



Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)

For construction activities at:
Willow Creek Wind
Butte County
Newell, SD, 57760

Willow Creek Wind

Prepared for:

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3 or SWPPP) has been prepared for the construction activities associated with the construction of access roads, turbine pads, and construction support at the Willow Creek Wind by Willow Creek Wind Power, LLC, the owner and secondary operator. Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin are the contractors and primary operators that will have day-to-day control over the project construction activities and will be responsible for compliance with this SWP3. The contractor is required by the SDDENR to sign and adhere to all requirements of form 2110LD V1 found in Appendix A. This SWP3 includes the necessary elements required to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) baseline national permit, as well as the requirements of the Statewide Construction General Permit No. SDR100000 administered by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in accordance with the National Pollution Discharge Eliminations System (NPDES). The General Permit Authorization Number received from DENR is SDR1#####. The Notice of Intent (NOI) for Willow Creek Wind was filed Date.

The intent of this SWP3 is to provide construction guidelines to limit to the extent practicable the pollutants and sediment originating from the construction site from transferring to nearby surface waters. The report contains recommended best management practices (BMPs) for construction activities, as well as inspection and maintenance procedures to be used throughout construction. It is recommended that the SWP3 report be on site at all times during construction, with all records kept on-site throughout the duration of the project. Upon submittal of the notice of termination all records associated with the implementation of the SWP3 and construction must be kept for 3 years.

1.1 *NPDES Regulatory History*

The history of federal and state regulation of stormwater discharges dates back to 1972 when Congress passed the Clean Water Act (CWA). The overall goal of the CWA was to protect the quality of the surface and groundwater across the nation. It is in the CWA that the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) was authorized. The NPDES program's original focus was to eliminate the pollutants that enter the water system through industrial and municipal wastewater. In the NPDES's effort to control the industrial and municipal wastewater it determined that during rain or snow falls, water runoff from urban streets, parking lots and construction sites was carrying oil, grease, sediment and other pollutants, either directly or indirectly through storm drains, into surface waters. Stormwater is one of the leading causes of pollution to our nation's waters today.

The purpose of the construction stormwater program is to protect the waters of the State from contamination. Owners or operators of any project or combination of projects who engage in construction activities which will disturb one (1) or more acres must have authorization to discharge stormwater runoff under the construction stormwater general permit SDR100000. Anyone who disturbs less than one acre may require authorization to discharge stormwater runoff when the DENR believes the water quality impact warrants consideration. All Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) operators previously exempt from construction stormwater permitting requirements must now also apply for authorization to discharge stormwater runoff from construction activities under the requirements of this general NPDES permit.

Application for the construction stormwater permit is made by completing a Notice of Intent (NOI) form which needs to be submitted at least 15 days before the start of the scheduled construction, or if utilizing electronic submittal, prior to commencing construction activities. The primary requirement of the general permit is for the permittee to develop and implement a SWP3. When the soil disturbing activity is completed and final stabilization of the site is achieved, the permittee must notify DENR to terminate the authorization to discharge.

SECTION 2: SITE EVALUATION, ASSESMENT, AND PLANNING

2.1 Project/Site Information

Table 1 – Project Name and Description

Project Description	
Project Name:	Willow Creek Wind
State:	South Dakota
County:	Butte County
Nearest Town:	Newell
Latitude:	44 ° 42 ' 54.15" N
Longitude:	103 ° 25 ' 18.31" W

Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin, as the primary operators, will have day-to-day responsibility to install and maintain BMPs, make revisions to the site map when needed, maintain the SWP3, and perform inspections and retain records during construction. Additionally, Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin will maintain operational control over the construction plans and specifications and is responsible for final modifications of the SWP3 after construction. Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin will transfer responsibilities to operations once construction is complete. Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin will be responsible for filing the Notice of Termination (NOT) within thirty (30) days once final stabilization occurs. The contact information for team members associated with this project is listed in Table 6.

2.2 Discharge Information

Are there any surface waters that are located within 50 feet of your construction disturbances?

Yes No

Table 2 – Names of Receiving Waters

Name(s) of the first surface water that receives stormwater directly from your site and/or from the MS4 (note: multiple rows provided where your site has more than one point of discharge that flows to different surface waters)
1. Double R Creek
2. South Double R Creek
3. Butte Creek
4. South Sulphur Creek

Table 3 – Impaired Waters / TMDLs (Answer the following for each surface water listed in Table 2 above)

	Is this surface water listed as “impaired”?	If you answered yes, then answer the following:			
		What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	Has a TMDL been completed?	Title of the TMDL document	Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	N/A
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	N/A
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	N/A
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A	N/A

The surface waters listed in Table 3 were verified as “impaired” or “not impaired” using the following data sources:

The South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources’ List of Impaired Waters (found at <http://denr.sd.gov/des/sw/IntegratedReports.aspx>) was reviewed. This list is compiled every two years, with the 2018 list being the most recently published list. Through review of this publication it was found that none of the receiving water on this project site are Impaired Waters.

In the event that drainage from the project does reach an impaired surface water due to design changes or reclassification of existing receiving waters, the SWPPP Administrator and Operator shall adhere to the requirements listed in this SWP3 report.

Table 4 – Tier 2, 2.5, or 3 Waters (Answer the following for each surface water listed in Table 1 above)

	Is this surface water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water?	If you answered yes, specify which Tier (2, 2.5, or 3) the surface water is designated as?
	(Refer to Appendix F from EPA’s CGP, https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cgp_appendixf2011.pdf)	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	N/A

2.3 Existing Conditions - Environmental

The area is currently undeveloped pasture and agricultural land. The area slopes to the south, southwest before discharging into tributaries of the Double R Creek, South Double R Creek, Butte Creek, and South Sulphur Creek.

Existing soil description: According to the NRCS, the majority of the soils within the project area (76%) classify as Pierre Clay with slopes ranging from 2 to 20 percent, Lismas Clay with slopes ranging from 10 to 40 percent, and Winler Clay with slopes ranging from 0 to 9 percent.

Adjacent Areas: The immediately adjacent area is undeveloped pasture and agricultural land.

SECTION 3: Project Information

3.1 Project Operator Information

Table 5 – Contact Information for SWP3 Operator

Operator Contact Information	Operator Responsibility Information
Company: Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin	Primary Operator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Contact Name: Matt Pesta (Fagen) and Scott Dagner (Rosendin)	Shared SWP3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Title: Fagen: Corporate Project Manager Rosendin: Senior Project Manager	Secondary Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Address: Fagen: 501 West Highway 212 Granite Falls, MN 56241 Rosendin: 1730 South Anaheim Way Anaheim, CA 92805	Operational Control over SWP3 Compliance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Contact Phone: 320-269-1780 (Matt Pesta) 714-290-2473 (Scott Dagner)	Operational Control of subs? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Contact Email: mpesta@fageninc.com sdagner@rosendin.com	Operational Control over plans / specs? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Table 6 – Contact Information for Team Members

Title	Company	Name	Contact Number
Project Manager	Fagen, Inc. Rosendin	Evan Johnson Scott Dagner	320-212-4927 714-290-2473
Facility NPDES Permit and SWP3 Contact	Fagen, Inc. Rosendin	Evan Johnson Scott Dagner	320-212-4927 714-290-2473
Primary Operator	Fagen, Inc. Rosendin	Evan Johnson Scott Dagner	320-212-4927 714-290-2473
Compliance Contact/Site Inspector/24-hr Contact	Fagen, Inc. Rosendin	Evan Johnson Scott Dagner	320-212-4927 714-290-2473
SWP3 Preparer	Ulteig Engineers Inc.	Brandon M. Bucholz, PE	701-451-8385

3.2 Site Map

Site maps can be found in Appendix A.

3.3 Construction Activity

General Description of Project

The Willow Creek Wind is located in Butte County, South Dakota on mostly undeveloped and agricultural land. The closest community to the project is Newell, SD, 57760, located roughly 15 miles southwest. The project consists of the construction of 38 turbines, access roads, crane paths, substation, and O&M facility. The primary objective of completing the Willow Creek Wind will be to generate and sell electricity.

Size of Construction Project

The Willow Creek Wind will be constructed on privately owned land in Butte County, South Dakota. The construction of the 38 turbines, access roads, crane paths, substation, and O&M facility will spread across 22,324 acres and is expected to disturb 418.7 acres of which approximately 50.8 acres will be permanently disturbed upon completion of the project.

Table 7 – Disturbed Areas (Maximum areas to be disturbed at any one time)

Disturbance Type	Temporary Disturbance (Acres)	Permanent Disturbance (Acres)
Turbine Assembly Pad ¹	129.8	0.2
Existing Road Improvements ²	19.4	0
New Access Roads ³	109.3	48.6
Temporary Crane Path ⁴	25	0
Laydown Yard/Staging Area ⁵	10	0
Batch Plant	5	0
Collection Line Trenches ⁶	117.2	0
Substation	1	1
O&M Building	2	1
Totals	418.7	50.8

1 Assumes a 200-foot radius laydown area centered on each turbine location during construction and a permanently maintained 16 ft. diameter area post construction.

2 Assumes road improvements for 7.6 miles of existing road, 21 ft. additional width during construction, with no permanent impact post construction.

3 Assumes 25 miles of new access roads/crane paths to be constructed, 36 ft. wide during construction, reclaimed to 16 ft. wide post construction.

4 Assumes 5.8 miles of temporary crane roads to be constructed, 36 ft. wide during construction, with no permanent impact post construction

5 Laydown yard/Staging area will be reclaimed post construction

6 Assumes 36.7 miles of collection system trenches, up to 2 ft. wide during construction, completely reclaimed post construction.

Wind Turbine Components and Foundation

The Willow Creek Wind will be comprised of 33 General Electric 2.82-127, 5 General Electric 2.3-116 and 7 Alternate units that will generate 104.56 megawatts (MW) of power. The General Electric 2.82-127 will use a three-bladed 127-meter rotor diameter with a(n) 89-meter hub height and 2.3-116 will use a three-bladed 127/116 meter rotor diameter with a(n) 89/80 meter hub height. The foundation that will be used to support the 2.82-127 and 2.3-116 will utilize a design of concrete and steel rebar. The final turbine foundation design will utilize the geotechnical survey and turbine tower load specifications to finalize parameters on steel rebar and concrete specifications

for each foundation. A typical foundation design for this type of project consists of a spread footing below grade that is approximately 65 x 65 ft in size, while above grade is only slightly larger than the base of the tower section.

The wind turbine generates power by harnessing the energy in the wind by spinning the rotor. The spinning rotor turns the main shaft of the generator located in the nacelle at the top of the tower sections of the wind turbine, in-turn creating electricity. Each wind turbine also has the ability to adjust to different wind speeds and directions using yaw controls, active-blade pitch control, and a generator/power electronic converter system which is attached to a variable drive train designed to produce a nominal 60 hertz (Hz), 690 Volts (V) of electric power.

Access Road

The Willow Creek Wind will consist of the construction of new access roads and the improvement of both public and private roads. The overall project will require that a total of 25 miles of new access roads be constructed and 7.6 miles of public and private roads to be improved for the delivery and construction traffic necessary to construct the Willow Creek Wind. The delivery route to the site will use US HWY 212 as the primary delivery route with access points to be constructed for component deliveries and construction traffic. During the construction phase of the project, the access roads will be constructed to a width of 36 feet to allow crane movement on the roads and to provide adequate drainage. In steeper areas of construction, the access road construction may require additional disturbed area to allow for road embankment cuts and fills. Upon completion of the project the existing public and private roads will be reclaimed to their original widths, and access roads to each wind turbine site will be narrowed to 16 feet wide.

Communications and Collection System

The communications and collection system are both vital components to the operation of the wind farm, as the communications system controls when the system is operational, and the collection system is needed to transmit the power collected at each turbine to the project substation. The collection system will run from turbine to turbine tying into a step-up transformer at the base of each of the wind turbines which converts the power collected at the wind turbine to a distribution line voltage (34.5 kV). The construction required to install the communications and collection system of the project will require a total of 36.7 miles of 2 foot wide by 4 foot deep trench.

Substation and O&M Facility

The project collector substation will be designed and constructed to collect power from 34.5 kV wind generated collection feeders and convert that voltage to the 115 kV interconnecting transmission line voltage; which will be constructed and owned by Willow Creek Wind Power, LLC. The substation will be designed and constructed to industry standards, as well as incorporating any additional standards from Willow Creek Wind Power, LLC. The site for the project collector substation is planned to be 1 acres in size; which will also require a designated area for the interconnecting switchyard. The project collector substation will be secured using a chain-link fence with gate access. The collector substation's main components will include three (3) 34.5 kV feeder breakers, six (6) 34.5 kV disconnect switches, one (1) 115 kV line breaker, one (1) 115 kV line disconnect switch, one (1) 34.5 / 115 /13.8kV main power transformer, instrument transformers and a prefabricated control enclosure. The substation will also utilize a copper ground grid installed below the substation with crushed rock surface layer to maintain the safety of personnel by reducing the level of step and touch potentials.

The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) facility will be located separately from the project substation (See Appendix A). The preliminary layout for the O & M Facility includes a building and parking lot utilizing 1 acres of land located on the Site Location part of the project off of US HWY 212. The O&M Building will also require full water and plumbing, as well as electrical connections. The O&M Building will utilize a well to supply water and a septic tank system for sewage collection and disposal.

3.4 Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities

At the time of the completion of this SWP3 no detailed

SECTION 4: DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Endangered Species Protection

At the time of completion of this SWP3 no official Endangered Species Protection Study had been received. The operator of this SWP3 shall submit this official study once received to be added to Appendix L.

4.2 Historic Preservation

A historical/cultural preservation study was completed by Quality Services, Inc. in June 2018 for the Willow Creek Wind project. These reports can be found in Appendix M of this SWPPP. No cultural or historic resources were identified for avoidance in the current project boundaries.

SECTION 5: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

5.1 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

All sources of non-stormwater discharges shall be controlled with appropriate pollution prevention measures adequate for the flows. These discharges, including water removed from excavations and erosion control structures, should be filtered or otherwise processed by contractors to remove soil, silt, and other contaminants prior to discharge into receiving waters.

Table 8 – Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-Stormwater Discharges and Appropriate BMPs	
Anticipated Non-stormwater Discharge	Discharge and Erosion Management BMPs
Water for road construction	No runoff expected from proper work practices.
Water for dust control	No runoff expected from proper work practices.
Water for foundation construction and curing	No runoff expected from proper work practices.
Concrete truck chute washout	Washout pit constructed with discharge controls (e.g. silt fence, fiber roll) around perimeter. If washout material is to be removed from site an impermeable liner shall be installed.
Water for foundation backfill and compaction activities	No runoff expected from proper work practices.
Water from dewatering of excavations	Follow practices described in section 5.15 of this SWPPP document

Discharge from firefighting activities	No runoff expected from proper work practices.
Water used to wash vehicles where detergents are NOT used	Designated washing stations with sediment/discharge control (e.g. silt fence, fiber rolls, berms). Locate washing stations away from surface waters to limit to the extent practicable no direct discharge into waters.
Routine external building wash-down that does not include detergents.	Sediment and discharge control through installation of silt fence and fiber rolls.
Uncontaminated air conditioner or compressor condensate	No runoff expected from proper work practices.

5.2 Discharges Not Allowed Under SWPPP and DENR Permit

Refer to section 2.3 in the DENR General Permit for all discharges not covered by this SWPPP and the project DENR project.

5.3 Sediment and Erosion Controls

5.3.1 Natural Buffers

When feasible natural buffers should be utilized for sediment and erosion control. Appropriate measures should be taken by the contractor not to disturb natural buffers during construction activities. All disturbed buffers should be restored to their pre-construction condition upon project completion.

5.3.2 Sediment and Erosion Controls

Sediment/erosion controls are required in disturbed areas where construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased for more than fourteen (14) days. The erosion controls must be properly maintained throughout construction and reinstalled as necessary until replaced with permanent erosion controls and/or restoration is complete.

Table 9 – Sediment and Erosion Controls proposed for project

Sediment and Erosion Controls			
Area of Potential Erosion	BMPs	Temporary / Permanent	Notes
Stream Crossing	Culverts, Rip-Rap, Erosion Blankets, Silt Fence	Temporary and Permanent Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downstream erosion control depends on velocity of storm water through culvert (9 ft/s and above requires rip-rap). Refer Civil Site Plans for details.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to field verify use of all erosion control measures. • Minimize stream bed disturbance to greatest extent possible during culvert installation.
Slope Erosion	<p>Slope Breaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berms • Silt fence • Staked hay/straw bales • Rock check dam • Sand bag check dams • Erosion control blankets 	Temporary and Permanent Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended use to reduce runoff velocity and divert water from site and ROW • Outfall of slope breakers should be directed to stable, well vegetated areas and or an energy dissipating structure such as a rock apron or rip rap. • Refer to Civil Site Plans for details and spacing specifications.
Slope Erosion	Erosion Control Blankets	Temporary Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install per manufactures recommendations on spacing, overlapping lengths, and staking requirements.
Sediment Runoff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silt fence • Staked hay/straw bales • Fiber rolls • Sand bags • Mulching • Hydro-seeding 	Temporary Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silt fence and fiber rolls are the primary sediment barriers to be used on the project. • Install at base of slopes adjacent to road crossings until disturbed vegetation has been reestablished. • Install in locations in danger of silt infiltration into water bodies and/or wetlands in or near the construction area • Must be inspected and maintained until permanent revegetation measures are successful or the upland areas adjacent to wetlands, water bodies, or roads are stabilized

Sediment Runoff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peripheral native vegetation Replanting of native grasses on disturbed soils 	Permanent Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing native vegetation may be used as buffers to catch sediment. Inspections must be conducted to ensure buffers are not overloaded with sediment and no permanent harm is occurring to vegetation Upon construction completion, natural buffers should be returned to pre-construction conditions
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5.3.3 Off-Site Accumulations

In the event that sediment escapes the construction site, the operator shall remove the off-site accumulations of sediment at a frequency sufficient to minimize impacts.

5.3.4 Maintenance Schedule of Sediment Control BMPs

Per the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) maintenance requirements, Fagen, Inc. and Rosendin, as the primary operators of this SWP3, shall adhere to the following maintenance schedule listed in Table 10. The inspection schedule described in Section 7 must also be implemented during the project’s duration.

Table 10 – BMP Maintenance Requirements

BMP	Condition	Maintenance
Temporary Sediment Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berms, Silt Fence, Staked Hay or Straw Bales, Sand Bags, sedimentation ponds 	-BMP half full of sediment deposits. -BMP has been reduced to half of the original height.	-Remove accumulated sediments. -Install secondary sediment control structure up or down stream of current structure as needed to control sediment run-off. -Maintenance/repair to occur within twenty-four (24) of observed issue.
Perimeter Sediment Control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berms, Silt Fence, Staked Hay or Straw Bales, Sand Bags 	-BMP is half full of sediment deposits. -BMP has been reduced to half of the original height.	-Remove accumulated sediments. -Install secondary sediment control structure up or down stream of current structure. -Maintenance/repair to occur within twenty-four (24) of observed issue.
Sediment Track-out Control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking Pad Street sweeping Water truck 	-Significant track-out of sediment material onto paved public roads. -Significant buildup of sediment material on track-out pad minimizing its effectiveness of eliminating/reducing material track-out off project site.	-At minimum street sweeping shall be performed on regular basis. -Adhere to all state and federal regulations while working on public roads and highways. -Maintenance/repair to occur within twenty-four (24) of observed issue.

5.4 Perimeter Controls

Operators are required to install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of the site that will receive stormwater from earth-disturbing activities. Controls shall be installed before dirt work activities begin on the project site. The contractor shall utilize perimeter control BMPs listed in Table 10. Inspections and maintenance of the BMP's shall occur at the DENR approved intervals described in Section 7 of this SWP3. Specifications of the perimeter control BMPs can be referenced in Appendix D.

5.5 Sediment Track-Out Controls

Track-out control measures will be implemented to reduce/eliminate the track-out of material from the project site onto public roads and highways. Controls shall be installed before dirt work activities begin on the project site. The contractor shall utilize track-out control BMPs listed in Table 10. Inspections and maintenance of the BMP's shall occur at the DENR approved intervals described in Section 7 of this SWP3. Specifications of the track-out control BMPs can be referenced in Appendix D.

5.6 Stockpiled Soil

During the construction of roads and foundations the stockpiling of topsoil and subsoil will be necessary. Stockpiles will require specific BMPs and proper grading to limit their erosion and sediment removal. Perimeter controls should be implemented to manage run-off and erosion of stockpiles. The contractor shall utilize perimeter control BMPs listed in Table 10. Inspections and maintenance of the BMP's shall occur at the DENR approved intervals described in Section 7 of this SWP3. Specifications of the perimeter control BMPs can be referenced in Appendix D. Stockpiles that are inactive for more than 14 days should be stabilized to limit to the extent practical erosion and sediment transfer. Reference Section 5.18 for stabilization requirements.

5.7 Dust Control

Dust control will be necessary on all dirt/gravel roads, excavations, and laydown areas on the project site. The contractor should utilize a water truck throughout construction activities to minimize dust. Contractor to arrange scheduling of water truck to ensure areas of highest traffic are thoroughly watered during construction activities.

5.8 Minimize the Disturbance of Steep Slopes

Steep slopes will require erosion control during construction. Both temporary and permanent erosion control will be required on the Willow Creek Wind. The contractor shall use steep slope erosion control BMPs listed in Table 9. Inspections and maintenance of the BMP's shall occur at the DENR approved intervals described in Section 7 of this SWP3. Specifications of the steep slope erosion control BMPs can be referenced in Appendix D.

5.9 Topsoil

Topsoil should be separated and stored away from subsoils to enable topsoil reapplication at the end of the construction process. Topsoil stockpiling should be utilized during all dirt work that will require restoration upon the completion of the project. Stockpiles should use the erosion control BMPs discussed in Sections 5.4 and 5.7 around the perimeter and downslope sides. Contractor should stockpile material as close as practically possible from its point of origin to ensure adequate redistribution during site restoration activities.

5.10 Soil Compaction

Soil compaction shall be avoided as practically as possible during construction activities. During reclamation of the project area, de-compaction of soil shall be completed by contractor before reseeding.

To minimize soil compaction the contractor shall utilize the following recommendations:

- Minimize construction traffic:
 - Contractor to minimize construction traffic on soils to be restored post construction.

- Route changes and management shall be utilized by contractor to reduce compaction of soils.
- De-compaction of soils
 - Contractor to rip/scarify soils during restoration and reseeding of project.
 - Contractor's discretion to be used when specifying equipment to be used for soil de-compaction.

5.11 Storm Drain Inlets

At the time of completion of this SWP3 it was not anticipated that any storm drain inlets would be present and/or effected by the construction activities of the Willow Creek Wind. In the event that it is found that storm drains inlets will be affected by the construction activates, the contractor shall consult with Ulteig before resuming construction.

5.12 Constructed Stormwater Conveyance Channels

At the time of completion of this SWP3 it was not anticipated to have constructed stormwater conveyance channels on Willow Creek Wind. In the event that constructed stormwater conveyance channels are encountered/installed on the project site the contractor shall consult with Ulteig before resuming construction.

5.13 Sediment Basins

Due to no contiguous 10-acre drainage areas discharging to a single point on the Willow Creek Wind there are no anticipated sediment basins to be built. If it is found that basins are necessary, the contractor shall consult Ulteig prior to construction of basins.

5.14 Chemical Treatment

At the time of completion of this SWP3 it was not anticipated that any chemical treatment would be used on the Willow Creek Wind. If it found necessary for use of chemical treatment during construction the contractor shall contact Ulteig prior to resuming construction.

5.15 Dewatering Practices

Contractor shall comply with the EPA's CGP Part 2.1.3.4 Dewatering Practices. These approved practices consist of the following:

- 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.
- To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case will surface waters be considered part of the treatment area.
- At all points where dewatering water is discharged, reduce water velocity as much as feasibly possible.
- Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specification.

**Must apply for State of SD Dewatering permit as well. Permit SDG070000
<http://denr.sd.gov/des/sw/Permits/TemporaryDischargeGeneralPermit.pdf>

5.15.1 Specific Dewatering Practices

The contractor should utilize the BMP's found in Table 11 during dewatering activities. Specifications and details of these practices can be found in Appendix D.

Table 11 – Dewatering BMPs

BMP	Notes
<p>Filter Bag</p>	<p>General Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filter bags to be used to remove sediments from dewatering hose before discharge. ▪ Use filter bag when temporary sediment basins are not available or practical during dewatering activities. ▪ When feasible, use filter bag in conjunction with sump pit for further sediment removal. <p>Installation/Maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractor to refer to manufactures specification when sizing filter bags. ▪ Discharge from bag should be on well vegetated area or otherwise stabilized area. ▪ Where necessary, install silt fence or fiber rolls down slope from filter bags to reduce erosion of surrounding area. ▪ Contractor to inspect filter bag during use to ensure adequate sediment removal. ▪ Filter bag and sediment to be disposed offsite or on-site as directed by owner.
<p>Sump Pit</p>	<p>General Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During dewatering practices sump pits shall be utilized to collect water before pumped out of excavation or to another location. ▪ Sump pits are a practical means of reducing sediment transfer during dewatering practices. <p>Installation/Maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water pumped from sump pit shall be through filter bag or other appropriate BMPs when found necessary for erosion and sediment transfer control. ▪ Where feasible and practical, install 12"-24" perforated stand pipe in center of sump pit to collect water. ▪ Where feasible and practical, install 12" of 2" aggregate at bottom of sump pit and place around perforated stand pipe. ▪ Contractor shall inspect sump pits daily during use. Excessive sediment build up shall be removed from sump pit when found to limit pumping capacity.

5.16 Temporary Batch Plant and Concrete Truck Wash-out Stormwater Controls

A temporary batch plant will be located on site to supply construction activities with concrete during the project construction. Adequate runoff and sediment controls shall be implemented using appropriate BMPs and inspection practices. Practices to include:

- Aggregate to be place in batch plant laydown area to reduce sediment and pollution transfer. When deemed necessary a geotextile liner should be utilized to minimize infiltration of pollutants and materials from washout areas and material storage in batch plant area.
- Stormwater should be collected around the perimeter of the batch plant through use of ditches and berms.
- Erosion should be controlled through use of appropriate perimeter control BMPs.
- Where applicable and necessary, sediment basins should be utilized to remove sediments and possible pollutant from runoff water of Temporary Batch Plant.

The batch plant operator should have a list of all materials used during production of concrete on site at all times. This list should be easily accessible and kept with the MSDS documentation at all times.

The TPDES General Permit requires the following site information for the approval of the permit. All requirements can be referenced in in Part IV. Section B of Appendix

5.16.1 Inspection of Batch Plant

Routine inspection of batch plant should be completed at least once per month by a qualified person. The inspector should be familiar with both the SWP3 and the batch plant. The following should be inspected:

- Aggregate Stock Piles
- Cement storage tanks
- Dust control systems
- Washout basins equipment cleaning/maintenance area
- Telebelts, hoppers, and silos
- Equipment fueling area

5.16.2 Runoff Sampling

Runoff from the batch plant is required to be sampled. Reference to these requirements can be found in Appendix B Part IV. Storm Water Runoff from Concrete Batch Plants. Operators of concrete batch plant shall sample stormwater runoff from concrete batch plant based on the following benchmark monitoring values:

Table 12 – Concrete Batch Plant Benchmark Sampling Values

Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	Once per quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	100 mg/L	Once per quarter	Grab
pH	6.0-9.0 (standard units)	Once per quarter	Grab
Total Iron	1.3 mg/L	Once per quarter	Grab

5.16.2.1 Sampling Requirements

Sampling is required within the first 30 minutes of discharge. If it is not practical to take or complete the sampling within the first 30 minutes, sampling must be completed within the first hour of discharge. When this occurs, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

Sampling must also be conducted at least once during each of the following periods. The first sample must be collected during the first full quarter that a stormwater discharge occurs from a concrete batch plant authorized under this general permit.

- January through March
- April through June
- July through September
- October through December

For projects lasting less than one full quarter, a minimum of one sample shall be collected, provided that a stormwater discharge occurred at least once following submission of the NOI or following the date that automatic authorization was obtained under Section II.E.2., and prior to terminating coverage.

A grab sample shall be collected from the stormwater discharge resulting from a storm event that is at least 0.1 inches of measured precipitation that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. The sample shall be collected downstream of the

concrete batch plant, and where the discharge exits any BMPs utilized to handle the runoff from the batch plant prior to commingling with any other water authorized under this general permit.

5.16.2.2 Comparison of Samples with Benchmark values

Sample values shall be compared with benchmark values to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWP3 and BMPs utilized at the Temporary Batch Plant. Modification or maintenance of SWP3 and BMPs may be necessary if values are found to exceed benchmark values listed above. The operator must investigate the cause for each exceedance and must document the results of this investigation in the SWP3 by the end of the quarter following the sampling event. Investigation must identify the following:

- Any additional potential sources of pollution, such as spills that might have occurred.
- Necessary revisions to good housekeeping measures that are part of the SWP3.
- Additional BMPs, including a schedule to install or implement the BMPs.
- Other parts of the SWP3 that may require revisions in order to meet the goal of the benchmark values.

Background concentrations of specific pollutants may also be considered during the investigation. If the operator is able to relate the cause of the exceedance to background concentrations, then subsequent exceedances of benchmark values for that pollutant may be resolved by referencing earlier findings in the SWP3.

Background concentrations may be identified by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-on to the permitted facility, by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-off from adjacent non-industrial areas, or by identifying the pollutant is a naturally occurring material in soils at the site.

5.16.3 Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation

At least once during the project (or once per year depending on the length of project) a qualified person, other than the person completing routine inspections, shall complete a compliance evaluation of the plant. A comprehensive visual inspection shall be completed of the following to identify evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

- Cleaning areas
- Material handling areas
- Above ground storage tanks
- Hoppers and silos
- Dust collection/containment systems
- Truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas.

In the event that issues are found during the comprehensive visual inspection, the following must be revised within two weeks:

- Description of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWP3
- Pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWP3
- Updated or additional BMPs added to plan sheets to resolve issues found in inspection

Upon completion of this visual inspection a report shall be completed and added to the SWP3. An inspection report form can be found in Appendix N.

5.16.4 Concrete Truck Wash-out Areas

Concrete trucks should only wash out in specified areas on the project site. The contractor is responsible for specifying concrete truck wash-out areas on site. Wash-out area locations, details, and specifications can be found in Appendix D.

In general, concrete wash-out areas should include impermeable liners (geotextiles, plastic coverings, or compacted clay), and should implement the following:

- Structural controls preventing direct discharge, such as:
 - Berms
 - Shallow pits
 - Storage tanks with slow rate release
- Areas with minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash-out water

Concrete trucks are prohibited from washing out in areas with direct discharge to surface water or storm sewers, or in areas where groundwater contamination is a concern.

5.17 Site Stabilization

Site stabilization must be implemented and maintained throughout construction activities. Stabilization methods can be found in Table 9 in Section 5. Upon completion of the project, the stabilization requirements listed in Table 13 below will be the responsibility of the SWP3 operator.

All disturbed areas shall be stabilized as soon as possible with appropriate BMPs, but in no case more than 14 days after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site.

During mass grading activities a grading and stabilization log should be filled out and kept up to day by the contractor. This log can be found in Appendix I.

Table 13 – Site Stabilization Requirements

Area Type	Vegetative Stabilization Requirements	Non-Vegetative Stabilization Requirements
All areas (excluding arid, semi-arid, drought-stricken, and agricultural lands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 70% established uniform coverage ▪ Perennial coverage established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent stabilization measures employed (gravel, riprap, geotextiles)
Background native vegetation cover less than 100% (e.g., arid areas, beaches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 70% established uniform coverage established from original background native cover (e.g., 50% background cover = 70% of 50% = 35% established cover) ▪ Perennial coverage established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent stabilization measures employed (gravel, riprap, geotextiles)
No natural vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No vegetative stabilization required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent stabilization measures employed (gravel, riprap, geotextiles)
Agricultural Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land to be brought to pre-construction condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land to be brought to pre-construction condition

5.18 Site Permit and Documentation

A copy of the Secretary’s authorization letter and the cover page of the General Permit shall be posted at the construction site in a prominent place for public viewing (such as alongside a building permit) from the date construction activities are initiated until final stabilization is achieved and coverage under this General Permit is terminated.

The permittee shall retain on-site, or make readily available, a copy of the SWPPP and DENR’s letter granting coverage under this General Permit from the date of project initiation to the date of final stabilization.

SECTION 6: POLLUTION PREVENTION STANDARDS

6.1 Potential Sources of Pollution

The potential sources of pollution on the project site must be considered and properly managed. Potential sources of pollution include construction waste and materials, cement and concrete admixtures, petroleum products, and sanitation waste. Proper storage and housekeeping will be essential to mitigate the possibility of spills and pollution issues. Storage of potential pollutants should be in original container with proper labeling of health risks and mitigation recommendations and stored in the smallest quantiles possible to reduce spill risks. Storage areas should also be covered and secured from the elements and unauthorized personnel. A copy of all MSDS of pollutants shall be kept on site at all times.

Proper installation and maintenance of BMPs should mitigate risks of stormwater discharge from site. A site specific SPCC shall be developed for sites that have the capacity to store more than 1,320 gallons of petroleum products. The SPCC shall be implemented and maintained per plan specifications at all times, and personnel trained to properly manage and mitigate pollution risks due to spills. Spill kits should be present at storage locations and in all vehicles. Proper training of spill mitigation and clean-up shall be incorporated into project orientation of all on-site crews.

Ensure that the proper authority's numbers are listed on site in the event that a spill or discharge of a hazardous material of a reportable quantity has occurred. **In the event of a reportable incident, contact the State of South Dakota Spill-Reporting Hotline and the DENR at 605.773.3296, after hours at 605.773.3231, and the National Response Center within 24 hours of the spill at 1.800.424.8802.** In the event of an unauthorized release of any regulated substances, a written report of the release, including quantity and location, shall be sent to the DENR within fourteen (14) days of the discharge. For additional information on spill response and reportable quantities reference <https://denr.sd.gov/des/gw/Spills/Spills.aspx>.

Table 14 – Reportable Pollutant Spill Quantities for the State of South Dakota

Pollutant	Location of Discharge	Reportable Spill Quantities
Hazardous Substance	Land	Refer to Table 302.4 at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2004-title40-vol26/pdf/CFR-2004-title40-vol26-sec302-4.pdf
Petroleum Product	Land	25 Gallons
Petroleum Product	Water	Enough to create a sheen on water
Other materials that may cause pollution if discharged into water	Water	100 lbs.

Table 15 – Potential Site Pollutants

Pollutants or Pollutant Constituents (that could be discharged if exposed to stormwater)	Location on Site (or reference SWP3 site map where this is shown)	Control Measure
Gasoline	Vehicle/Equipment/Fuel Tanks	Secondary Containment/Drip Pan/ Routine Inspection
Diesel Fuel	Vehicle/Equipment/Fuel Tanks	Secondary Containment/Drip Pan/ Routine Inspection
Grease	Vehicle/Equipment	Secondary Containment/Drip Pan/ Routine Inspection
Hydraulic Oils/Fluids	Vehicle/Equipment	Secondary Containment/Drip Pan/ Routine Inspection
Cleaning Solvents	Contractor	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage/ Routine Inspection
Portable Toilets	Site Wide	Toilets Properly Secured by Service Provider/ Routine Inspection

Pollutants or Pollutant Constituents (that could be discharged if exposed to stormwater)	Location on Site (or reference SWP3 site map where this is shown)	Control Measure
Trash/Construction Debris	Site Wide	Dumpster/ Routine Inspection
Paints	Contractor	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage/Routine Inspection
Glues and Adhesives	Contractor	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage/ Routine Inspection
Concrete Admixtures	Batch Plant/Concrete Trucks/Wash Out	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage/Wash Out Area/ Routine Inspection
Concrete	Batch Plant/Concrete Trucks/Wash Out	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage/Wash Out Area
Grout (Epoxy/Cementitious)	Contractor	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage/Wash Out Area/ Routine Inspection
Sediment	Site wide – exposed/disturbed areas	Erosion, Tracking, and Runoff Control BMPs/ Routine Inspection
Landscaping Materials/Fertilizer	Contractor	Secondary Containment/Covered Storage

6.2 Spill Prevention and Response

A site-specific Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan shall be completed for the Willow Creek Wind. Site specific spill prevention and response BMPs shall be referenced from the SPCC and implemented on the project.

6.3 Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment or Vehicles

When fueling and maintenance of equipment and vehicles will take place on site, proper pollution prevention standards and mitigation practices shall be implemented to reduce pollution potentials. All on-site crews should be properly trained on proper practices and procedures for fueling and maintaining equipment on site. This training should be incorporated into the project specific orientation given to all on-site crews. When possible and feasible, complete all maintenance of vehicles and equipment offsite at an approved maintenance facility.

Specific Pollution Prevention Practices

1. Comply with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements pertaining to fueling and maintaining equipment and vehicles on site.
2. Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids.
3. Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles.
4. Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with federal, state, tribal, or local requirements.
5. Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures where possible. Control the source of any spills to limit to the extent practicable a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.
6. Do not clean surfaces by hosing the area down.

6.4 Washing of Equipment and Vehicles

Equipment and vehicle washing shall occur in only the designated areas that are noted on the site map. Proper BMPs, such as sediment basins, and containment areas should be implemented. Contaminated water should be contained, pumped, and removed from site for proper disposal at a waste water facility. In the event that equipment or vehicle has a visible leak of hazardous material, no washing shall occur on site until the leak is properly repaired and cleaned. Degreasing of engine shall not be done on site. When possible and feasible, all equipment and vehicle washing with detergent should be done offsite at an approved washing facility.

If detergents will be stored on-site, proper storage must be provided including (1) proper covers (e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs) to prevent potential discharges from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from the storage area.

6.5 Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes

Construction materials should be stored, handled, and disposed of in an approved way at all times during the project. All federal, state, tribal, and local regulations must be followed during storage and disposal of construction materials.

6.5.1 Storage and Handling

- Construction materials should be stored in covered containers. Containers should be properly secured from unauthorized personnel and vandalism.
- Original containers with proper safety labels should be used for storage of hazardous materials.
- MSDS information of all materials shall be available on site in a central location.
- All spills and leaks should be contained and cleaned up immediately. Spill kits should be located in convenient and available locations to be accessed in an easy and timely manner in the event of a spill. Contractor should refer to manufacture's recommendations on proper cleanup of materials.
- All leaks should be repaired as soon as possible. Equipment found to have leaks of hazardous material should be taken out of service until properly repaired.
- Storage areas of hazardous materials shall not be within 200 ft of identified critical areas.
- Effort should be made to store only necessary amounts of material on site. Storage of excess hazardous materials is discouraged.
- All portable toilets and sanitation waste should be contained in approved units and adhere to all federal, state, tribal, and local regulations pertaining to storage and treatment of human waste.
- Storage and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers should be done in accordance to all federal, state, tribal, and local regulations.

6.5.2 Disposal

- Used material shall be removed from site on a regular basis and sent to an approved disposal facility. Storage of used/unnecessary materials on site for extended amounts of time is prohibited.
- Collected solids, sludges, grit, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be properly disposed of in a manner to prevent any pollutant from entering waters of the stat.
- Sewage should be pumped from site at least once per week in all portable toilets and sewage containers. Waste should be brought to an approved disposal facility offsite.
- Dumpsters should be placed in a central location for collection of construction and domestic wastes. Dumpsters should be inspected and replace when necessary to discourage excess waste build up.
- Construction and domestic waste should be removed from site and disposed of at an approved facility. All waste disposal facilities should adhere to all applicable federal, state, tribal, and local regulations.
- When necessary, covers should be used on dumpsters to discourage wildlife from entering.

SECTION 7: INSPECTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

A consistent inspection schedule should be planned and adhered to throughout the duration of the project. The inspection schedule must meet the minimum requirements listed in the Table 16 below. The inspector should be qualified and familiar with the construction activities on the project and the requirements of the site specific SWP3 and DENR SDR1#####.

Changes to the inspection schedule shall only be made at the beginning of each calendar month. This includes the change of status from “active construction areas” to “stabilized areas.” All changes in in the inspection scheduled must be documented in the inspection forms, including the reason for the changes. An inspection form can be found in Appendix E. Alterations to the inspection form are permissible upon review and approval from Ulteig.

Table 16 – SWP3 Inspection Schedule Requirements

Site Activity	Inspection Interval Required	Notes
Active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of a rainfall event of ½” or greater, or a snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain amount should be documented daily. A rain gauge should be installed on site for rain amount documentation. Online weather reporting resources can also be used to document rainfall/snowfall events on site.
Temporarily/Permanently Stabilized Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At minimum once per month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas where work is complete and bare ground has been stabilized using appropriate ground cover.
Arid, Semi-arid, and Drought-stricken Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At minimum once per month Within 24 hours of rain events of ½” or greater 	

7.1 Corrective Action

In the event that deficiencies are found during inspections, the primary operator is required to take adequate corrective actions to remedy the deficiencies. Corrective action should be taken to:

- Repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at the site;
- Clean up and properly dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits; and
- Remedy a permit violation

Upon discovery of non-compliance to pollution control measures designed in this SWP3, corrective actions must be taken before the next anticipated storm event or within seven (7) days of identifying the need for maintenance, whichever comes first. A log of corrective actions taken should be updated throughout the project. The log can be found in Appendix F.

7.2 Delegation of Authority

A designated representative of the contractor must sign the Delegation of Authority Form found in Appendix K. The designated person will be responsible for reviewing and signing reports done concerning the stormwater pollution prevention plan on site, ensuring all regulations are met and that all necessary corrective actions are completed when deficiencies are found on-site. The name and title of the designated person is also listed in Section 3 of this SWP3.

SECTION 9: CERTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION

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

Name: Brandon M. Bucholz Title: SWPPP Preparer
Signature: *Brandon M. Bucholz* Date: 07/11/2019

Name: Trevor M. Sholly Title: Vice President of Engineering and Procurement of Lincoln Clean Energy, LLC, sole member of Willow Creek Wind Power, LLC
Signature: *Trevor M. Sholly* Date: 7-16-19

Name: EVAN JOHNSON Title: Fagen, PM
Signature: *E. Johnson* Date: 7/17/2019

Name: SCOTT Dagner Title: REI Project Manager
Signature: *SD* Date: 7/17/19

SECTION 10: SWP3 Amendments

This SWP3 may need to be amended during the project duration depending on changing conditions, regulations, and requirements. Amendments will need to be made when any of the following occur:

- Significant design changes that will affect stormwater discharge and may add to pollution of surface waters.
- Changing site conditions, including changing contractual scopes of contractors and owners that may affect the stormwater discharge on the project.
- Results from inspections done by governmental agencies or third parties.

In the event that amendments are deemed necessary to be made to the SWP3 or Site Civil Plans they must be documented and tracked in the SWP3 Amendment Log found in Appendix G.

SWP3 APPENDICES

Appendix A – Site Maps

Appendix B – Copy of 2018 CGP

Appendix C – Copy of Project NOI

Appendix D – Site Civil Plans and Specifications

Appendix E – Inspection Form

Appendix F – Corrective Action Form

Appendix G – SWP3 Amendment Log

Appendix H – Subcontractor Certifications/Agreements

Appendix I – Grading and Stabilization Activities Log

Appendix J – Training Log

Appendix K – Delegation of Authority

Appendix L – Endangered Species Documentation

Appendix M – Historic Preservation Documentation

Appendix N – Batch Plant Inspection Form