S17

600 ft

Columbia Development Authority Tract B



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing

Reference Features
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Domestic Water Well

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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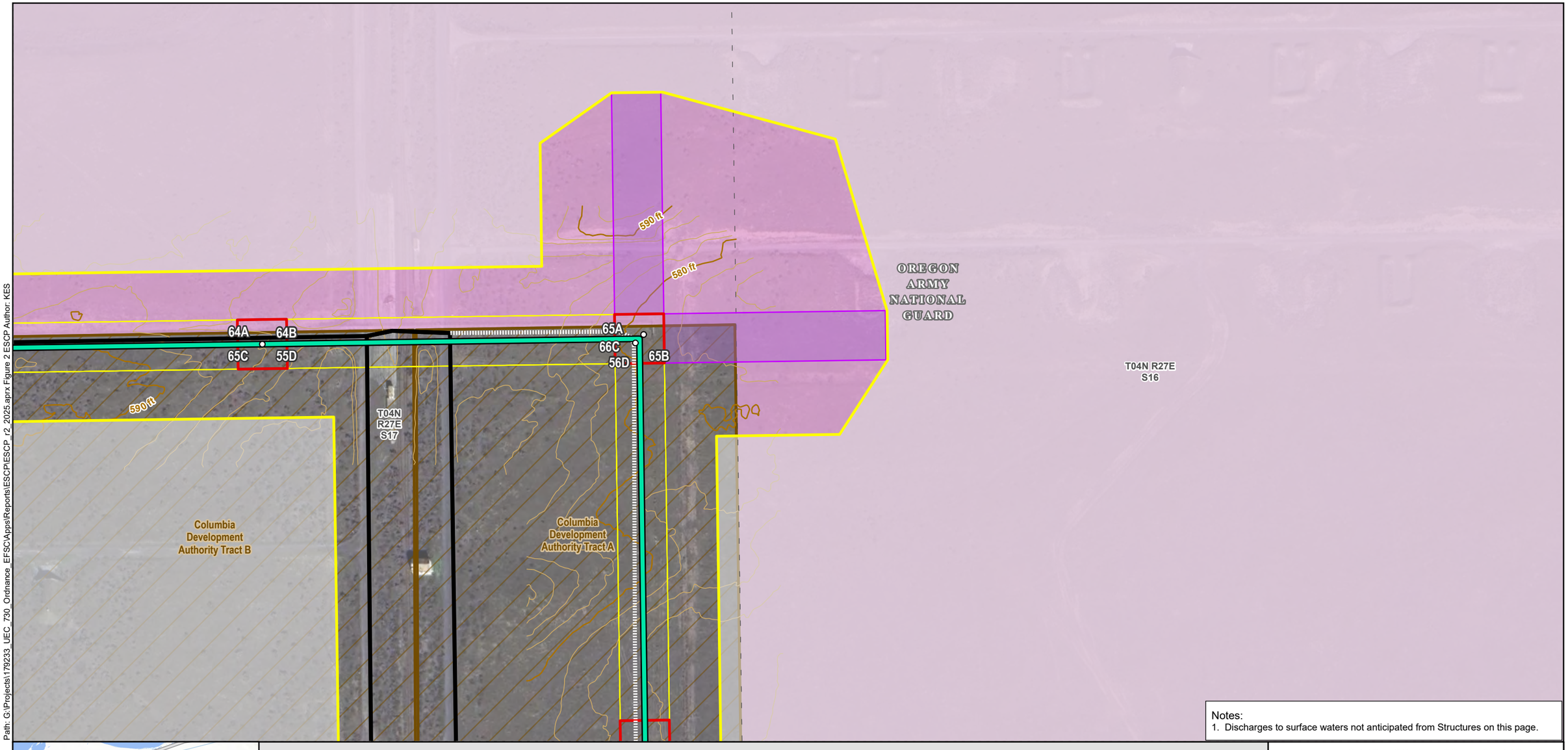

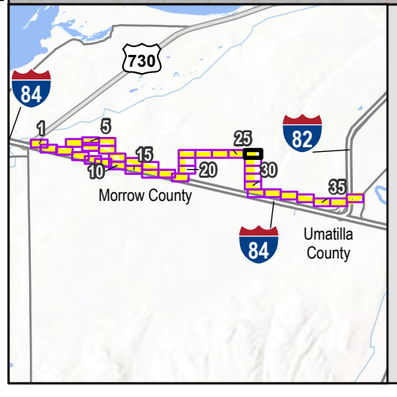

Project Components

- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas

- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access

- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features

- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership

- Local
- Department of Defense

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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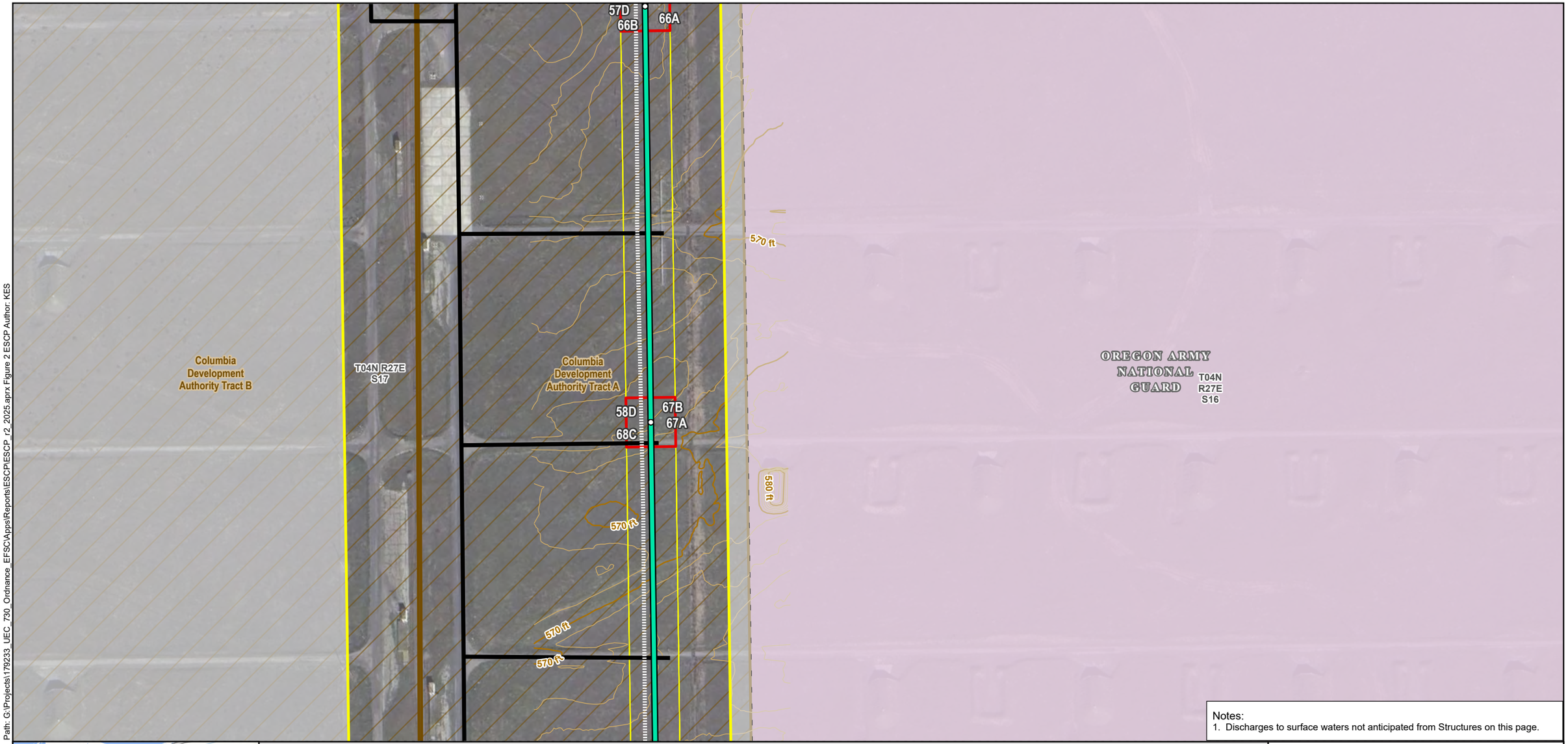

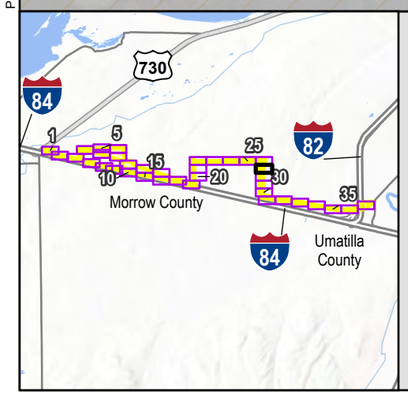

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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T04N R27E S17

T04N R27E S16

T04N R27E S20

T04N R27E S21

68B
69C
59D
68A

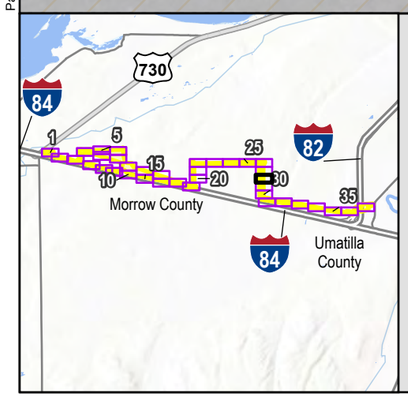
60D
69B
69A
70C

560 ft
570 ft

Columbia Development Authority Tract B

Columbia Development Authority Tract A

OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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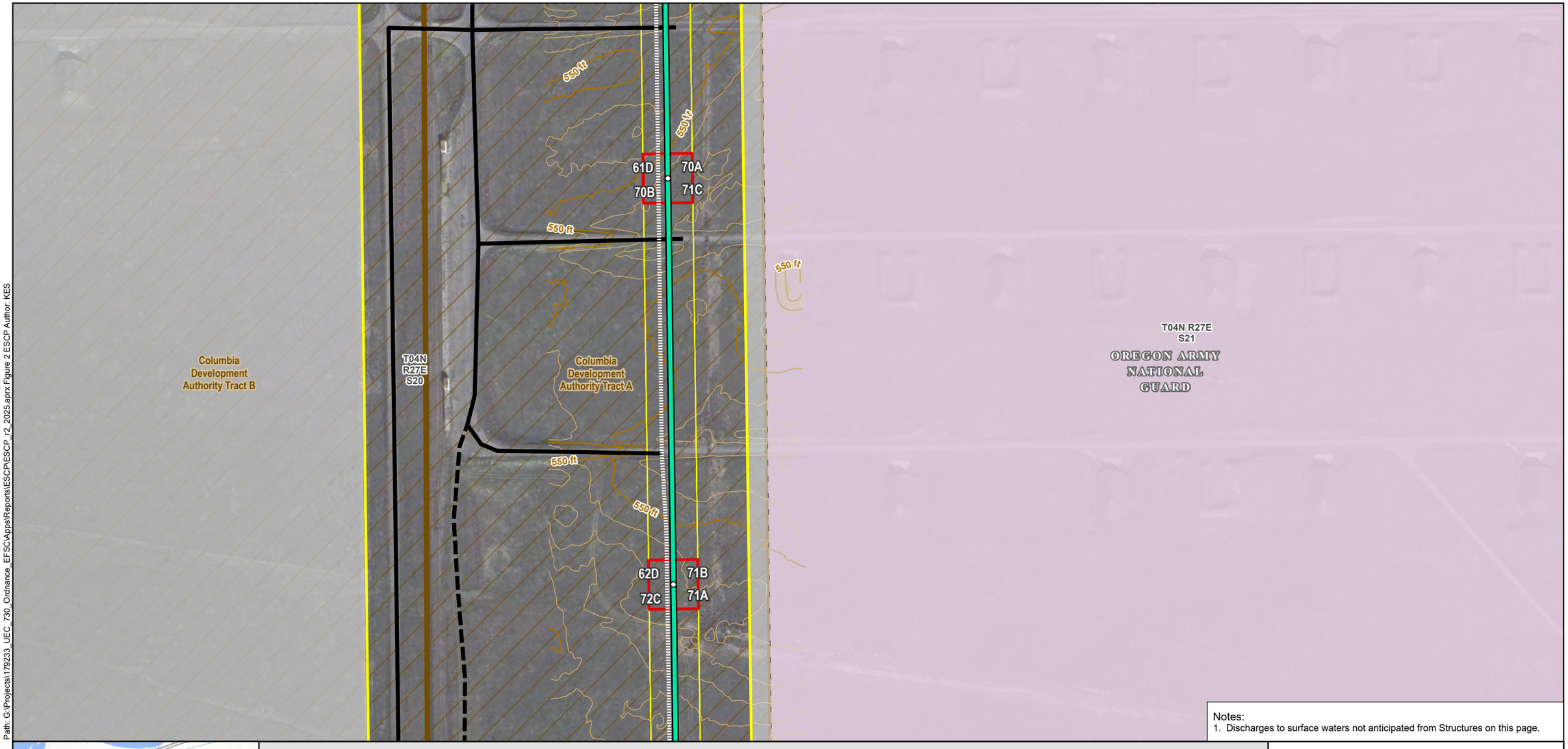
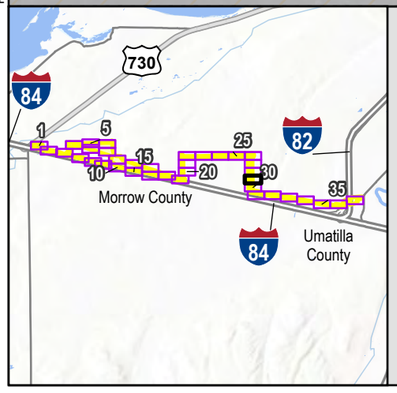




Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 29 of 37

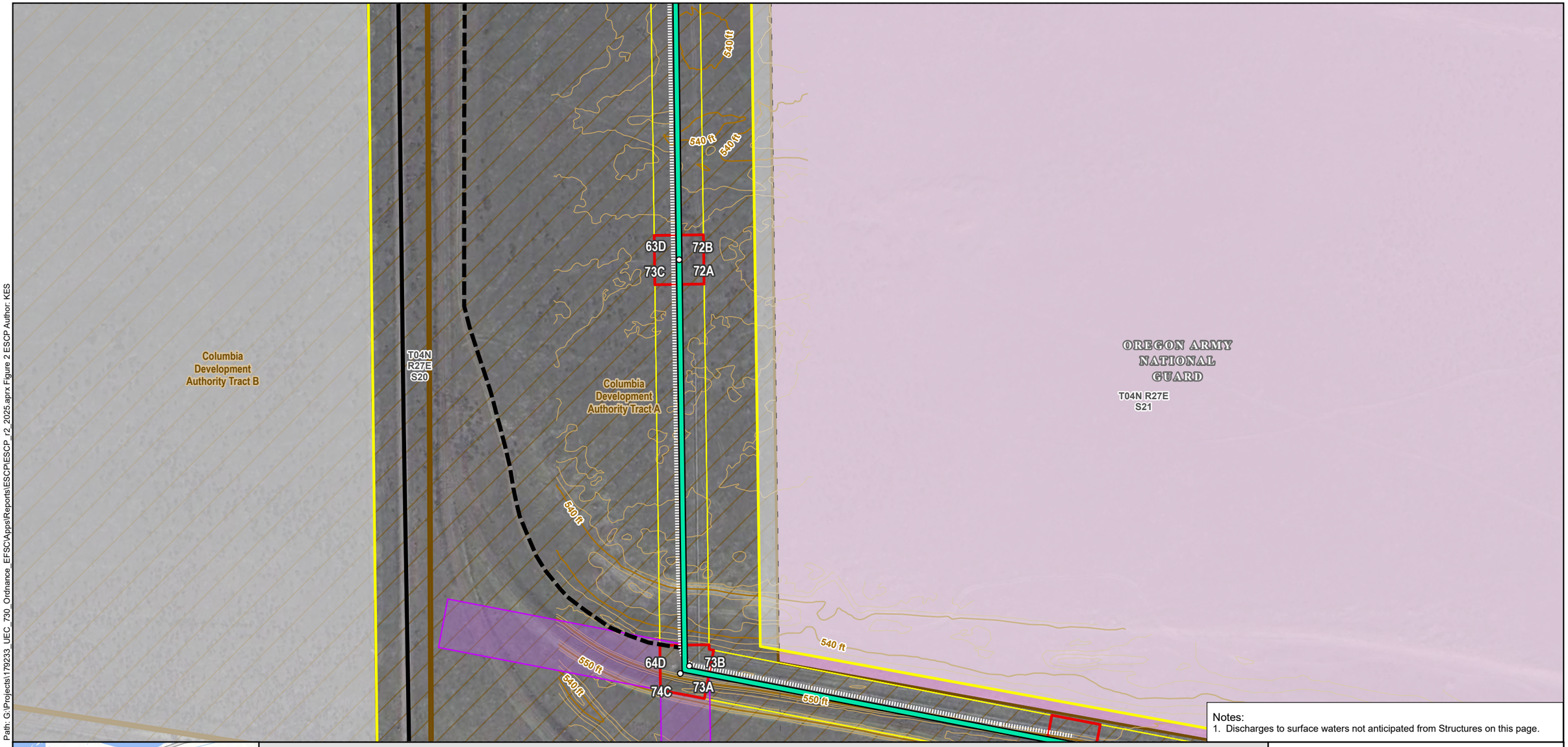
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025



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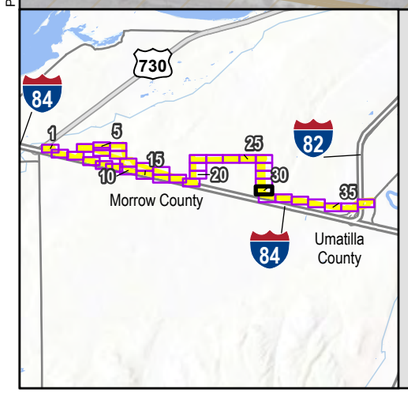

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

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Columbia Development Authority Tract B

Columbia Development Authority Tract A

OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

74A 74B 75A 75B 66D 76C

550 ft 540 ft 560 ft

Gun Club Rd

T04N R27E S20

T04N R27E S21

T04N R27E S29

T04N R27E S28

84 82 730

1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35

Morrow County

Umatilla County

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Domestic Water Well

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 31 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

77C
76A
76B
77A
77B
78C
68D
78A
78B
79C
69D
79A
79B
80C
70D

OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Columbia Development Authority Tract A

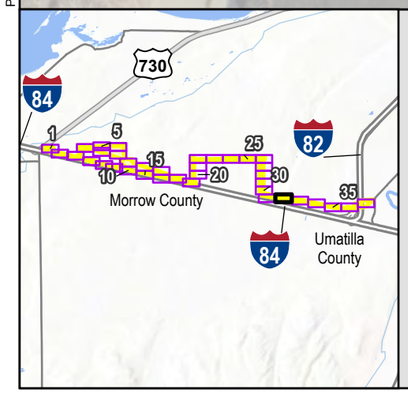
Columbia Development Authority Industrial

T04N R27E S21

T04N R27E S28

Gun Club Rd

540 ft
550 ft
560 ft
570 ft
580 ft
590 ft



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Railroad
- County
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
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0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Columbia Development Authority Tract A

T04N R27E S22

OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

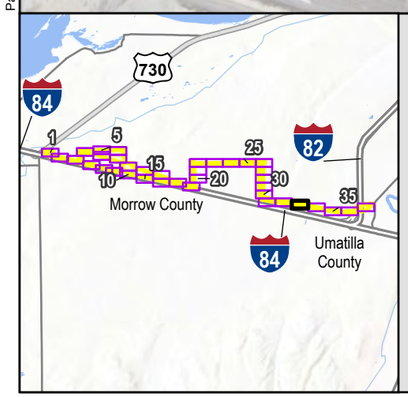
Columbia Development Authority Industrial

T04N R27E S27

80A 81C 71D 80B 81A 81B 82C 72D 82A 82B 73D 83C 83A 83B 84C 74D

580 ft

Gun Club Rd



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Railroad
- County
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 33 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

OREGON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Columbia Development Authority Industrial

T04N R27E S27

T04N R27E S26

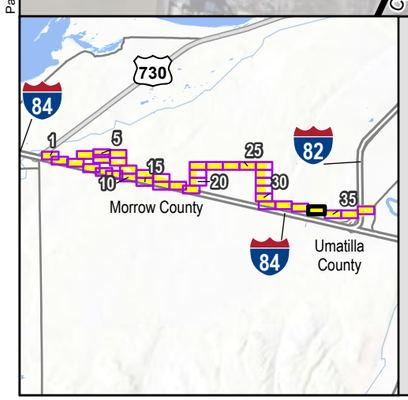
84A 85C 84B 75D 85A 86C 85B 76D 86A 87C 86B 77D 88C 87A 87B 78D 88A 88B 89C 79D

580 ft 570 ft 630 ft 590 ft

Gun Club Rd

Cedar St

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- Department of Defense

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 34 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

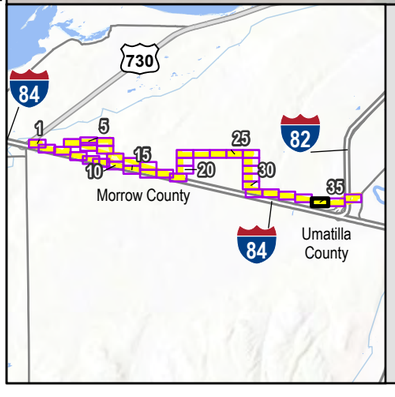
N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area

Project Access
- Existing
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Railroad
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 35 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

Notes:
1. Discharges to surface waters not anticipated from Structures on this page.

Columbia Development Authority Industrial

T04N R27E S26

T04N R27E S25

Laydown Yard

94A 94B 95C 85D

95A 95B 96C 86D

97A 98C 97B 88D

99C 98A 98B 89D

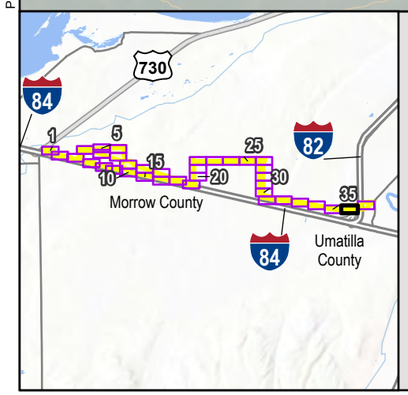
97C 87D 96A 96B

600 ft 590 ft 580 ft 610 ft 620 ft

ST

82

Page 37



Project Components
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site
- Yard

Project Access
- Existing
- Existing Access, May Need Improvements
- Drive and Crush

Reference Features
- Railroad
- Section
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Ownership
- Local
- State (ST)

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 36 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

Co 1232 Rd / Lamb Rd

Co 1232 Rd / Lamb Rd

Columbia Development Authority Industrial

610 ft
600 ft
590 ft
590 ft
580 ft
570 ft
590 ft
590 ft
590 ft
600 ft
590 ft
610 ft
600 ft
580 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft
570 ft

ST

82

Laydown Yard

T04N R27E
S25

Ordnance Switchyard

101B
101A
102C
92D
101C
91D
100B
100A
99B
99A
100C
90D

Path: G:\Projects\179233_UEC_730_Ordnance_EFSC\Apps\Reports\ESCP\ESCP_r2_2025.aprx Figure 2 ESCP Author: KES

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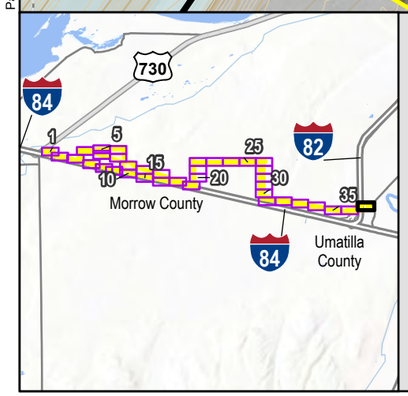

Project Components
- Project Endpoint
- New Structure or Footing
- Right of Way
- Project Site Boundary
- Common Preferred Route

Disturbance Areas
- Work Area
- Pulling and Tensioning Site
- Yard

Project Access
- Existing

Existing Utilities
- 230 kV Transmission Line
- 115 kV Transmission Line

Reference Features
- Railroad
- 10 ft Contour
- 2 ft Contour

Constraints
- Domestic Water Well
- Canal or Ditch
- Wetland (NWI)

Ownership
- Local
- State (ST)

UMATILLA-MORROW COUNTY CONNECT PROJECT
1200-C CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT

Figure 2
New Utility Structure Installation Locations
Page 37 of 37

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

N

POWER ENGINEERS MEMBER OF WSP

UEC UMATILLA ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Date: 3/6/2025

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APPENDIX G STORMWATER CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

BMP 40: Vehicle Sediment Control

Description

This BMP describes measures to minimize track out of sediment from construction vehicles exiting the construction site onto off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks. Sediment transported off site onto paved streets is a significant problem because it is difficult to effectively remove, and any sediment not removed ends up in the drainage system.

Temporary devices, such as a pad of coarse aggregate or a construction mat, should be installed at all exits from the construction site to a public roadway to stabilize the road and remove sediment (Figure 102). Additional controls to remove sediment from tires, such as wheel washing, rumble strips, and rattle plates, can also be used where necessary.

Figure 102. Stabilized gravel construction entrance examples (EPA 2003).

Applicability

Vehicle sediment control is appropriate for all construction sites in the following locations:

- Wherever vehicles are entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area.
- At any unpaved entrance/exit location where risk exists of transporting mud or sediment onto paved roads.

Vehicle sediment control is particularly important during wet weather periods when mud is easily tracked off site, during dry weather where dust is a concern, and when poorly drained, clayey soils are present on site.

Limitations

Vehicle sediment control using stabilized construction entrances are most effective when installed on level ground. If wheel washing is needed due to high sediment loads, washwater will need to be available and an additional sediment trap (BMP 66) may need to be installed.

Primary BMP Functions and Controls

☒ Construction	☐ Permanent
☐ Erosion Control	☒ Sediment Control
☐ Source Control	☐ Flood Control
☐ Filtration	☐ Infiltration

Typical Effectiveness for Targeted Pollutants

●	Sediment
○	Phosphorus
○	Metals
○	Bacteria
○	Hydrocarbons
○	Litter

Other BMP Considerations

Relative Cost	$
Maintenance Requirements	Medium
Ease of Installation	Medium
Freeze/Thaw Resistance	Good
Max. Tributary Drainage Area	N/A
Max. Slope	15%
NRCS Soil Group	ABCD
Min. Ground Water Separation	N/A
Min. Bedrock Separation	N/A

Design Basis

Vehicle sediment controls include aggregate pad construction entrances and turf mat construction entrances. Additional controls may be needed if the stabilized construction entrance does not remove sufficient amounts of sediment from vehicle and equipment tires. The following sections provide design information for these practices.

Access and exits should be limited to one route if possible or two for linear projects such as roadways where more than one access/exit is necessary. Construction entrances should avoid crossing existing sidewalks if possible. If they must cross a sidewalk, the full length of the sidewalk should be covered and protected from sediment leaving the site.

Construct entrances on a level surface, and if feasible, grade to drain towards the construction site to reduce off-site runoff. Runoff from a stabilized construction entrance should drain to a sediment trap or a sediment basin, and a culvert should be installed under the entrance to convey water along the ditch of the public road if necessary.

Aggregate Pad Construction Entrance

A coarse aggregate pad underlain with a geotextile fabric is a common technique for stabilizing construction entrances (Figure 103). The width should be at least 15 feet but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs. At sites where traffic volume is high, the entrance should be wide enough for two vehicles to pass safely. Flare the entrance where it meets the existing road to provide a sufficient turning radius.

The recommended minimum length should be 50 feet, although 100 feet is preferred. The aggregate should include 3- to 6-inch diameter rock. The placement depth should be 9 inches minimum or as recommended by a soils engineer based on the maximum expected vehicle loads. For entrances that will become permanent or for long-term installations during construction, two layers may be needed with a base layer of 2- to 8-inch diameter crushed stone and a top layer of 2 inch diameter or smaller stone.

Place geotextile filter fabric under the aggregate to prevent fine sediment from pumping up into the rock pad and to reduce maintenance and loss of aggregate. The geotextile should be a nonwoven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The geotextile should be inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydrocarbons, and mildew and rot resistant.

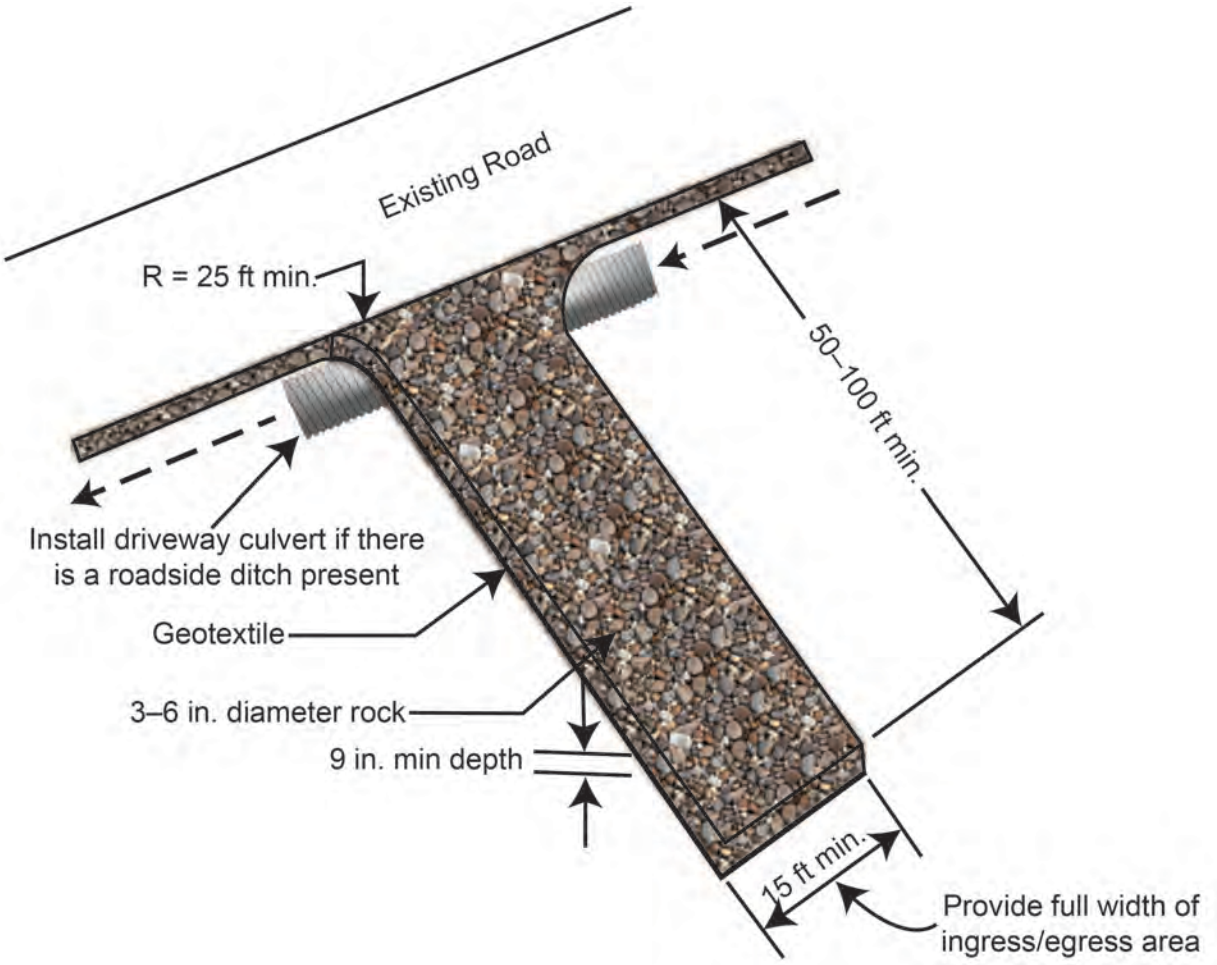


Figure 103. Aggregate pad construction entrance (adapted from King County 2009).

Construction Mat or Turf Reinforcement Mat

For small construction sites with low traffic volume, use a construction mat or turf reinforcement mat to stabilize the entrance (Figure 104 and Figure 105). The mats are made of steel, high-density polyethylene, timber, or a woven geotextile. Turf mats do not remove a significant amount of sediment from vehicles but do stabilize the entrance and prevent vehicles from causing rutting. These mats are especially suited for sites containing saturated soils, wetlands, or soft/poor subgrade as they provide immediate stabilization and some protection to existing vegetation. Some mats can be removed and reused on multiple sites.

Figure 104. Construction mat (*Matrax*).

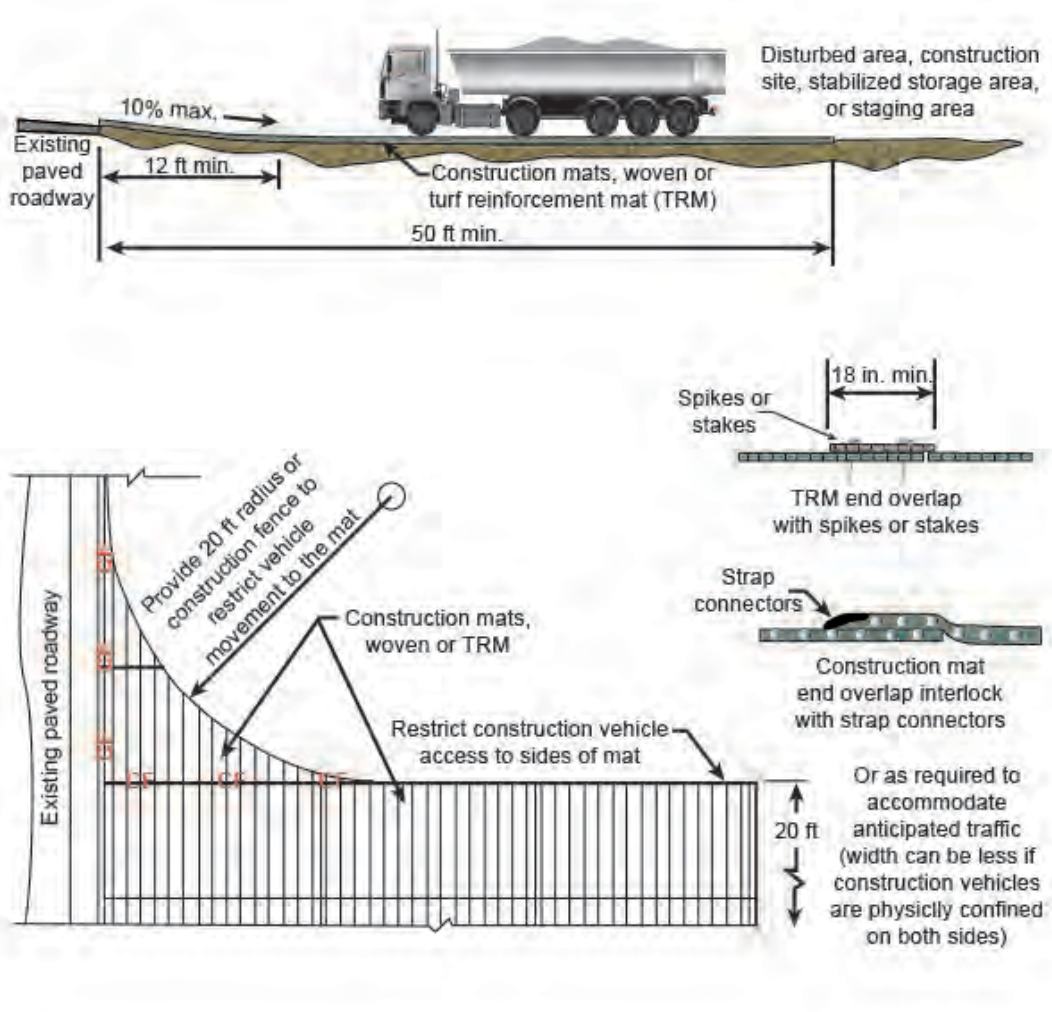


Figure 105. Vehicle-tracking control with construction mat or turf reinforcement mat (Colorado UDFCD 2010).

Additional Controls

If the stabilized construction entrance does not remove sufficient amounts of sediment from vehicle and equipment tires due to site conditions, additional controls may be required. Examples of additional controls include, but are not limited to, wheel washing, mountable berms, rumble strips, and rattle plates.

Wheel-washing facilities can be included within the stabilized construction entrance (Figure 106). It can be as simple as handheld power washing equipment to more advance systems. When washing is required, perform on an area stabilized with aggregate that drains into an approved sediment trap.

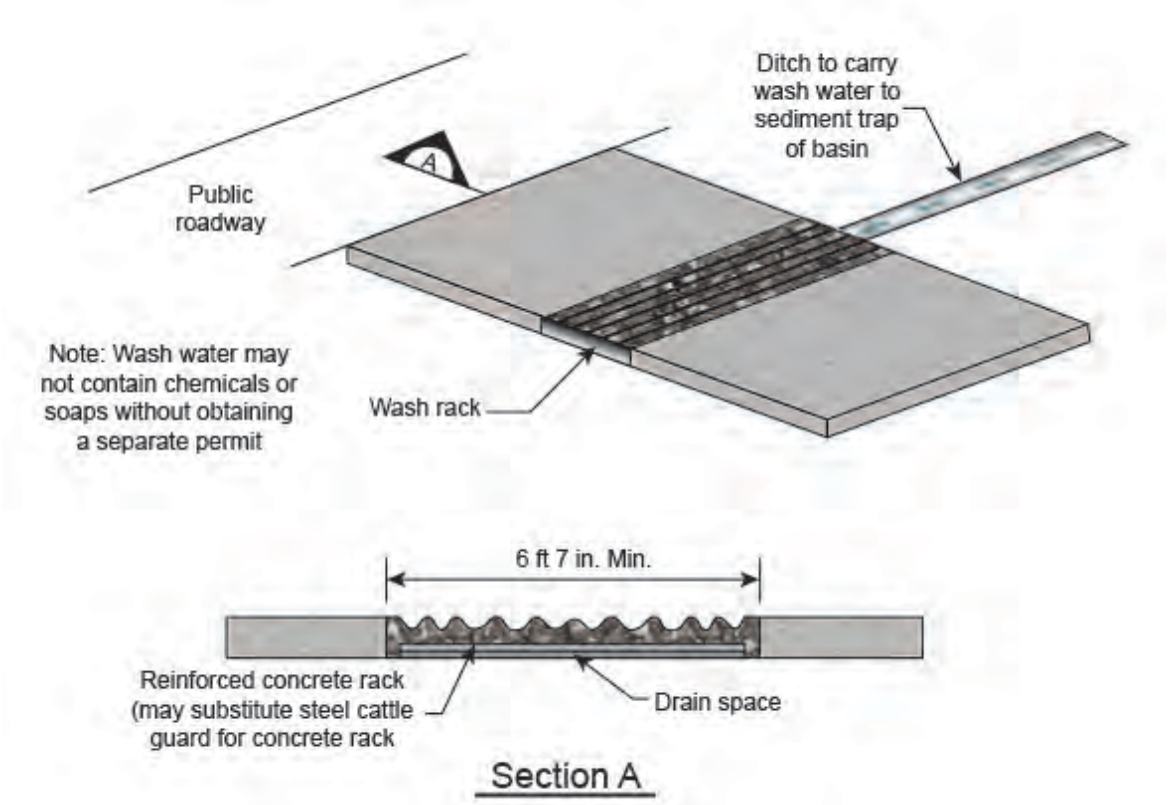


Figure 106. Aggregate vehicle-tracking control with wash rack (Colorado UDFCD 2010).

Mountable berms can be used in construction entrances to *bump* soil off of tires. These berms should be used when the entrance cannot be graded to flow away from the road. A mountable berm traps the pad water and keeps it from entering the adjacent road.

Rumble strips and rattle plates are constructed of steel panels with ridges or corrugations or pipes welded to a steel frame and can be installed within the construction entrance to remove additional sediment from vehicles. Rumble strips loosen and remove dirt and mud from vehicle tires as they pass over the construction entrance. Construct barriers around the sides of the rumble strips to ensure all construction vehicle and equipment tires travel over the rumble strips.

Rumble strip dimensions vary but typically are 8 feet long x 10 feet wide. Place rumble strip panels on a stable base and in the center of an aggregate entrance (Figure 107).

Figure 107. Rattle plates in construction entrance (*The Bag Lady*).

If sediment is tracked out of the construction site and onto off-site streets, sidewalks, or other paved areas, remove the sediment by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming. Complete cleanup by the end of the same work day when the track out occurs or by the end of the next work day if track out occurs on a nonwork day. Sediment should not be hosed or swept into an off-site storm water conveyance, storm drain inlet, or surface water.

Construction Guidelines

Stabilized construction entrances and any additional vehicle sediment controls should be installed as the first step in clearing and grading. Clear all vegetation, roots, and all other obstructions to prepare for grading, and ensure the entrance is properly graded and compacted before placing the geotextile fabric in the aggregate construction entrances.

All employees, subcontractors, and suppliers should be required to use the stabilized construction entrance. Place signage to direct construction traffic to the designated stabilized entrance, and use fencing where practical to restrict traffic to the stabilized construction entrance. Vehicle speeds should be limited to control dust (BMP 43: Dust Control). The stabilized construction entrance may be removed after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed. If stabilized entrances are located in a permanent site entrance, a geotechnical engineer should approve the subgrade after removal and before building the permanent entrance.

Maintenance

Inspect construction entrances and additional controls regularly and after storm events. Inspect local roads, sidewalks, and other paved surfaces adjacent to the site daily and sweep or vacuum accumulated sediment. Keep all temporary roadway ditches clear.

Construction entrances should be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. Aggregate entrances may require periodic top dressing with additional 2 inches of stone (as conditions demand). If the aggregate pad is clogged with sediment, remove the aggregate and separate and dispose of the sediment. Rumble strips and rattle plates

must be kept clean to function properly. Sweep or scrape panels, and if water is used, discharge the washwater into a sediment trap adjacent to the rumble strips.

Additional Resources

Colorado UDFCD (Colorado Urban Drainage and Flood Control District). 2010. *Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 3 Best Management Practices*. Denver, CO. *http://udfcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Title-Page.pdf*

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency). 2014. *Construction Entrances*. Water: Best Management Practices. *https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#constr*

King County (King County, Washington). 2009. *King County, Washington Surface Water Design Manual.* Seattle, WA: King County, Department of Natural Resources.

BMP 44: Stockpile Management

Description

Stockpile management procedures and practices reduce or eliminate air and storm water pollution from stockpiled erodible materials, such as soil, sawdust, landscaping bark, compost, sand, fly ash, stucco, hydrated lime, Portland cement concrete rubble, asphalt concrete, asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate subbase, premixed aggregate, asphalt minder (or *cold mix* asphalt), and pressure-treated wood. Raw material stockpiles can easily erode during storm events and contribute suspended solids, nutrients, metals, and pH changes to storm water runoff (Figure 114).

Figure 114. Covered stockpile (ITD 2014).

Primary BMP Functions and Controls

☒ Construction	☐ Permanent
☒ Erosion Control	☐ Sediment Control
☒ Source Control	☐ Flood Control
☐ Filtration	☐ Infiltration

Typical Effectiveness for Targeted Pollutants

●	Sediment
◖	Phosphorus
◖	Metals
○	Bacteria
○	Hydrocarbons
◖	Litter

Other BMP Considerations

Relative Cost	$
Maintenance Requirements	Low
Ease of Installation	Easy
Freeze/Thaw Resistance	Good
Max. Tributary Drainage Area	N/A
Max. Upstream Slope	N/A
NRCS Soil Group	ABCD
Min. Ground Water Separation	N/A
Min. Bedrock Separation	N/A

Applicability

Implement stockpile management on all construction sites that stockpile and store erodible materials or have land-clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil.

Limitations

Covering alone may not protect exposed materials from contact with storm water runoff and run-on. Using plastic sheeting to cover stockpiles can increase runoff volume and rates and potentially cause failure of sediment controls placed around the stockpile's perimeter. In extremely windy areas, tarpaulins and sheeting may require additional weights or securing.

Design Basis

Location

Locate stockpiles a minimum of 50 feet away from concentrated storm water flows, drainage courses, and inlets and outside of any natural buffers (BMP 2) and in areas that will remain undisturbed for the longest period of time as construction progresses.

Do not place stockpiles in streets or paved areas unless no other practical alternative exists.

Covering

Covering prevents storm water from coming into contact with potential pollutants, minimizes sediment discharge, and reduces material loss from blowing wind. Covering is a simple, effective, and inexpensive way to reduce or prevent pollution from stockpiles. Materials used as stockpile covers include tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, and pervious fabrics; mulches (BMP 52), vegetation (BMP 32), or soil binders (BMP 55) can be used for soil stockpiles that will be in place for longer periods of time.

Plastic sheeting with nylon reinforcement can be more durable than standard sheeting; avoid sheeting made of photodegradable plastics. Due to the relatively rapid breakdown of most polyethylene sheeting, it is unsuitable for applications over 6 months.

Sediment Control

Place a temporary sediment control barrier around the stockpile's perimeter to protect it from storm water run-on from the site and the site from runoff from the stockpile. Perimeter control barriers such as berms (BMP 70), dikes (BMP 69), fiber rolls (BMP 64), silt fences (BMP 65), or biofilter bags (BMP 63) can be used. For stockpiles located on paved areas, rock socks are recommended for perimeter control, and all inlets with the potential to receive sediment from the stockpile should be protected (BMP 74: Inlet Protection).

Implement dust and wind erosion control practices as appropriate on all stockpiled material. Place bagged materials on pallets and under cover.

Accumulated sediment on pavement or other impervious surfaces should not be hosed down or swept into any storm water conveyance (unless connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or surface water.

Nonactive Stockpile Protection

Nonactive stockpiles of the following materials should be protected as follows:

Soil stockpiles—Cover soil stockpiles or protect with soil stabilization measures and a temporary perimeter sediment barrier at all times. Unless permit requirements or other local regulations specify otherwise, soil stockpiles should be covered or stabilized within 14 days after the stockpile is placed or sooner if site conditions, such as highly erodible soils or expected rainfall, warrant. For site discharges to impaired waters, complete stabilization activities within 7 calendar days.

Stockpiles of Portland cement concrete rubble, asphalt concrete, asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, or aggregate subbase—Cover and protect stockpiles with a temporary perimeter sediment barrier at all times.

Stockpiles of *cold mix*—Place cold mix stockpiles on and cover with plastic sheeting, or a comparable material, at all times and surround covered stockpile with a berm.

Stockpiles/storage of pressure-treated wood—Cover pressure-treated wood with plastic sheeting or comparable material at all times and surround with a berm.

Stockpiles of fly ash, stucco, and hydrated lime (basic materials)—At all times, cover stockpiles of materials that may raise the pH of runoff with plastic sheeting and surround with a berm.

Active Stockpile Protection

For actively used stockpiles, the perimeter sediment control barrier should have a stabilized designated access point on the upgradient side of the stockpile. Divert runoff around or away from the stockpile on the upstream side of the stockpile.

Cover all actively used stockpiles before the onset of precipitation. Stockpiles of *cold mix*, treated wood, and basic materials should be placed on and covered with plastic sheeting or a comparable material and surrounded by a berm before the onset of precipitation.

Construction Guidelines

Stockpiles should be protected immediately if they are not scheduled to be used within 14 days of placement.

To cover stockpiles with tarpaulins or plastic sheeting, obtain enough fabric or sheeting to cover the indicated volume or area. Anchor the edges of the covering with stakes, tie-down ropes, large rocks, tires, or other readily available, heavy objects. Maintain an overlap of 3 feet along the borders and securely anchor the overlap area so that it does not separate (by wind or other causes).

Maintenance

During the rainy season, inspect the stockpile BMPs weekly before forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain or high wind events, and after the rain or high wind events end. During the nonrainy season, inspect BMPs every 2 weeks. Make any necessary repairs after inspection.

Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and covers as needed to keep them functioning properly. Sediment should be removed when it reaches one-third of the barrier height.

Frequently inspect coverings for damage and general wear. Repair or replace coverings immediately, or as needed. Inspect plastic sheeting more frequently during periods of high winds or extreme heat.

Additional Resources

CASQA (California Stormwater Quality Association). 2015. “Stockpile Management.” *California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook: Construction.* Menlo Park, CA. *https://www.casqa.org/resources*

ITD (Idaho Department of Transportation). 2014. “Stockpile Management.” *Best Management Practices.* Boise, ID: ITD. *https://apps.itd.idaho.gov/apps/env/BMP/PDF%20Files%20for%20BMP/Chapter%204/WM-4%20Stockpile%20Management.pdf*

BMP 64: Fiber Rolls

Description

A fiber roll (or wattle or sediment control log) consists of straw, flax, rice, coconut, or other biodegradable material wrapped in ultraviolet degradable polypropylene netting or a biodegradable material such as burlap, jute, or coir. Fiber rolls placed at the toe and on the face of slopes intercept runoff and reduce flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow, and provide sediment removal from the runoff. By interrupting the slope length, fiber rolls reduce erosion (Figure 154).

Figure 154. Fiber rolls placed along the top of slope in Sandpoint, Idaho.

Applicability

Fiber rolls can be used in small drainage areas and flatter grades due to their low profile. Applications include the following:

- Along the toe, top, face, and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow
- At the end of a downward slope where it transitions to a steeper slope
- Along the perimeter of a project
- As check dams in unlined ditches with minimal grades and low velocity flows
- Downslope of exposed soil areas
- Around temporary stockpiles
- As a temporary curb for conveying water to catch basins and pipe slope drains
- For catch-basin inlet protection when they are properly anchored or weighted
- As part of a multilayered perimeter control along a receiving water

Limitations

Fiber roll limitations include the following:

- Not effective unless trenched and staked.

Primary BMP Functions and Controls

☒ Construction	☐ Permanent
☒ Erosion Control	☒ Sediment Control
☐ Source Control	☐ Flood Control
☐ Filtration	☐ Infiltration

Typical Effectiveness for Targeted Pollutants

- ● Sediment
- ○ Phosphorus
- ○ Metals
- ○ Bacteria
- ○ Hydrocarbons
- ○ Litter

Other BMP Considerations

Relative Cost	$
Maintenance Requirements	Medium
Ease of Installation	Easy
Freeze/Thaw Resistance	Good
Max. Tributary Drainage Area	N/A
Max. Upstream Slope	Varies
NRCS Soil Group	ABCD
Min. Ground Water Separation	N/A
Min. Bedrock Separation	N/A

- Do not use on slopes subject to creep, slumping, or landslides.
- At the toe of slopes greater than 5:1, install rolls a minimum of 20 inches in diameter or install to achieve the same protection (i.e., stacked smaller diameter fiber rolls).
- Difficult to move once saturated.
- Do not use in traffic crossing areas.
- Limited sediment capture zone and should only be used for small drainage areas.

Design Basis

Fiber rolls should be placed along the contour (perpendicular to the slope or fall line) to avoid concentrating flows. The maximum recommended tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of roll is approximately 0.25 acres with a disturbed slope length of up to 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1 (Colorado UDFCD 2010). Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. Table 34 provides a general guideline for spacing the rolls.

Table 34. Fiber roll installation spacing (EPA 2014b).

Slope (H:V)	Spacing measured along face of slope (feet)
1:1	10
2:1	20
3:1	30
4:1	40

In soft, loamy soils, place the rows closer together and trench into the ground 3 to 5 inches. In hard, rocky soils, place the rows farther apart and trench into the ground 2 to 3 inches. The minimum trench depth should be one-quarter to one-third of the thickness of the fiber roll, and the trench width should be equal to the roll diameter.

Fiber rolls should be securely staked through the center of the roll into the ground with wood stakes (nominal classification of 0.75 x 0.75 inches and minimum length of 24 inches) or with willow cuttings. Place stakes 3 to 4 feet apart and at each end of the roll. Extend the stakes 3 to 5 inches above the top of the roll. Rebar can also be used to stake fiber rolls with the rebar flush with the top of the roll. Rebar is not biodegradable, so remove it after the fiber rolls are no longer needed.

The ends of the fiber roll should be turned up the slope to prevent runoff from going around the roll. If more than one fiber roll is placed in a row, the rolls should be overlapped, not abutted.

Secure fiber rolls used along sidewalks or around catch-basin inlets with trenches and/or staking. Alternatively, a roll with gravel, sand, or other ballast material can be used to provide additional weight when staking the roll is not feasible. Place rolls 1 to 1-1/2 feet away from a storm drain inlet (Figure 155 and Figure 156).

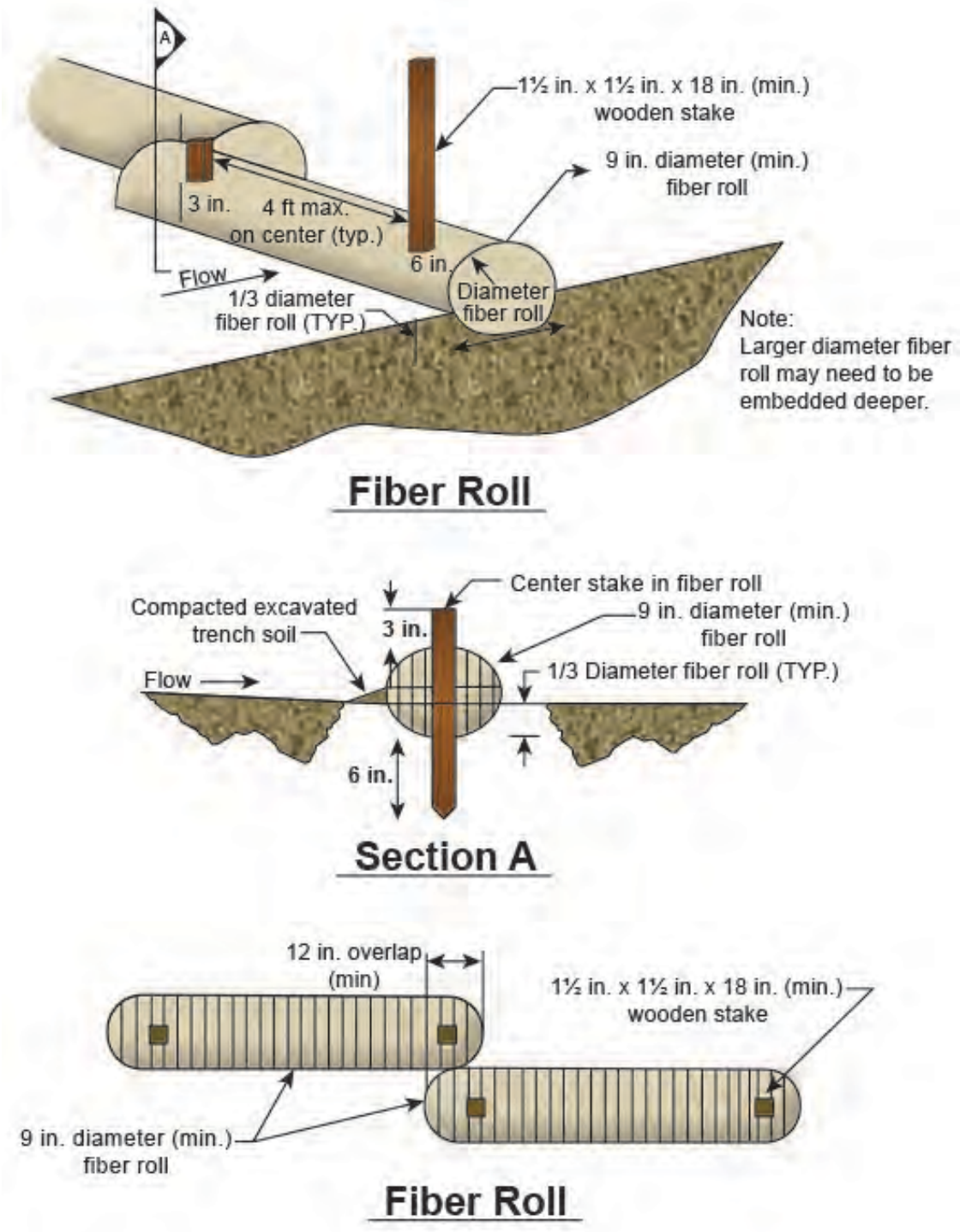


Figure 155. Fiber roll staking, trenching, and joints (Colorado UDFCD 2010).

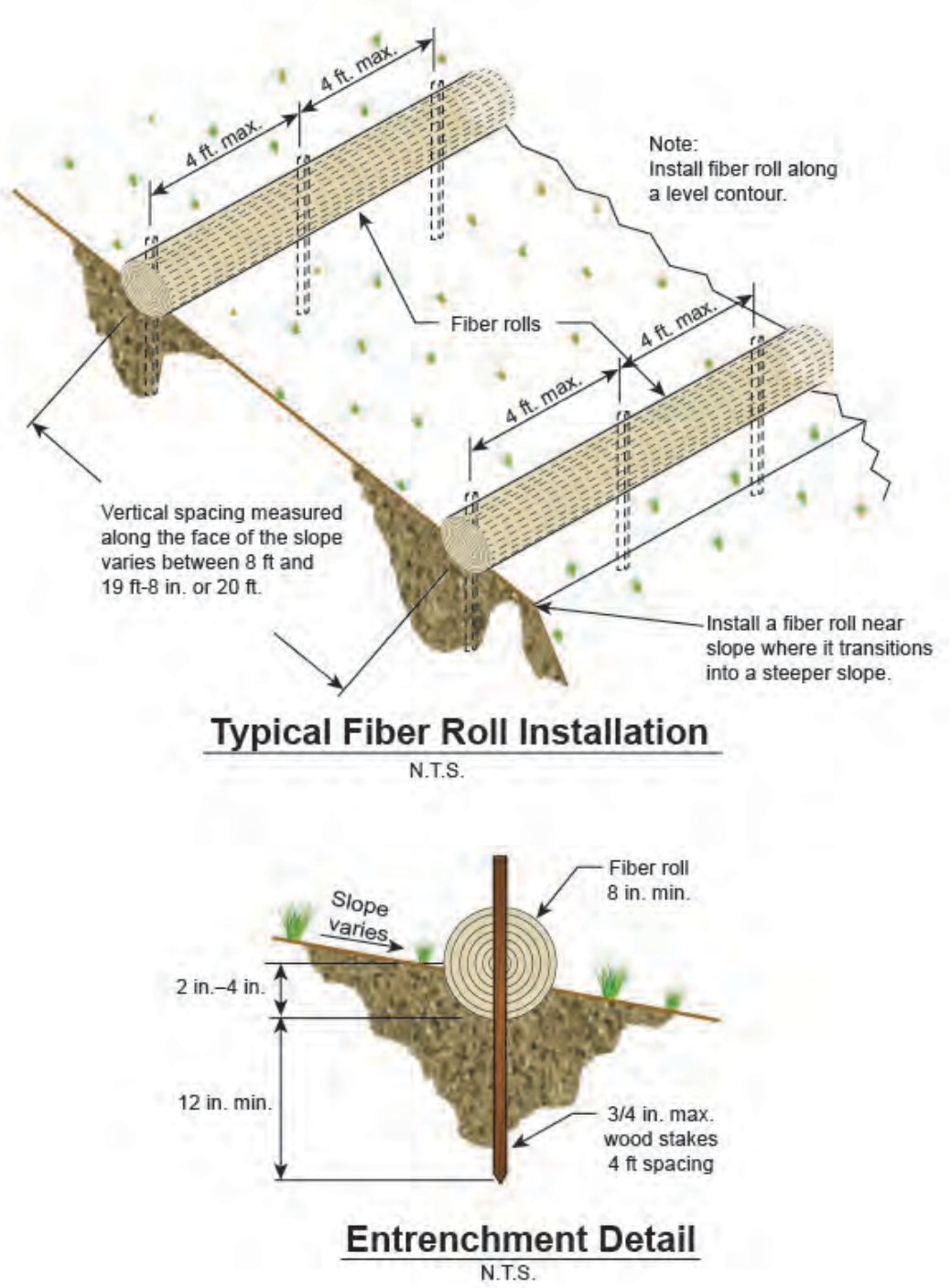


Figure 156. Fiber roll installation.

Construction Guidelines

Use prefabricated fiber rolls 8 to 20 inches in diameter. Install trenches and fiber rolls from the base of the slope and work up. Prepare the slope before installation. Before inserting the wooden stakes, it may be necessary to drive pilot holes using a straight bar through the roll and into the soil.

Maintenance

Fiber rolls should be inspected before forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at 2-week intervals during the nonrainy season.

Repair or replace split, torn, unraveling, crushed, or slumping fiber rolls. Secure and reanchor rolls as necessary.

If the fiber roll is used as a sediment capture device or as an erosion control device to maintain sheet flows, periodically remove accumulated sediment to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed before sediment reaches one-half the distance between the top of the fiber roll and the adjacent ground surface. Sediment removed during maintenance may be incorporated into earthwork on the site or disposed of in appropriate location.

When used for slope protection with erosion control blankets, fiber rolls are typically left in place after construction where they will eventually degrade. If they are used as perimeter control or inlet protection, they are typically removed.

Additional Resources

CALTRANS (California Department of Transportation, Division of Construction). 2003. *Construction Site Best Management Practice Manual*. Sacramento, CA.

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency). 2014. *Fiber Rolls.* Water: Best Management Practices. *http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/swbmp/Fiber-Rolls.cfm*

BMP 65: Silt Fence

Description

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier created with a porous fabric stretched and attached to supporting posts. Woven wire fence backing is necessary with several types of filter fabric commonly used. The silt fence ponds sediment-laden storm water runoff, and the sediment is retained by settling (Figure 157).

Figure 157. Silt fence (York County Conservation District 2009).

Applicability

Silt fences can be used around the perimeter of a disturbed area to intercept sediment while allowing water to percolate through. The fences should remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

Silt fences can also be used along the toe of fills, on the downhill side of large through-cut areas, along streams, at grade breaks on cut/fill slopes, and above interceptor dikes.

Limitations

Silt fence is a popular BMP choice on construction sites, but to work effectively, it must be properly designed, installed, and maintained.

Do not use silt fences where water concentrates in a ditch, channel, or drainageway or where soil conditions prevent the minimum fabric toe-in depth or minimum depth for installation of support posts. If concentrated flow occurs after installation, place rock berms or other corrective measures in the areas of concentrated flow.

Silt fences should not be used in places where vehicle or equipment crossing is expected.

Primary BMP Functions and Controls

☒ Construction	☐ Permanent
☒ Erosion Control	☒ Sediment Control
☐ Source Control	☐ Flood Control
☐ Filtration	☐ Infiltration

Typical Effectiveness for Targeted Pollutants

- ● Sediment
- ○ Phosphorus
- ◖ Metals
- ○ Bacteria
- ○ Hydrocarbons
- ◖ Litter

Other BMP Considerations

Relative Cost	$
Maintenance Requirements	Medium
Ease of Installation	Easy
Freeze/Thaw Resistance	Good
Max. Tributary Drainage Area	0.25 acres/ 100 lineal feet
Max. Upstream Slope	33%
NRCS Soil Group	ABCD
Min. Ground Water Separation	2 feet
Min. Bedrock Separation	2 feet

Design Basis

Location

Proper placement and design of silt fence is critical to its effectiveness. Silt fence installed along a contour should have a maximum disturbed tributary drainage area of 10,000 ft^2 per 100 feet of fence with a maximum tributary slope length of 150 feet and a tributary slope gradient of 3:1. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures, such as multiple rows of silt fence or other sediment control. Placement and length should also consider the maximum allowable slope lengths contributing runoff to a silt fence as listed in Table 35.

Table 35. Maximum allowable slope lengths.

Slope Steepness	Maximum Slope Length (feet)
2:1	50
3:1	75
4:1	125
5:1	175
Flatter than 5:1	200

Place the silt fence as close to the contour as possible, with the area below the fence undisturbed or stabilized. Long runs of silt fence should be avoided to limit opportunities for large areas of concentrated water. Extend each end of the silt fence upslope to prevent runoff from going around the end. Multiple J-hooks can be used to break up long runs and provide ministorage areas to pond small amounts of water.

The location and details for silt fence should be shown on the SWPPP map and contain the following minimum requirements:

- Type, size, and spacing of fence posts
- Size of woven wire fences
- Type of filter fabric used
- Method of anchoring the filter fabric
- Method of fastening the filter fabric to the fencing support

Materials

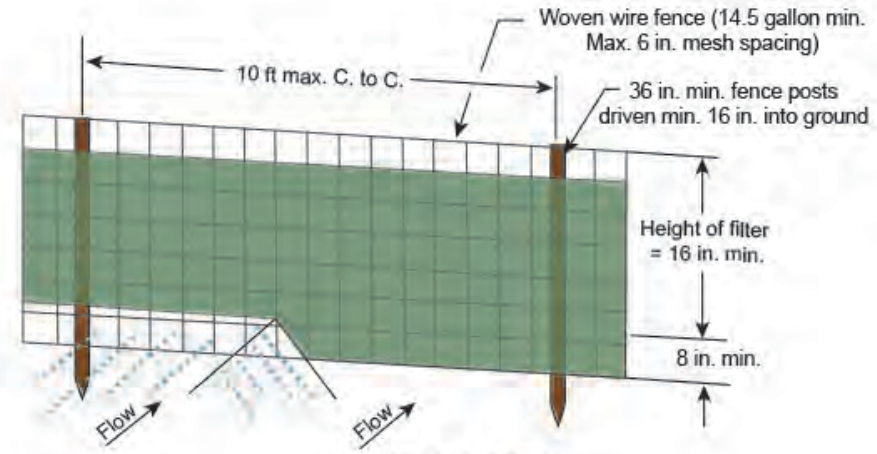
The filter fabric should meet specifications for silt fence materials included in ASTM D6461, unless otherwise approved by the appropriate erosion and sediment control plan approval authority. The fabric can be woven, nonwoven, or monofilament with a minimum width of 36 inches (Figure 158 and Figure 159).

Support posts should be 36 to 48 inches long and can be either wood or steel. Wood posts should be sound quality wood with a minimum cross-sectional area of 3 square inches, typically 2 x 2 inches nominal dimensions. Steel posts can be standard “T” or “U” sections weighing not less than 1 pound per linear foot. Steel posts can be easier to drive into compacted ground to a

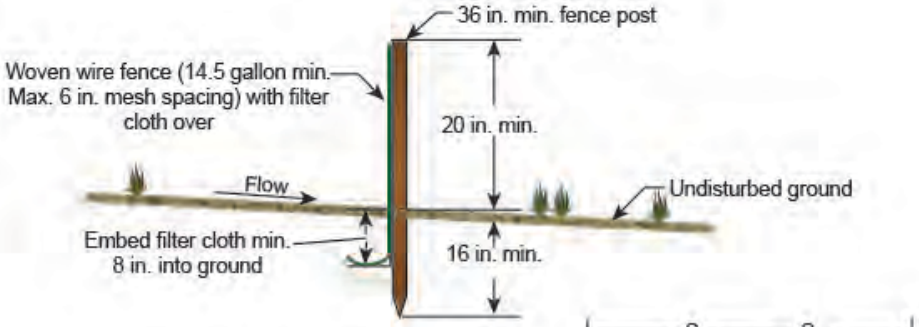
depth sufficient enough to hold the fabric up and support the horizontal load of retained water and sediment.

Woven wire fence can be used to help the silt fence withstand heavy rain or high wind events. Wire fencing should be a minimum 14.5 gage with a maximum 6-inch mesh opening, or as approved.

In lieu of constructing silt fence on site using the above recommended materials, prefabricated units can be used if installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Prefabricated fences do not allow for variable post spacing or posting after the ground is compacted.



Perspective View



Section

Construction Notes for Fabricated Silt Fence

1. Woven wire fence to be fastened securely to fence posts with wire ties or staples.
2. Filter cloth to be fastened securely to woven wire fence with ties spaced every 24 in. at top and mid-section.
3. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped by 6 in. and folded.
4. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and material removed when bulges develop in the silt fence.

Figure 158. Silt fence diagram.

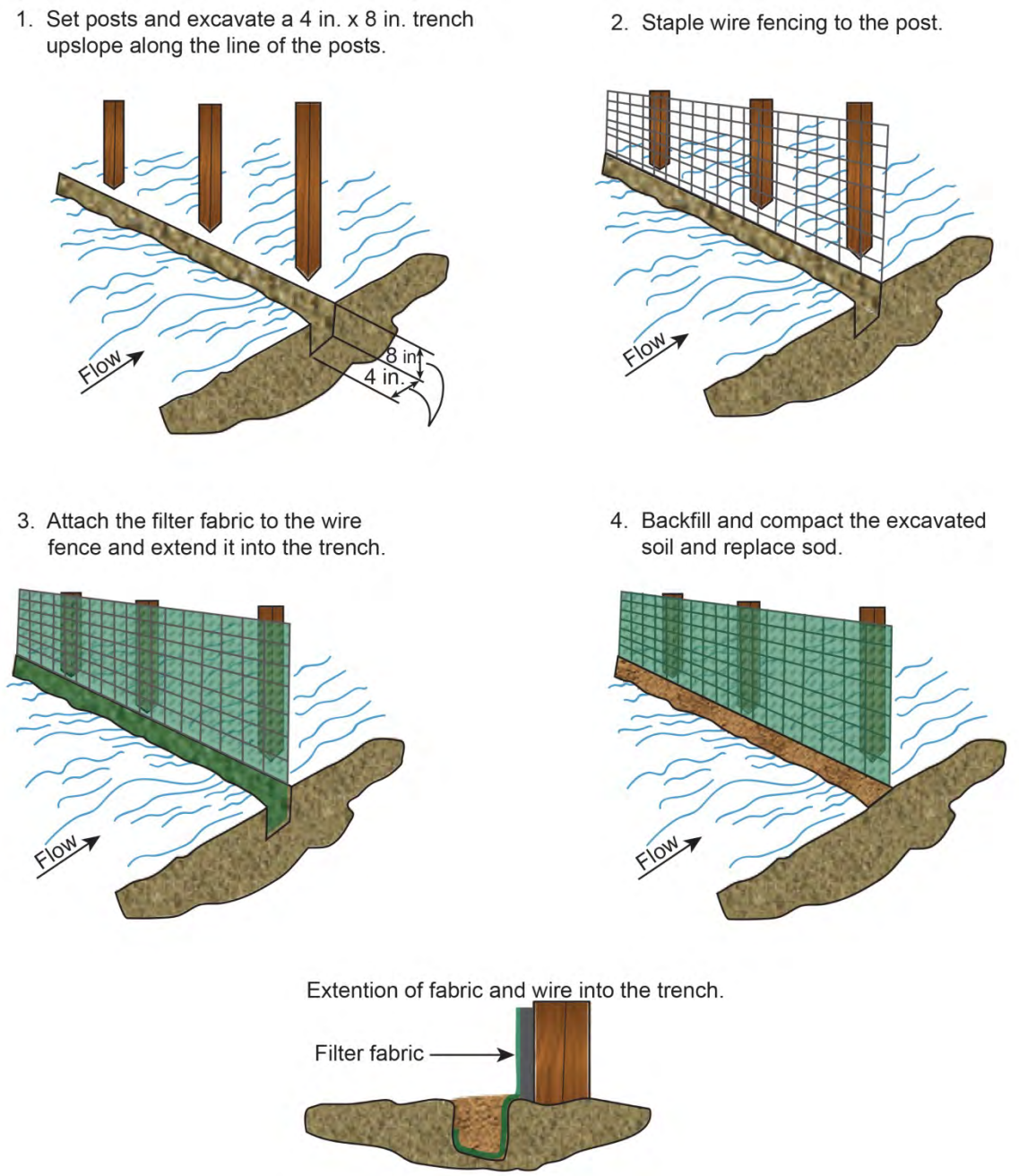


Figure 159. Silt fence construction diagram.

Construction Guidelines

Install the silt fence after cutting and slashing trees and before excavating haul roads, fill benches, or any soil-disturbing construction activity within the contributing drainage areas.

Silt fence can be installed using either the traditional trenching method or the static slicing method. The trenching method places the fence along a 6-inch wide x 8-inch deep trench; the fabric is keyed into the trench; and the trench is backfilled and compacted. To reduce sediment load, replace the vegetation or sod removed to create the trench.

The static slicing method uses a narrow blade pulled behind a tractor to create a 12-inch deep slit where the silt fence fabric is placed. Once the fabric is installed, the soil is compacted on both sides of the slit using tractor tires. The static slicing method achieves better performance with less time and effort than the trenching method (EPA 2012b).

Other guidelines for constructing and installing a silt fence include the following:

- Space posts 10 feet apart when a woven wire fence is used and no more than 6 feet apart when using extra-strength filter fabric (without a wire fence). Extend the posts a minimum of 18 inches into the ground, 24 inches if heavy sediment load is expected, and 30 inches if heavy wire-backed fencing is used. For prefabricated fencing, use the manufacturer's recommendations for post embedment depth.
- If standard strength filter fabric is used, fasten the optional wire mesh support fence to the upslope side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples, tie wires, or hog rings. Extend the wire mesh support to the bottom of the trench. Staple or wire the filter fabric to the fence.
- Extra strength filter fabric does not require a wire mesh support fence. Staple or wire the filter fabric directly to the posts.
- Do not attach filter fabric to trees.
- Where ends of filter fabric come together, overlap, fold, and staple the ends to prevent sediment bypass.
- Where joints in the fabric are required, splice it together only at a support post, with a minimum 6 inch overlap, and securely seal the joint.
- Extend the embedded filter fabric in a flap anchored by backfill to prevent the fabric from pulling out of ground.

Maintenance

Silt fences should be inspected periodically and after runoff events for damage (such as layover or tearing by wind, animals, or equipment) and for the amount of accumulated sediment. Remove the sediment when it reaches one-half the height of the silt fence. Where access is available, machinery can be used; otherwise, the sediment should be removed manually.

- Remove sediment deposits before heavy rain or when high water is anticipated.
- Place sediment deposits in an area protected by sediment and erosion control measures and where little danger of erosion exists.
- The life span of silt fence is generally 5 to 8 months. Remove and replace damaged silt fencing.
- If the silt fence has become clogged and no longer drains, replace it or install a second silt fence either above or below the original fence to collect additional sediment.
- Do not remove the silt fence until land-disturbing activities are completed and contributing drainage areas have been stabilized. Ensure the fabric is cut at ground level; remove the wire and posts and remaining sediment; and rake, seed, and mulch the area immediately.

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APPENDIX H CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT

CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT GENERAL FORM
Instructions: Within 10 days of identifying the need to take corrective actions as described in Section 5.a. or 5.b. of the Construction General Permit, submit a corrective action report to the ODEQ (or Agent) with the below information.
Site Name:
Permit Identification Number:
Name(s) of Personnel Conducting Visual Monitoring:
Description of Non-Compliance and Cause:
Period of Non-Compliance (start and end date):
Steps Taken or Planned to Reduce, Eliminate, and Prevent Reoccurrence of the Non-Compliance (include items such as specific BMPs implemented, increased inspection frequency, or other actions taken):
Describe any revisions to the ESCP, if revisions were required to prevent and control erosion and sediment discharges:

[10]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.

Permitee
Signature: _____ Date: _____

[10] All applications, reports or information submitted to ODEQ must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.22

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APPENDIX I VISUAL MONITORING INSPECTION FORM

VISUAL MONITORING INSPECTION GENERAL FORM	
Project Name and Permit Identification Number:	Inspected by (name, contact, title):
Date: Time:	Inspector certified to do inspections and familiar with the ESCP? Circle: Yes or No
Describe Weather:	
Rain Gauge Reading (or weather station reading) if inspection triggered by precipitation event:	
Is an alternate inspection frequency in use as allowed by the CGP? If so, describe the start date (and end date if applicable) of the alternative inspection frequency and justification for the frequency (linear construction, some areas stabilized, etc.).	
If complying with the CGP requirements for semi-arid, arid, or drought-stricken areas or unforeseen circumstances, describe the start and end dates of the seasonally dry period or unseen circumstance and the schedule to be followed for initiating and completing stabilization.	
Summary of Inspection (include BMPs in need of maintenance, the locations of failed or inadequate BMPs, locations where additional BMPs are needed, potential or presence of spills or leaks, presence of erosion or sedimentation, etc.):	
Visual Discharge Observations if Discharge is Occurring (e.g. clear, turbid, opaque, sheen, etc.). If no discharge within 24 hours of the inspection, attach date-stamped photo(s) of site indicating no discharges are occurring.	
Describe any portions of the site where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days.	
Inspect linear construction site BMPs and describe findings:	
Describe the need for any ESCP Revisions as a result of this inspection:	

VISUAL MONITORING INSPECTION GENERAL FORM
If any portion of the inspection report was not inspected due to inclement weather, unsafe conditions, or inaccessibility, describe the reasoning below:
Attach date-stamped photos to this report as needed. Attach BMP maintenance documentation (e.g. work order, photos) to this report as needed.

I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and belief

Inspector Signature: _____ Date: _____

[11]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.

Permitee Signature: _____ Date: _____

[11] All applications, reports or information submitted to ODEQ must be signed and certified in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.22

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