

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Philip Wind

Haakon County, South Dakota

JUNE 2026

PREPARED FOR:



PREPARED BY:

Westwood

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Narrative

Philip Wind

Haakon County, South Dakota

NPDES Permit Identification #: SDR10XXXX

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Project Number: R0015504.03

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Appendix A:	SDR100000 General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities
Appendix B:	Permitting Documentation (NOI, Permit Card, Permit Letters, Blank NOT/MOD)
Appendix C:	Soil Maps
Appendix D:	Pre and Post Drainage Maps, Impaired Water Maps
Appendix E:	Site Plans, Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, Details
Appendix F:	Inspection and Maintenance Forms
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1.0 Introduction and Purpose

This SWPPP is prepared in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations as established by the Clean Water Act and guided by the State of South Dakota. The South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resource's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity SDR100000 (Expires: October 21, 2028) provides the framework of requirements for compliance to discharge stormwater from a construction site.

This SWPPP is for implementation by the Owner, as listed in Section 5.1 of this SWPPP, at the Philip Wind site, with the project location as defined in Section 4.0 of this SWPPP. This report shall be on the site at all times during construction.

The following are outlined in this site specific SWPPP:

- Control measures for stormwater pollution prevention during each phase of construction,
- Control measures for stormwater pollution prevention after construction,
- Sources of stormwater and non-stormwater pollution, and
- Inspection and maintenance procedures.

2.0 SWPPP Certification Statement

"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."

Name & Title

Signature

Date

3.0 SWPPP Amendments

This plan and the attachments must be amended to include additional requirements, or modified requirements, which take place during construction if one or more of the following occur.

1. There is a change in design, construction, operation, maintenance, weather, or seasonal conditions that significantly impacts the discharge of pollutants from the site to surface or groundwater.
2. Inspections or investigations by the site owner, Environmental Protection Agency, or South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources officials indicate this plan is not effective in eliminating or significantly minimizing the discharge of pollutants.
3. This SWPPP is not achieving the general objectives of minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges or if this plan is not consistent with the SDR100000 General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.
4. If the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources notifies the Owner (i.e. permittees) that additional requirements are needed, requirements are not being met for TMDL or other water quality standards, or that the SWPPP did not incorporate the necessary requirements.

3.1 SWPPP Amendment Log

The following table should be completed as necessary during construction to document changes and amendments to this document. Place the Amendment Number next to all application changes, redlines and information in the document to reference back to the changes summarized below. If an additional sheet is necessary, attach the additional sheet to the SWPPP.

Table 1: Amendment Log

Amend #	Date	Reason, location and brief description of modification, or amendment	Requested by:	Prepared by:

3.2 SWPPP Amendment Certification

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

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

Amendment #: _____

Signature	Title	Date
Printed Name	Contact Number	Company

4.0 Site Information and Description

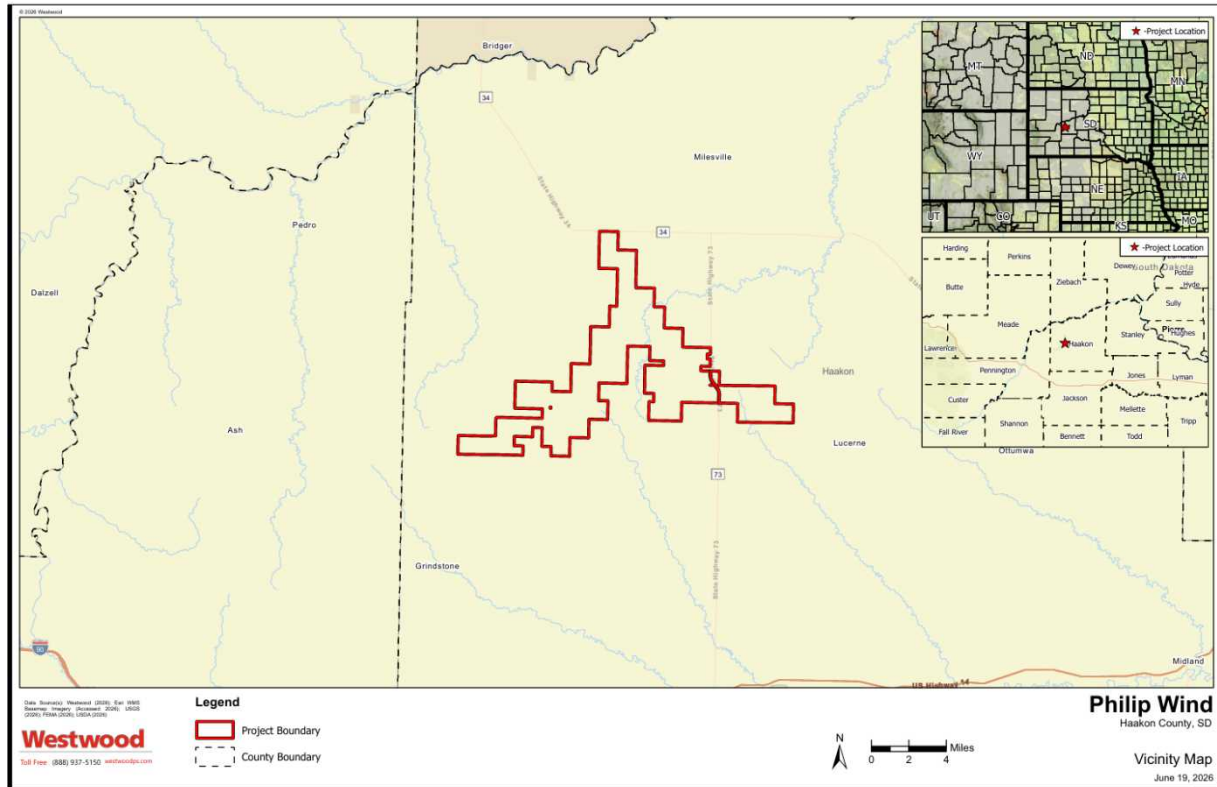
4.1 Site Location and Vicinity Map

The Philip Wind site is located in the county of Haakon, about 20 miles north of Philip, South Dakota. The nearest intersection is Hilland Rd and State Highway 73. The site is bordered upon the north by Highway 34, and south by Hilland Rd and agricultural fields, and the west and the east by agricultural fields.

Table 2: Project Location

Section #	Township	Range
14, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36	5	19
30, 31, 32	5	20
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	4	19
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18	3	19
1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	3	18
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	4	20
29, 30, 31, 32, 33	4	21
1, 2	3	20
33	4	18
8, 17	4	21
6	3	21
Latitude and Longitude Points (Decimal) #		
Latitude	44.284125	
Longitude	-101.7871556	

Vicinity Map:



4.2 Existing Conditions

The Project is located on local high ground and drains via several creeks, the largest and most central being West Plum Creek. The project area includes many small dams, and several ponding areas. In general the Site can be described as rolling hills with a variety of flat to moderate slopes, between 1-15%. The project receives no drainage from offsite.

4.2.1 Non-vegetative Cover

Prior to construction, there is no non-vegetative cover in the site area.

4.2.2 Vegetative Cover

Prior to construction, the vegetative cover on-site primarily consists of soybean and corn agricultural fields. Secondary cover includes grass / pastureland.

4.2.3 Land Use

Prior to construction the site area was primarily used for / as agricultural land. Secondary uses include developed / open space. A Phase I Environmental assessment was not available at the time of draft SWPPP completion.

4.3 Soil Names and Types

The soil types on-site primarily consist of silty clay. The primary Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG) represented are C and D. K factors on site range from 0.24 to 0.49. Erosivity ratings for on-site soils are slight due to lack of slope. Only soils that make up >3% of the project area are included in the tables below. Comprehensive soil maps are provided in Appendix C.

4.3.1 Soil Erosivity

Table 3: Soil K Factors and Erosivity Hazards

Soil Name / Type	Hydrologic Soil Group	K Factor	Erosivity Hazard				Reason(s) for Erosivity Rating
			Slight	Moderate	Severe	Very Severe	
OtA— Ottumwa silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes	C	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment
OtB— Ottumwa silty clay, 3 to 6 percent slopes	C	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment
OvA— Ottumwa-Capa complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes							
Ottumwa	C	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment
Capa	D	.49			X		Easily detached
OwB— Ottumwa-Lakoma complex, 3 to 6 percent slopes							
Ottumwa	D	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment
Lakoma	D	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment

OxC— Ottumwa- Razor silty clays, 6 to 9 percent slopes							
Ottumwa	C	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment
Razor	D	.24	X				Not easily detached
SrB—Savo silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	C	.37		X			Moderately susceptible to detachment

Table 4: Soil Particle Size

Soil Type	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay	% Site Area
OtA—Ottumwa silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5.0	42.0	53.0	2.1
OtB—Ottumwa silty clay, 3 to 6 percent slopes	5.0	42.0	53.0	65.0
OvA—Ottumwa-Capa complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes				6.5
Ottumwa	5.0	42.0	53.0	
Capa	26.5	53.5	20.0	
OwB—Ottumwa-Lakoma complex, 3 to 6 percent slopes				5.8
Ottumwa	22.0	28.0	50.0	
Lakoma	5.0	42.0	53.0	
OxC—Ottumwa-Razor silty clays, 6 to 9 percent slopes				6.2
Ottumwa	5.0	42.0	53.0	
Razor	7.2	47.8	45.0	
SrB—Savo silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	21.9	55.1	23.0	5.2

5.0 Project Information

5.1 Owner and Operator Information

Table 5: Owner and Operator Contact Information

Owner Information	Operator Information
PHILIP WIND PARTNERS, LLC	BLATTNER COMPANY, LLC
Brianna Gries	Jason Oberg
One South Wacker Drive, Suite 1500, Chicago, IL 60606	392 Co Rd 50, Avon, MN 56310
720-861-9439, bgries@invenergy.com	708-377-9807, jasono@blattnercompany.com

5.1.1 Owner Responsibilities

The owner responsibilities include:

- Developing a SWPPP prior to submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI);
- Submitting a complete and accurate NOI;
- Complying with all terms and conditions of the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities;
- Keeping the permit up to date (partial, whole, contractor, builders, etc.);
- Submitting the Notice of Termination (NOT) within thirty days of meeting requirement of final stabilization;
- Identifying who has long term operation and maintenance responsibility of the permanent stormwater controls;
- Developing a chain of responsibility with the operators to ensure NPDES and SWPPP compliance;
- Identifying trained personnel to oversee the SWPPP and conduct inspections;
- Identifying trained personnel to develop a SWPPP; and
- Identifying trained personnel to install and maintain best management practices.

5.2 Project Type and Proposed Conditions

5.2.1 Non-Vegetative Cover

Post-construction non-vegetative cover within the Project Site will include aggregate access roads, turbine concrete pedestals, BESS pad, and a substation pad.

5.2.2 Vegetative Cover

Proposed vegetative cover includes preservation of existing vegetation and restoration of disturbed areas with the seed mix in Section 9.3.3.

5.2.3 Land Use

The proposed land use includes wind energy facility infrastructure consisting of turbines, access roads, and a substation. Existing agricultural land uses will be restored to meadow grass where the permanent wind energy infrastructure is not constructed.

5.3 Pre and Post Project Estimates

Table 6: Project Area Estimates

Project Area	Disturbed Area	Existing Impervious Area	Post Construction Impervious Area
34,959 Acres	1,419 Acres	290.78 Acres	382.44 Acres

5.4 Construction Activity Overview

Construction activity should include installation of up to 53 wind turbines. Construction of the wind turbines requires, but is not limited to, the installation of a substation, a BESS, an operations and maintenance building, a temporary laydown yard and temporary concrete batch plant, underground electrical collection, overhead transmission, and 16-foot wide gravel access roads with temporary thirty-six foot wide disturbance due to temporary compacted shoulders (10 feet on each side) for truck transport of materials and crane walking paths.

Minor construction activity will be necessary for some existing road and radii. The crane paths are specifically designed to follow access roads to limit disturbance of streams and other sensitive areas such as steep slopes and will be approximately 36 feet wide where located away from access roads. All temporary crane paths should be restored to preconstruction conditions after the use of the paths. This SWPPP shall be amended to show locations and disturbance areas as necessary should locations change during construction.

5.5 Construction Activity Description

NOTE: All sensitive areas shall be marked prior to start of earth disturbance activities. If any subsurface (tile drains, culverts, etc.) and/or surface drainage features (ditches, etc.) are altered during construction, they will be restored to pre-construction conditions and drainage patterns. Restoration work will be coordinated with the landowner.

1. Access road construction activity and phasing should include:
 - a. Redistributing topsoil along one or both sides of the road in a linear fashion;
 - b. Temporarily stabilizing ditches (such as erosion control blanket) and applying perimeter sediment controls within the timeframes of the Construction General Permit (CGP);
 - c. Compacting subgrade;
 - d. Applying gravel base;
 - e. Decompacting soils following turbine erection;
 - f. Applying topsoil for non-aggregate areas during final grade;

- g. Applying final gravel cap to road;
 - h. Maintaining pre-construction drainage patterns and runoff;
 - i. Restoring any subsurface and/or surface drainage features to pre-construction conditions and drainage patterns if altered during construction; and
 - j. Returning disturbed areas not part of the final road to pre-construction conditions.
2. Turning radius and temporary intersections construction activity and phasing should include:
- a. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil;
 - b. Applying seed and erosion control blanket, turf reinforcement mat, mulch cover or similar methods for restoration to pre-construction conditions;
 - c. Installing culverts as necessary and according to the plan for the accesses;
 - d. Filling with native material to grade;
 - e. Applying gravel base;
 - f. Removing turning radius (removing gravel and fill soils) following turbine component delivery or turbine erection;
 - g. Removing any extra culvert lengths; and
 - h. Reapplying topsoil and final grade.
3. Turbine area construction activity and phasing should include:
- a. Stripping and segregating topsoil and applying topsoil in a soil berm along with tracking and seeding around the downgrade perimeter of the turbine pad area;
 - b. Installing silt fence at the perimeter as necessary and as shown on the plans;
 - c. Excavating areas required for the foundation and stockpiling the subsoils;
 - d. Dewatering accumulated groundwater or stormwater via pump as necessary and ensuring discharged water does not contribute sedimentation to receiving waters;
 - e. Providing temporary stabilization measures (such as mulch, erosion control blanket, and turf reinforcement mat);
 - f. Temporarily covering the stockpiles with hydromulch or other temporary cover BMP for water and wind erosion protection;
 - g. Constructing concrete washout area or using a common concrete washout during concrete work for mud mat and foundation construction;
 - h. Grading crane pad for turbine erection;
 - i. Erecting the turbine;
 - j. Backfilling subsoils and topsoil with a rough grade; and

- k. Returning disturbed areas not part of the final road to pre-construction conditions.
4. Temporary crane path construction activity and phasing should include:
 - a. Planning crane walks according to unique area conditions where crane walks will occur;
 - b. Installing downgrade perimeter controls, such as fiber logs or silt fence, to protect conveyances as field conditions dictate;
 - c. Walking cranes across waterways/conveyances during dry conditions when possible;
 - d. Providing timber mat crossings for grass waterway crossings, swale crossings, and other gradual conveyance crossings;
 - e. Providing temporary creek/waterway crossing BMPs according to details shown on plans and explained in this SWPPP narrative; and
 - f. Restoring all disturbed areas to pre-construction conditions following crane walk activity by tilling to agricultural condition or applying necessary mulch/erosion control blanket and seeding to areas for restoration to pre-construction condition.
 5. Electrical underground construction activity and phasing should include:
 - a. Open trenching or plowing collection line across fields, repairing or restoring any drain tile encountered;
 - b. Segregating topsoil from subsoils unless otherwise agreed upon by the landowner;
 - c. Dewatering accumulated groundwater or stormwater via pump (if necessary) and dewatering bag, ensuring discharged water does not contribute sedimentation to receiving waters;
 - d. Using perimeter control, such as logs, silt fence, or rock checks, if open trenching or plowing through a waterway or conveyance; and
 - e. Applying seed with erosion control blanket or mulch to restore grass waterway to pre-construction conditions.
 6. Laydown yard construction activity and phasing should include:
 - a. Providing stable accesses to area and installing culverts according to the plans;
 - b. Installing silt fence and other sediment controls as necessary and as detailed in the plans;
 - c. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil around the up-gradient perimeter of the laydown yard for a diversion of water or downgrade perimeter of the yard for runoff control;
 - d. Applying rock base to designed thickness;
 - e. Temporarily covering the stockpiles with hydromulch or weed-free straw/hay after seeding with temporary seed mix;

- f. Providing necessary secondary containment, secure storage, and maintenance activities during operation;
 - g. Removing rock and decompacting and reapplying topsoil to the area after the laydown yard is no longer needed; and
 - h. Returning disturbed areas to pre-construction conditions, which may include applying seed and mulch cover for restoration.
7. Batch Plant construction activity and phasing information:
- a. Providing stable accesses to area and installing culverts according to the plans;
 - b. Installing silt fence and other sediment controls as necessary and as detailed in the plans;
 - c. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil around the up-gradient perimeter of the batch plant for a diversion of water or downgrade perimeter of the plant for runoff control;
 - d. Applying rock base to designed thickness;
 - e. Temporarily covering the stockpiles with hydromulch or weed-free straw/hay after seeding with temporary seed mix;
 - f. Providing necessary secondary containment, secure storage, and maintenance activities during operation;
 - g. Providing a designated and contained concrete washout area as per detail and SWPPP specifications. Properly dispose of washout water or recycle as needed;
 - h. Sampling all discharges from concrete batch plant area;
 - i. Providing dust control and material control as required;
 - j. Removing rock and decompacting and reapplying topsoil to the area after the batch plant is no longer needed; and
 - k. Returning disturbed areas to pre-construction conditions, which may include applying seed and mulch cover for restoration.
8. Collector substation construction activity and phasing should include:
- a. Providing stable accesses to area and installing culverts according to the plans;
 - b. Installing silt fence and other sediment controls as necessary and as detailed in the plans;
 - c. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil around the up-gradient perimeter for a diversion of water or downgrade perimeter of the substation for runoff control;
 - d. Applying rock base to designed thickness;
 - e. Temporarily covering the stockpiles with hydromulch or weed-free straw/hay after seeding with temporary seed mix;
 - f. Constructing a concrete washout area prior to starting concrete work;

- g. Constructing electrical components and fencing; and
 - h. Returning disturbed areas not part of the final gravel pad to agricultural conditions or applying seed and mulch cover for restoration to pre-construction conditions.
9. Electrical Overhead construction activity and phasing information:
- a. Accessing structure areas from public roads or through the established right-of-way;
 - b. Avoiding vehicle traffic through swales, waterways, and wetlands;
 - c. Selectively removing vegetation only as necessary to complete construction activity;
 - d. Stockpiling spoil piles or other soil/material out of the ditch areas and providing fiber logs for perimeter sediment control;
 - e. Dewatering to restore to existing vegetative conditions or using dewatering bags to control discharge of sediment if the structure foundation area accumulates water;
 - f. Backfilling material around the structure; and
 - g. Returning disturbed areas to pre-construction conditions and operational control of the farmer, which may include applying seed and mulch cover for restoration.
10. Operation and maintenance facility construction activity and phasing should include:
- a. Providing stable accesses to area and installing culverts according to the plans;
 - b. Installing silt fence and other sediment controls as necessary and as detailed in the plans;
 - c. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil around the up-gradient perimeter for a diversion of water or downgrade perimeter of the area for runoff control;
 - d. Temporarily covering the stockpiles with hydromulch or weed-free straw/hay after seeding with temporary seed mix;
 - e. Constructing a concrete washout area prior to starting concrete work;
 - f. Completing concrete work and building construction;
 - g. Applying rock base to designed thickness;
 - h. Applying rock base for parking areas as designed; and
 - i. Providing seed with mulch or erosion control blanket following final grade.

5.6 Project Activity Schedule

Table 7: Project Schedule

Activity	Start Date	End Date
Overall Project	07/06/2026	01/19/2028
Installation of Stormwater Controls / BMPs	07/06/2026	
Grading Activity		
Access Roads		
Turbine Foundations / Erections	07/09/2026	11/04/2026
Crane Walks		
Turning Radii		
Temporary Batch Plant		
UG Collection		
OH Collection		
Laydown Yards		
Substation		
BESS		
O&M Facility		
Final Restoration	06/22/2027	09/29/2027
Notice of Termination		01/19/2028

5.7 Project Phasing

Construction will follow a general rolling phasing sequence to account for limitations of crews and resources. The sequence of construction activity will also take place to limit the extent and duration of exposed soils. Areas that are cleared, graded, or disturbed at any given time shall be limited to the portion of site that is necessary for construction and can be effectively controlled by the available personnel and material. Construction activities will take place along with erosion/sediment control BMP installation. BMPs will be installed prior to ground disturbing activities and will be maintained throughout the entirety of the project, and site cleanup and restoration of disturbances will be ensured once construction is complete.

5.8 Project Contacts and Chain of Responsibility

Table 8: Project Contacts

Company*	Name or Position	Responsibility	Contact Number
PHILIP WIND PARTNERS, LLC	Brianna Gries	Site Development	720-861-9439
		Dirt Work / Grading / Turbine Excavation	
		Access Roads	
		Turbine Foundations / Erections	
		Crane Walks	
		Turning Radii	
		Temporary Batch Plant	
		UG Collection	
		OH Collection	
		Laydown Yards	
		Substation	
		BESS	
		Project Environmental Contact	
		Routine SWPPP Inspections	
Westwood Professional Services	Aaron Mlynek, CPESC	SWPPP development	612-363-6146
		Restoration	
		BMP installation	
		BMP Maintenance	

6.0 Additional Site or Project Considerations

6.1 Chemical Treatments

At the time of SWPPP completion the use of chemical additives or polymers for purposes of sediment flocculation are not anticipated for this project. Should chemical treatment become necessary based upon inspection results, weather conditions or construction means and methods the table below must be updated to reflect the chemical used. **IMPORTANT:** Prior approval from the SDDANR is necessary for any chemical additive for discharging stormwater.

Table 9: Flocculation Plan Summary

Flocculation Chemical	Application Location	Primary Soil Types	Settling BMPs Used	Application Method	Receiving Water	Mfr Dosing Rate

6.2 Environmental Review Document

As a result of agency coordination, surveys, and studies which occurred over the course of years, Project Facilities have been sited to avoid and minimize impacts to sensitive environmental resources. A complete summary can be found at project's Public Utilities Commission Application website: <https://puc.sd.gov/Dockets/Electric/2025/EL25-029.aspx>

6.3 Endangered or Threatened Species

The proposed project is not federally funded and does not require EPA approval, however the SDR100000 General Permit does not authorize stormwater discharges that threaten federally listed endangered species. **At the time of SWPPP completion, an updated IPaC Resource List was not obtained. Once that report becomes available, applicable information will be added to this section and Table 10.**

Table 10: Endangered and Threatened Species

Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Federal Status	Proposed Effect	Explanation

6.4 Wetlands

At the time of SWPPP completion, updated wetland delineation was not obtained. When that report becomes available, the delineation information will be updated in this section.

6.5 Cultural Resources

According to the South Dakota State Historical Society’s website, the project area and surrounding property is not included on the National Register of Historic Places, and it is also not included on the National Park Service’s list of National Historic Landmarks.

Therefore, the stormwater discharges or related activity will not affect property protected by federal, state, or local historic preservation laws.

7.0 Receiving Waters

The table below summarizes the immediate receiving waters from the site. Where necessary the receiving waters has been designated immediate (for the first surface water receiving drainage from the site) and ultimate (for the surface water receiving runoff from site after the immediate receiving waters). The receiving waters listed are located within a mile and receive water from the site discharge location(s).

The Project is located on local high ground and drains via several creeks, the largest and most central being West Plum Creek. The project area includes many small dams, and several ponding areas. Refer to Appendix D for drainage maps.

Table 11: Receiving Waters

Name of Receiving Waterbody	Immediate (I) or Ultimate (U)	Type (wetland, lake, stream, ditch)	Impaired? Y/N	MS4? Y/N
South Fork Bridger Creek	I	Stream	N	N
West Plum Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Kroetch Lake	I	Lake	N	N
Buzzard Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Grindstone Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Little Grindstone Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Mexican Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Bridger Creek	I	Stream	N	N
South Fork Ask Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Middle Fork Ash Creek	I	Stream	N	N
Deadmans Creek	I	Stream	N	N

7.1 Impaired and/or TMDL Waters

There are no impaired waterbodies which receive stormwater discharge within one mile of the site’s disturbed area according to the Surface Water Quality Standards Search, South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources website: (<https://sdgis.sd.gov/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=60c4f285d6c1458db0f6eac2b4f26c04> accessed 05/28/2026) and the 2022 South Dakota Integrated Report for Surface Water Quality Assessment website: https://danr.sd.gov/OfficeOfWater/SurfaceWaterQuality/docs/DANR_2022_IR_approved.pdf Refer to Appendix D for impaired waters maps.

8.0 Stormwater Management

8.1 Temporary Practices

There are no anticipated temporary stormwater management practices at the time of SWPPP completion due to no contiguous 10 acre drainage areas discharging to a common point or no contiguous 5 acre areas in impaired or special waters areas.

8.1.1 Calculations

Calculations are not applicable to this project as there are no temporary stormwater management practices requiring calculations. Should a temporary basin or trap become necessary during construction the site inspector shall coordinate with the engineer of record and the SWPPP developer to amend the SWPPP narrative, erosion control plan, and Table 11 below.

Table 12: Temporary Sediment Basin Calculations, if required.

Basin #	Storm Frequency	Rainfall Amount	Runoff Area	Runoff Volume	Capacity Needed
1	2 yr. / 24 hr.	<u>2.20"</u>			
2	2 yr. / 24 hr.	<u>2.20"</u>			
3	2 yr. / 24 hr.	<u>2.20"</u>			

8.2 Permanent Practices

There are no permanent stormwater practices anticipated for this project activity.

8.2.1 Calculations

Calculations are not applicable to this project as there are no permanent stormwater management practices requiring calculations.

9.0 Implementation of Temporary and Permanent Control Measures

9.1 Soil Management and Compaction Minimization

After clearing and grubbing, the grading contractor will strip and stockpile topsoil material for reapplication on all future permanent pervious surface areas. During development, grading and utility construction the subsoils will be compacted as necessary for construction using typical excavation techniques. During final grade, reapplication of 4 to six inches of topsoil will be done by a wide-pad dozer and other equipment to minimize compaction of the topsoil material.

9.2 Natural Buffers and No-Disturbance Areas

9.2.1 Natural Buffers

An undisturbed fifty foot buffer zone will be preserved for all water bodies near disturbance limits. The use of linear sediment controls will be installed upgradient to provide sediment control and delineate the fifty foot buffer. Refer to the site erosion and sediment control plans for the location of the buffer. The following activities are prohibited to take place within the buffer area:

- Placing stockpiles;
- Disturbing vegetation;
- Placing construction material; and
- Storing gas, oils, or other potentially polluting material.

9.2.2 No-disturbance Areas

There are no no-disturbance areas within the project boundary.

9.3 Erosion Prevention Practices

The following controls are anticipated to minimize soil loss from the construction site area. The controls should help to minimize soil from being transported from water and wind as well as aide in establishment of temporary and permanent vegetation. Prior to grading and during clearing and grubbing, the areas of vegetation preservation, buffers and other areas of no-disturbance should be flagged, staked or otherwise delineated.

9.3.1 Timing for disturbed areas and slopes

Temporary erosion prevention practices should be initiated immediately after construction activity disturbing soil in an area is temporarily or permanently ceased for a period of 14 days. The application of temporary erosion control management practices should be completed prior to the fourteenth day of temporarily or permanently ceasing construction activity in an area of the project.

9.3.2 Stockpile Management

- Locate the stockpiles and debris outside of any natural buffers established and away from any stormwater conveyances, drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated;
- Protect the stockpile debris from contact with stormwater run-on by using temporary sediment controls, berms, or other best management practices;
- Properly maintain and position stockpiles to minimize dust generation and wind transport of sediment; and
- Minimize stormwater runoff from the piles by properly positioning stockpiles and debris or installing effective sediment controls.
- Operators shall not place stockpiles in surface waters of the state.

Table 13: Erosion Controls

Potential BMPs	Construction Phase or Activity									Application Notes	
	Temporary Laydown/ Batch Plant	Access Roads/ Turning Radii	Turbine Pads/Erection	UG Collection	Crane Paths	BESS	Collector Substation	OH Electrical	O&M Facility		
Construction Phasing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Minimize soil disturbance, as feasible, per phase. Stake/flag areas that are to be left undisturbed.	
Buffer Strips	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See Section 9.3 for more information.	
Slope Roughing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Use tracked equipment perpendicular to contour on steep slopes for temporary/short term erosion control.	
Straw/Hay Mulch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Apply at two tons/acre. Disc anchor to soil. Weed Free mulch should be used. Refer to Detail SW-80 in the civil plan set.	
Erosion Control Blanket	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Erosion Control blanket (double-net). Install per manufacturer's recommendations. Refer to Detail SW-01 in the civil plan set.	
Hydroseed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Apply at a rate defined from manufacturer or supplier from two directions to prevent shadowing. Refer to Detail SW-04 in the civil plan set.	
Temporary Seed Mix	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Application Rate = refer to manufacturer application rate	Prepare soil prior to seeding. Broadcast and rake seed into soil prior to mulch or blanket.
Permanent Seed Mix	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Application Rate = refer to	

										manufacturer application rate
Dust Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Apply water uniformly across disturbed soil area from a water truck.

9.3.3 Potential Seed Mix

South Dakota Department of Transportation Type B Permanent Seed Mixture:

Grass Species	Variety	Pure Live Seed (PLS) (Pounds/Acre)
Western Wheatgrass	Arriba, Flintlock, Rodan, Rosana, Walsh	7
Switchgrass	Dacotah, Forestburg, Nebraska 28, Pathfinder, Summer, Sunburst, Trailblazer	3
Indiangrass	Holt, Tomahawk, Chief, Nebraska 54	3
Big Bluestem	Bison, Bonilla, Champ, Sunnyview, Rountree, Bonanza	3
Canada Wildrye	Mandan	2
Total:		18

9.4 Sediment Control Practices

The following controls are anticipated to minimize sediment discharge, capture sediment in suspension and minimize sedimentation off site.

Table 14: Sediment Controls

Potential BMPs	Construction Phase or Activity									Application Notes
	Temporary Laydown/ Batch Plant	Access Roads/ Turning Radii	Turbine Pads/ Erection	UG Collection	Crane Paths	BESS	Collector Substation	OH Electrical	O&M Facility	
Silt fence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Machine sliced install with wood posts at six feet spacing. Install perimeter silt fence prior to grading. Refer to Detail SW-11 in the civil plan set.
Fiber rolls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Install on contour, minimum of nine-inch roll, wood or straw fiber. Secure with two inch posts every two feet on center. Refer to Detail SW-13 and SW-05 in the

										civil plan set. Fiber rolls must be trenched in 1-3 inches.
Topsoil Berms/Wood Mulch Berms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Side slopes of 3:1 with at least one foot height. Use temporary erosion control to stabilize berm.

9.5 Run-on and Runoff Controls

The following controls are anticipated to minimize scour, transport water across or down steep slopes or critical areas, divert clean water, and / or provide temporary conveyances to maintain drainage.

Table 15: Run-on and Runoff Controls

Potential BMPs	Construction Phase or Activity									Application Notes
	Temporary Laydown/ Batch Plant	Access Roads/Turning Radii	Turbine Pads/Erection	UG Collection	Crane Paths	BESS	Collector Substation	OH Electrical	O&M Facility	
Riprap Apron/Energy Dissipation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See detail in plans. Install within twenty-four hours of connection to surface water in the state. Refer to Detail DN-30 in the civil plan set.
Diversion Berm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See detail in plans. Use temporary erosion control to stabilize berm. Install prior to disturbing down gradient areas.
Gravel Bag Berm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See detail in plans. Install within twenty-four hours of connection to surface water in the state.
Culvert Protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See details in plans. Install within twenty-four hours of installation of culverts. Refer to Detail DN-03 in the civil plan set.
Dewatering Outlet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Refer to detail SW-51 in Appendix E for more information.

9.6 Tracking Controls

The following controls are anticipated to minimize or prevent sediment track-out from construction site exits to paved surfaces or to retrieve material tracked onto paved surfaces to minimize or prevent the material from being washed into surface waters or stormwater inlets.

Table 16: Tracking Controls

Potential BMPs	Construction Phase or Activity									Application Notes
	Temporary Laydown/ Batch Plant	Access Roads/Turning Radii	Turbine Pads/Erection	UG Collection	Crane Paths	BESS	Collector Substation	OH Electrical	O&M Facility	
Rock Pad	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See detail in plans. Install at all site exits prior to grading. Maintain for duration of project. Refer to Detail SW-40 in the civil plan set.
Gravel or Aggregate Road Base	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Refer to Detail RD-01 in the civil plan set.
Street Scraping	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Scrape large clumps/amounts of material with soft tracked or wheeled equipment prior to sweeping.
Street Sweeping	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sweep paved surfaces within twenty-four hours of discovery.

9.7 Dewatering and Basin Draining Practices

The project is not anticipated to have site dewatering occur. However, if it should be necessary, it will be performed in accordance with the SDDANR standard specifications described below.

Dewatering Accumulated Water (via pulp, trench, temporary ditch or grade cuts):
 Dewatering of turbid water (water that is visibly cloudy or brown in color) should be discharged via pump and hose or overland flow to a temporary sediment basin for pretreatment. The use of riprap apron (energy dissipation) should be used for the discharge location. If riprap is not used, an alternative form of energy dissipation should be used to prevent scour and re-suspension of soil at the discharge point of the hose. If discharge to a temporary sediment basin is not feasible, the use of dewatering dumpsters, dewatering bags or other prefabricated product should be used. The use of rock checks, erosion control blanket and sumps or traps may be considered for overland flow. After the use of BMPs, the water could be discharged through a vegetated buffer and energy dissipation. The discharge of water from the site should be visibly clear in appearance.

The discharge of accumulated water should not:

- Contain oil, grease, a sheen, odor, or concrete washout;
- Adversely impact adjacent properties with water or sediment;
- Adversely impact waters of the state;

- Cause erosion of slopes and channels;
- Cause nuisance conditions; or
- Contribute to inundation of wetlands which negatively impact the wetlands.

NOTE: The permittee may be required to obtain a Temporary Water Right. Contact the SDDANR at 605-773-3351 for more information. It is the operator and permittee responsibility to obtain necessary water rights.

9.8 Sampling Requirements

If the discharge observed contains suspended solids the following must be implemented:

- Installation of additional best management practices and update this SWPPP.
- Sample the dewatering discharge for total suspended solids on a daily basis until there is no longer a discharge of visible solids.
- Samples must be analyzed in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 136 which may require sending the samples to an off-site laboratory for analysis.
- If the sample results exceed 53 mg/L in any sample or measurement you must cease the dewatering discharge to surface waters of the state until the operator can demonstrate additional best management practices are sufficient to eliminate visible pollutants.
- Document sampling and results or any updates in this SWPPP.

10.0 Pollution Prevention Management

10.1 Potential Pollutant Sources

Potential pollutant sources including construction and waste materials that are used or stored at the site are described below. Upon proper implementation of the BMPs, potential pollutant sources are not reasonably expected to affect the stormwater discharges from the site. Construction materials and chemicals used or stored on site should be kept in small quantities whenever possible. Materials shall only be stored in non-sensitive areas and not in close proximity to watercourses, wetlands or floodplains.

A spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan (SPCC) will be needed if materials or tanks present on site contain more than, or have the ability to contain more than, 1,320 gallons of petroleum products. When not in use, petroleum products should be stored in sealed containers and out of contact with the elements to prevent direct contact with stormwater. Inadvertent spills should be cleaned up immediately upon discovery and the materials should be disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements. Contractors should have spill kits available on site for rapid deployment to contain and cleanup spills.

Table 17: Potential Pollutants List

Potential Pollutant	Location	Control Measure*
Antifreeze	Vehicle/Equipment	S.C./Drip pan
Diesel Fuel	Vehicle/Equipment/Fuel Tank	S.C./Drip pan
Gasoline	Vehicle/Equipment/Fuel Tank	S.C./Drip pan
Hydraulic Oils/Fluids	Vehicle/Equipment	S.C./Drip pan
Grease	Vehicle/Equipment	S.C./Drip pan
Sanitary Waste Restrooms	Portable	Service provider to secure units from tipping
Building Materials and Products	Various	Under cover (such as plastic sheeting or tarps)
Trash and Construction Debris	Various	Dumpster with covers or tarps, plastic sheeting, or temporary roof
Paints	Contractor	S.C. and secure/covered storage.
Glue/Adhesives/Curing Compounds	Contractor	S.C. and secure/covered storage.
Soil Amendments	Various	S.C. and secure/covered storage.
Landscaping Materials/Fertilizer	Various	S.C. and secure/covered storage.
Concrete Mortar	Mobile Mixer	S.C./Washout Area and secure/covered storage
Concrete	Trucks/Washout	S.C./Washout Area

Bentonite	Directional Boring/Utility Contractor	S.C./Sump area
Sediment	Exposed soils/Disturbed Areas	Sediment, Erosion, Tracking, and Runoff Controls

*S.C. refers to secure secondary containment unit or area.

10.2 Potential Non-Stormwater Pollutant Sources

Non-stormwater discharges shall be eliminated or reduced to the extent feasible, with the exception of those necessary for the completion of certain construction activities. However, it is recognized that this permit does not authorize discharges mixed with non-stormwater. A list of allowable non-stormwater discharges includes the items below.

Table 18: Potential Non-Stormwater Discharges

Type of Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge	Likely to be present at site? Yes / No
Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities	No
Fire hydrant flushing (uncontaminated and not hyper-chlorinated)	No
Waters used to wash vehicles, buildings, and structures to remove mud, dirt, or dust. (Detergents and soaps are not allowed; external building wash down cannot contain hazardous substances such as paint or caulk containing PCBs)	No
Water used to control dust	Yes
Potable water; including uncontaminated waterline flushing (not hyper-chlorinated)	No
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate	No
Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water, spring water, or foundation or footing drains	Yes
Landscape irrigation	No
Pavement wash waters (if no spills, leaks, or detergent use)	No
Uncontaminated flows from excavation dewatering activities, if operational and structural controls are used	Yes

These authorized non-stormwater discharges should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Construction General Permit (CGP), and every effort should be made to minimize non-stormwater runoff from these site activities.

The operators are responsible to implement adequate BMPs and management for non-stormwater discharges.

10.3 Storage, Handling and Disposal of Construction Materials

10.3.1 Storage and Handling

- All products shall be kept in their original container, with original labels still attached, unless the container is not re-sealable.
- Storage of all diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products and other chemical and products must be within water-tight containers.
- Hazardous materials shall be returned to the hazardous material storage area at the end of each day and be contained within sealed containers and provide secondary containment as applicable.
- An effort should be made to store only enough products to do the required job.
- The contractor shall provide tanks or barrels to collect liquid byproducts that pose a pollution hazard.
- The pollutants shall be removed from the site on a weekly basis and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
- All spills shall be cleaned up immediately after discovery, in accordance with the manufacture's recommended methods.
- Hazardous materials shall be properly stored to prevent vandalism or unauthorized access.
- Containment units shall be installed in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
- No hazardous material shall be stored within 200 feet of an identified critical area.
- If building materials, chemicals, or general refuse is being used, stored, disposed of, or otherwise managed inappropriately, the contractor shall correct such defects within twenty-four hours of detection or notification.

10.3.2 Disposal (Dumpsters)

- Locate dumpsters away from watercourses, streams, creeks and other surface waters or conveyances.
- Site inspector shall regularly observe for and report excess litter and solid waste and request pickup and retrieval of wastes.
- Wastes, litter, debris shall be deposited into dumpsters in a central location and / or in various satellite locations where work is active.
- Dumpsters should be supplied by and regularly maintained, emptied, and removed by a waste management company.

10.4 Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment and Vehicles; Spill Response

- Routine maintenance of vehicles may occur in staging areas only if necessary.
- Avoid maintaining equipment and vehicles on site and perform maintenance off site where feasible.
- If fueling is done by mobile tank and dispenser, provide close supervision for the transfer of fuel, use drip pans, and make spill containment and cleanup materials readily available.
- If fueling is done via temporary tank, store the tank within a bermed, area and away from surface waters.
- Make Spill Kits with absorbent materials available on site for use in cleaning up small spills.

- In the event of a spill or discharge of hazardous material of reportable quantity, contact the South Dakota Notification Center (605-773-3296), the South Dakota After Hours Center (605-773-3231), If the hazardous condition involves the release of an EPA regulated material or an oil as defined by the EPA, the release may also need to be reported to the National Response Center. Federal Reporting is required within 15 minutes of event occurrence or discovery. Contact the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. The NRC is staffed twenty-four hours a day. For more information reference the following website: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/when-are-you-required-report-oil-spill-and-hazardous-substance-release>.

Table 19: Reportable Spill Quantities

Material	Reportable Spill Quantities	Where Discharged
Petroleum Material – other than gasoline	5 gallons or more; OR any amount that threatens or is in a position to threaten waters	Onto pervious surface or runs off an impervious surface
Gasoline	1 Gallon	Onto pervious surface or runs off an impervious surface
PCB Oil	1 Pound	Onto pervious surface or runs off an impervious surface
Other Material	25 gallons or more; OR Any quantity that causes impact to human health; impact to the environment (surface or ground water, wildlife, aquatic life); creates a fire, explosion, or safety hazard; or has any other obvious indicator of pollutants such as odor, color, sheen, or foam.	Onto pervious surfaces or runs off an impervious surface

10.5 Vehicle and Equipment Washing

If necessary, the contractor shall develop a designated wash area with basin containment to prevent the untreated water from discharging from the site to surface waters. BMPs include, temporary basins, inspecting the vehicles and equipment for leaks prior to washing, and prohibiting washing activity until discovered leaks are repaired and maintenance is completed of the equipment or vehicle. The area shall be identified on the site plan. Contain the water, and pump from the site into a truck for proper disposal at a waste water facility. No engine degreasing may be done on site.

10.6 Concrete Washout and Other Washout

10.6.1 Mobile Concrete and Mortar Mixers

Implement the following BMPs with the use of mortar or concrete mixers.

- Store bags of concrete and mortar in dry storage.
- Position mixers a minimum of 100 feet from the nearest watercourse or conveyance.
- If mixers must be positioned closer than 100 feet from a conveyance, install a temporary berm to prevent runoff from the mixer from flowing into the conveyance.

- Use Tarpaulins or plastic sheeting as a liner to prevent concrete or mortar from contacting the soil.
- Use buckets to contain washout /rinse water when cleaning the mobile mixer.
- Dump buckets of washout water in a designated concrete washout area.

10.6.2 Concrete Washout

Implement the following BMPs implemented for concrete washout areas.

- Contain washout water from the tools, equipment, and the chutes of concrete trucks, mobile mixers, or other containers with concrete material, and do not allow it to be discharged into waters of the state or drain onto adjacent properties.
- Define the washout area with signage notifying the contactors of the location and use.
- The washout area should be a sufficient size to contain the expected washout material. 10'x10'x3' area should suffice for most activities.
- Multiple washout areas may be needed. Locations of the washouts should be shown on the construction plans by the contractor.
- When identifying the location of the concrete washout areas, include the date of install, date of last maintenance, and date of removal.
- Use thick poly sheeting to prevent contamination of the soil, and prevent infiltration of the washout material.

Once the material is hardened it can be disposed of in a dumpster. If the material is liquid or not hardened, vacuum the material up, haul it off site to properly disposed of or recycle at an approved facility. Some sites will not need the separate washout area if a truck chute washout is available from the concrete supplier.

10.6.3 Truck Chute Washout

Where available, all trucks with self-contained washout and water recycle systems must be used for every truck chute, tool, and equipment rinse and washout. Position the truck in a flat area, away from inlets and surface waters where feasible.

10.7 Portable Sanitary Facilities

- Locate facilities away from watercourses, streams, creeks, and other surface waters or conveyances.
- Place facilities upgradient of perimeter sediment controls, and not on paved or other impervious surfaces.
- Secure facilities to the soil with stakes or tether to other non-movable structure to prevent tipping from wind or other factors.
- Schedule routine and regular cleanout and maintenance of facility from a reliable company.

11.0 Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Actions

Construction activity and all support activities must be inspected (using the inspection form found in Appendix F or an alternative form) within the parameters of the schedule below. The inspector shall be a person trained and familiar with the requirements of this SWPPP and the SDR100000 Permit. This person is delegated by the owner and listed in Section 5.7.

Scope of inspections* should include:

- Date and time of inspections;
- Inspector’s name;
- Findings of the inspection;
- Locations of corrective actions needed;
- Corrective actions taken (date/time/ who);
- Date and amount of rainfall**
- Observed discharge locations;
- Description of discharges with color, odor, floating, settled, solids, foam, or oil sheen;
- Photographs of discharges

Amendments from inspections need to be completed within seven days (see SWPPP section 3.1).

*All inspections should be documented within twenty-four hours after completing the field inspection, and available in paper or electronic form on site.

**Rainfall amounts should be taken from an onsite rain gauge. If a rain gauge is not feasible, the rain fall data should be observed from the following website: (<https://forecast.weather.gov/MapClick.php?lat=44.040608&lon=-101.665575>).

11.1 Inspection Schedule

Table 20: Inspection Schedule

If the site is:	Then an inspection is needed:	Notes and Information
Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Once every fourteen calendar days and within twenty-four hours of a rainfall $\geq 0.25"$, OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Once every seven calendar days	A rain gauge should be used or rain data should be taken from the link listed above.
Active and Inactive areas: "Partial Final Stabilization"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once every month 	Allowed in areas where work is completed and vegetation is established. Other/active areas must follow above.

Inactive: "Final Stabilization"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once every month, for 12 months (not including frozen conditions) 	Once 12 months of inactivity and stabilized conditions has past, inspections can be ceased until site activity resumes.
Subject to Winter/Frozen Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once every month 	Applies if all disturbed areas of the site have been temporarily or permanently stabilized and earth-disturbing activities are suspended due to conditions. Required to resume "active" inspection frequency no later than March 1 st of each year.

11.2 Maintenance Schedule

Table 21: Maintenance Schedule

BMP	Observed Condition for Maintenance	Maintenance Interval
All non-functional BMPs	Sediment overtopping, under water, scoured ends, undermined, destroyed, non-functional as designed, etc.	Maintenance must be done by the end of the next work day or if the BMP requires replacement: it should be done within seven calendar days or prior to forecast rainfall, whichever is sooner. If sediment escapes the construction site: begin removing the offsite accumulations by the end of the same work day.
Vegetative Buffer	Silt covered, rill erosion observed or otherwise ineffective	Repair by the end of the next working day.
Stabilized Areas (temporary or permanently)	Rill erosion, gully erosion is observed. Mulch washed away or erosion control blanket is undermined.	Repair and stabilize eroded areas and non-functional stabilization BMPs by the end of the same work day.
Perimeter Sediment Control (silt fence, fiber logs, berms, etc.)	½ full of sediment, flattened to ½ height, driven over, undermined, scoured, moved for access etc.	Maintenance of the BMP: by the end of the next work day or if replacement is required: complete replacement within seven days of discovery or notice or prior to forecast rainfall, whichever is soonest.
Inlet protection BMPs, conveyances, surface waters	Sediment deposition, sediment deltas and accumulation of sediment material.	Removal/cleanout of accumulated sediment and deltas to be removed within seven days. Stabilize as needed if soils are exposed during removal/cleanout.
Temp sed basins and traps; permanent sediment basins	Sediment deposition and accumulation to ½ of the storage volume.	Cleanout, remove accumulated sediment material within seven calendar days or prior to forecast rainfall, whichever is sooner.
Site exit locations, rock exit pads, other anti-tracking practices	Accumulated sediment in rock or other anti-tracking BMP, tracking of sediment from the site onto paved surfaces	Top dress rock, maintain rock exit or other anti-tracking controls, scrap paved surfaces, sweep paved surfaces by the end of the same work day.
Paved surfaces; adjacent streets	Tracked sediment and soil material from the site hauling or access	Sweep within the same work day of discovery; additional and/or more frequent sweeping may be needed to maintain public safety or prevent washing from forecast rains.

11.3 Corrective Actions

A corrective action report is needed if: a repair; modification; or replacement of any stormwater control is necessary; or if cleanup and disposal of spills, releases, or other deposits are needed; or if a permit violation is remedied. For each corrective action taken, a report with the following information must be documented and maintained with the SWPPP within twenty-four hours:

1. Which condition requiring correction was identified at the site;
2. The nature of the condition identified; and
3. The date and time of the condition identified and how it was identified.

Within seven calendar days after the inspection resulting in a corrective action report being necessary, the following is needed:

1. Any follow-up actions taken to review the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater controls, including the dates such actions occurred;
2. A summary of stormwater control modifications taken or to be taken, including a schedule of activities necessary to implement changes, and the date the modifications are completed or expected to be completed; and
3. Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of the condition identified or corrective action.

12.0 Training Requirements and Documentation

12.1 Training Requirements

The person inspecting the project site shall be knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution, possess the skills to assess conditions at the site that could impact stormwater quality, and is able to assess the effectiveness of any control measures selected and installed to meet the requirements of the SDR100000 General Permit.

Training for how to conduct site inspections and how to implement the SWPPP must be provided annually at a minimum, as new employees or responsible parties are hired, or as necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and the SDDANR SDR100000 General Permit. Responsible parties include individuals who are responsible for conducting inspections or who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, or repair of stormwater controls.

Therefore, all staff who is responsible for the SWPPP and stormwater controls must have formal training and documentation (certificate of completion) in order to conduct site inspections. Options for formal training are listed below. Only one course is required, not all.

- Federal EPA CGP Site Inspector training
 - No fees
 - Will need to also familiarize with the State of South Dakota's construction and training requirements
 - Found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-inspector-training>
- South Dakota SWPPP Training Course provided by Stormwater ONE
 - \$549 per person
 - Found at: <https://stormwaterone.com/program/course/CP240R/south-dakota/storm-water-pollution-prevention-plans>
- Other approved non-EPA training courses can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-inspector-training#nonepa>

The following topics must be covered in the training, and the training should be related to the scope of job duties for each personnel. At a minimum, training should include:

- Location of stormwater controls;
- Maintenance requirements and maintenance needs for BMPs;
- Procedures and permit requirements for pollution prevention;
- When and how to conduct inspections;
- Record keeping; and
- Corrective actions.

A more detailed description of site inspector requirements and responsibilities during inspections can be found in Section 4.0 of the SDDANR SDR100000 General Permit located in Appendix A.

12.2 Training Documentation

The site inspector shall keep the training documentation up-to-date using the training log in Appendix F or an alternative form.

The following table summarizes the personnel involved with this project, their training status, and their responsibilities.

Table 22: Training Role and Summary

Project Role / Task	Name	Company	Training Course / Entity
SWPPP Preparer	Aaron Mlynek	Westwood Professional Services	CPESC
Site Inspector / SWPPP Amendments			
Alternate Inspector, if applicable			
BMP Installer and Maintenance Provider			
Corrective Actions			

NOTE: At the time of SWPPP preparation, not all details were finalized for specific contacts for each project role and / or their training status. Roles are subject to change. All changes will be included in the SWPPP Amendments section of this report.

13.0 Final Stabilization

Final stabilization is achieved for the project when permanent erosion control BMPs are applied to the site. The permanent erosion control BMPs may be a combination of vegetative and non-vegetative cover types. Additional requirements to achieving final stabilization include:

- All soil disturbing activity is complete;
- Permanent stormwater treatment system (if required) is constructed and accumulated sediment from construction activity has been removed;
- All temporary, synthetic BMPs have been removed from the site;
- In agricultural areas (as applicable), the construction activity area has been restored to the pre-construction agricultural use; and
- The vegetative cover for the site is at a density, with a uniform perennial cover of 70 percent of the expected final growth density.

13.1 Vegetative Cover / Permanent Erosion Control

The planned permanent erosion control vegetative cover BMPs for this site include temporary and permanent seed mixes after construction activities.

Minimization of the presence of invasive species is required. The following seven weeds are declared to be noxious in South Dakota: Canada thistle, hoary cress, leafy spurge, perennial sow thistle, purple loosestrife, Russian knapweed, and salt cedar.

13.2 Non-vegetative Cover / Permanent Erosion Control

The planned permanent erosion control non-vegetative cover BMPs for this site include gravel for access paths if necessary.

14.0 Notice of Termination (NOT)

The project permit may be terminated in one of the following scenarios.

- All construction activity is complete, temporary synthetic BMPs are removed, accumulated sediment from construction is removed, and final stabilization is completed with vegetative and/or non-vegetative cover. The Notice of Termination form from the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources should be completed within thirty days of meeting the conditions above. Upon midnight of the post marked date, the permit coverage is terminated unless otherwise notified by the SDDANR.
- Within thirty days of selling or otherwise legally transferring ownership of the site in its entirety (including street sweeping and stormwater infrastructure) from the original owner to another party taking responsibility of ownership.
- Where the project obtained permit coverage but never started construction activity due to cancellation or other reasons. Documentation should be sent to the SDDANR with the NOT form and is subject to SDDANR approval.

15.0 Record of Retention

15.1 During Construction

This report, amendments and attachments, inspections, and maintenance records should be kept on site during normal business hours. The records should be kept by the owner or operator listed on the permit application. The records should be in a mailbox, in a vehicle or in an on-site office trailer or model home.

15.2 Post Construction / Notice of Termination (NOT)

The site owner must retain all the following records for a period of at least three years after the submittal of the NOT:

- The final SWPPP with all field notes/amendments;
- Other stormwater related permits in addition to the NPDES permit from SDDANR;
- Inspection and maintenance records;
- All permanent operation and maintenance agreements; and
- All required calculations for design of the temporary and permanent stormwater management systems