Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

Goldie Lane
Goldie Lane
Star, ID 83669
208-939-6866

SWPPP Contact(s):

Idaho Materials and Construction
Patrick Clark
2350 S 1900 W Suite 100
Ogden, UT 84401
801-409-2415
pclark@stakerparson.com

SWPPP Preparation Date:

2/26/16

Insert Area Map and Site Map Here

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION.

1.1 Facility Information.

Instructions:

- You will need the information from this section to complete your NOI.
- For further instruction, refer to the 2015 MSGP NOI form and instructions – specifically sections C and D of the NOI. A copy of the 2015 MSGP NOI is available at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp (Appendix G of the permit)
- You must include a copy of the 2015 MSGP, or a reference or link to where a copy can be found, in Attachment C of your SWPPP.

Facility Information

Name of Facility: IMC Goldie Lane

Street: Goldie Lane

City: Star State: ID ZIP Code: 83669

County or Similar Subdivision: Ada

NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number): (if covered under a previous permit)

Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector (2015 MSGP, Appendix D and Part 8): 1442 / 212321 (J1),

Co-located Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), Sector(s) and Subsector(s) (2015 MSGP, Appendix D): N/A

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude: 43.6919 º N (decimal degrees)

Longitude: 116.5451 º W (decimal degrees)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

☐USGS topographic map (specify scale:_____) ☐GPS

☒Other (please specify): Google Earth_____

Horizontal Reference Datum (check one):

☐NAD 27 ☐NAD 83 ☒WGS 84

Is the facility located in Indian country? ☐Yes ☒No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable."_____

Are you considered a "federal operator" of the facility?

Federal Operator – an entity that meets the definition of "operator" in this permit and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, operating for any such

department, agency, or instrumentality.

☐Yes ☒No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 82 (acres)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)? ☐Yes ☒No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: N/A

Name(s) of surface water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: Boise River

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an "impaired water" (see definition in 2015 MSGP, Appendix A)? ☒Yes ☐No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water(s) (and segment(s), if applicable): Lower Boise 17050114

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment(s):Fecal Coliform, Flow, Sedimentation, Temperature

Which of the identified pollutants may be present in industrial stormwater discharges from this facility?

Sedimentation (TSS)

Has a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) been completed for any of the identified pollutants? If yes, please list the TMDL pollutants: Fecal Coliform, Sedimentation

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5 or Tier 3 water (see definitions in 2015 MSGP, Appendix A)? ☐Yes ☒No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (2015 MSGP Table 1-1)? ☒Yes ☐No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? Sector J

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties.

Instructions:

- List the facility operator(s), facility owner and SWPPP contact(s). Indicate respective responsibilities, where appropriate.
- You will need the information from this section of the SWPPP Template for your NOI.
- Refer to Section B of the NOI instructions (available in Appendix G of the 2015 MSGP).

Facility Operator(s):

Name: Idaho Materials and Construction

Address: 2350 S 1900 W Suite 100

City, State, Zip Code: Ogden, Utah 84404

Telephone Number: 801-430-3116
Email address: pclark@stakerparson.com
Fax number: n/a

Facility Owner(s):

Name: Staker Parson Companies
Address: 2350 S 1900 W Suite 100
City, State, Zip Code: Ogden, Utah 84404
Telephone Number: 801-430-3116
Email address: pclark@stakerparson.com
Fax number: n/a

SWPPP Contact(s):

SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): Patrick Clark
Telephone number: 801-430-3116
Email address: pclark@stakerparson.com
Fax number: n/a
SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): Bill Montgomery
Telephone number: 208-573-8117
Email address: wmontgomery@stakerparson.com
Fax number: n/a

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.1):

The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of and any modifications to the SWPPP, implementing and maintaining control measures/BMPs, and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to the 2015 MSGP, the most updated copy of the facility SWPPP, and other relevant documents.

- Identify the staff members (by name and/or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities.
- EPA recommends, but does not require, the stormwater pollution prevention team include at least one individual from each shift to ensure that there is always a stormwater pollution prevention team member on-site.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Patrick Clark or Plan Coordinator 801-430-3116 pclark@stakerparson.com	Coordinate SWPPP development, review and submit required federal reporting, act as lead inspector for initial and annual comprehensive site assessments, complete endangered species and historic places assessments, update pollution prevention plan as required. Primary contact for SWPPP questions.
Bill Montgomery or Team Leader	Oversee good housekeeping efforts, coordinate daily site

208-573-8117 wmontgomery@stakerparson.com	activities to comply with the requirements listed in this plan including BMP installation, maintenance and repair, perform monthly inspections, quarterly benchmark, quarterly visual monitoring and effluent limit sampling as appropriate, observe for abnormal conditions, act as spill response coordinator, participate in initial and annual comprehensive site assessments, prepare reporting and submit to Plan Coordinator and state DEQ, and ensure that changes to the site or the plan are reported to the Coordinator.
Juston Ekart or Area Manager 208-573-8507 jekart@stakerparson.com	Responsibilities: Support Team Leader in promoting good housekeeping and providing manpower and equipment necessary to implement and maintain storm water pollution prevention activities and controls as outlined in this plan. Ensure required reporting is submitted, coordinate employee training.
Site Foreman	Responsibilities: BMP installation, maintenance and repair, spill response and containment
[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]
[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]

1.4 Site Description.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.2):

Provide a general description of the "industrial activities" conducted at your facility. For the MSGP industrial activities consist of: manufacturing and processing; material handling activities including storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product; and vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance and cleaning.

Industrial activities may occur at any of the following areas (list not exhaustive): industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater.

EPA recommends that you differentiate activities that occur indoors from those that occur outdoors and could be exposed to stormwater, or under cover but that could be exposed to run-on. Don't overlook processes that are vented and may contribute pollutants to the roof.

Industrial Activities: This site includes construction sand and gravel operation. Material handling includes maintenance chemicals, gasoline and diesel, lube oil and grease, sand & gravel products. The materials produced on site are conveyed by truck to local consumers, or to other manufacturing facilities for further processing.

1.5 General Location Map.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.2):

Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map or aerial image from the internet) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges (include as Attachment A of this SWPPP Template).

The general location map for this facility can be found in front of the SWPPP.

1.6 Site Map.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.2):

Prepare a site map showing the following information. The site map will be included as Attachment B of the finished SWPPP.

- Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
- Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
- Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
- Locations of all stormwater control measures;
- Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state, tribe or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;
- Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes and swales;
- Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.2.3.2;
- Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.2.3.3 have occurred;
- Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- Locations of stormwater inlets and discharge points, with a unique identification code for each discharge point (e.g., Discharge points001, 002), indicating if you are treating one or more discharge points as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.2.3, 5.2.5.3, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each discharge point;
- If applicable, MS4s and where your stormwater discharges to them;
- Areas of designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.
- Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
    - fueling stations;
    - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
    - loading/unloading areas;
    - locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes;
    - liquid storage tanks;
    - processing and storage areas;
    - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
    - transfer areas for substances in bulk;
    - machinery; and
    - locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

The site map for this facility can be found in front of this SWPPP.

SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES.

Section 2 will describe all areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste

products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the SWPPP must include industrial activities, potential pollutants, spills and leaks, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, salt storage, stormwater sampling data and descriptions of control measures.

2.1 Potential Pollutants Associated with Industrial Activity.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 5.2.3.1 and 5.2.3.2):

For the industrial activities identified in section 1.4 above, list the potential pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g., motor oil, fuel, battery acid, and cleaning solvents).

In your list of pollutants associated with your industrial activities, include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date you prepare your SWPPP.

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Mine Construction: Topsoil and overburden is removed from the aggregate deposit using standard earth moving equipment and is stockpiled for reclamation / sold as product. Access roads are constructed to facilitate aggregate extraction activities. Mine construction activities are considered separate from the active mining phase. Activities that may contribute to storm water pollution under Mine Construction include earth disturbance, handling of aggregate materials and overburden, and operation of petroleum powered and lubricated heavy earth moving equipment. Chemical toilets may be present as part of this activity.	Suspended solids resulting from entrainment of particles native to the parent materials or created during the processing operations are the primary pollutant of concern from mine construction, aggregate extraction, processing, storage and reclamation activities. Other potential contaminants of concern are nitrate / nitrite from groundwater discharge, alkalinity from the parent material, and oil & grease from heavy equipment operation. Floatable pollutants including trash and debris may result from inadequate trash control and housekeeping procedures incidental to the mining activity. The following is a list of significant materials that may be exposed to stormwater: Topsoil / Overburden (TSS, pH) Sand & Gravel (TSS, pH) Process water from aggregate washing / equipment maintenance (TSS, pH, oil & grease) Diesel fuel tanks (oil & grease) Lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease)

	Used lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Grease drums (oil & grease) Used grease drums (oil & grease) Gasoline tanks (oil & grease) Spare machinery parts (oil & grease, iron) Metals for fabrication (oil & grease, iron) Scrap metals (oil & grease, iron) Garbage / Trash (floatable solids) Chemical toilets (pH, floatable solids)
Aggregate / Crushed Stone Extraction: Aggregates for construction sand & gravel may be extracted from the central part of the property. Due to the high local water table, the mining area must be continually dewatered during extraction activities. Uncontaminated (not mixed with process water) groundwater discharge is a permitted non-storm water discharge subject to specific Numeric Effluent Limitations according to 40 CFR Part 436, Subparts B,C,and D and listed under Part 8.J.9 of the 2008 MSGP. Controls implemented to meet the Numeric Effluent Limits for this discharge are listed under 5.1.4.1 of this plan. Monitoring procedures to insure the Numeric Effluent Limits are met are listed under 5.1.5.2 of this plan. The mine area is dewatered using large diesel / electric pumps, and gravel is extracted using standard earth moving equipment. Extracted gravel is loaded onto trucks / placed on to a conveyor and transported to the aggregate processing plant. Chemical toilets may be present as part of this activity.	Suspended solids resulting from entrainment of particles native to the parent materials or created during the processing operations are the primary pollutant of concern from mine construction, aggregate extraction, processing, storage and reclamation activities. Other potential contaminants of concern are nitrate / nitrite from groundwater discharge, alkalinity from the parent material, and oil & grease from heavy equipment operation. Floatable pollutants including trash and debris may result from inadequate trash control and housekeeping procedures incidental to the mining activity. The following is a list of significant materials that may be exposed to stormwater: Topsoil / Overburden (TSS, pH) Sand & Gravel (TSS, pH) Process water from aggregate washing / equipment maintenance (TSS, pH, oil & grease) Diesel fuel tanks (oil & grease) Lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Used lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Grease drums (oil & grease) Used grease drums (oil & grease) Gasoline tanks (oil & grease) Spare machinery parts (oil & grease, iron) Metals for fabrication (oil & grease, iron) Scrap metals (oil & grease, iron) Garbage / Trash (floatable solids)

	Chemical toilets (pH, floatable solids)
Aggregate Processing: Aggregates are crushed / screened / washed near the central part of the property. The mechanical crushing process reduced the native material to a useable size, and the screening process segregates the sized aggregates into piles. The crushing and screening processes create or liberate fine particles that can become a storm water pollutant through direct deposit to the ground, as a stockpile component, or through deposition from fugitive airborne dust. The aggregate wash plant separates fine aggregate particles and colloidals from the useable aggregates using a vibrating screen and water flood. The wash plant is a source of non-storm water effluent. Activities that may contribute to storm water pollution under Aggregate Processing include fugitive dust generation, handling of aggregate materials, operation and maintenance of petroleum powered and lubricated heavy equipment, and generation of non-storm water effluent. Chemical toilets may be present as part of this activity.	Suspended solids resulting from entrainment of particles native to the parent materials or created during the processing operations are the primary pollutant of concern from mine construction, aggregate extraction, processing, storage and reclamation activities. Other potential contaminants of concern are nitrate / nitrite from groundwater discharge, alkalinity from the parent material, and oil & grease from heavy equipment operation. Floatable pollutants including trash and debris may result from inadequate trash control and housekeeping procedures incidental to the mining activity. The following is a list of significant materials that may be exposed to stormwater: Topsoil / Overburden (TSS, pH) Sand & Gravel (TSS, pH) Process water from aggregate washing / equipment maintenance (TSS, pH, oil & grease) Diesel fuel tanks (oil & grease) Lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Used lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Grease drums (oil & grease) Used grease drums (oil & grease) Gasoline tanks (oil & grease) Spare machinery parts (oil & grease, iron) Metals for fabrication (oil & grease, iron) Scrap metals (oil & grease, iron) Garbage / Trash (floatable solids) Chemical toilets (pH, floatable solids)
Aggregate Storage: Crushed, screened and washed aggregates are stored at the central side of the property. Fine aggregate particles and colloidals occurring naturally in the parent deposit or generated during the processing phase may be present in the	Suspended solids resulting from entrainment of particles native to the parent materials or created during the processing operations are the primary pollutant of concern from mine construction, aggregate extraction, processing, storage and reclamation

stockpiled material. The stockpiles are loaded onto trucks for transportation off site or may be transported to another on-site operation for further processing. The stockpiles may be watered for fugitive dust control or temperature and moisture regulation, resulting in the generation of non-storm water effluent. Activities that may contribute to storm water pollution under Aggregate Storage include fugitive dust generation, handling of aggregate materials, operation and maintenance of petroleum powered and lubricated heavy equipment, and generation of non-storm water effluent. Chemical toilets may be present as part of this activity.	activities. Other potential contaminants of concern are nitrate / nitrite from groundwater discharge, alkalinity from the parent material, and oil & grease from heavy equipment operation. Floatable pollutants including trash and debris may result from inadequate trash control and housekeeping procedures incidental to the mining activity. The following is a list of significant materials that may be exposed to stormwater: Topsoil / Overburden (TSS, pH) Sand & Gravel (TSS, pH) Process water from aggregate washing / equipment maintenance (TSS, pH, oil & grease) Diesel fuel tanks (oil & grease) Lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Used lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Grease drums (oil & grease) Used grease drums (oil & grease) Gasoline tanks (oil & grease) Spare machinery parts (oil & grease, iron) Metals for fabrication (oil & grease, iron) Scrap metals (oil & grease, iron) Garbage / Trash (floatable solids) Chemical toilets (pH, floatable solids)
Mine Reclamation: Mine reclamation is considered part of the active mining phase. Depleted aggregate reserves are converted to a post-mining land use according to the applicable land use regulations. Reclamation activities include grading of depleted mine area, re-distribution of stockpiled overburden or topsoils, and stabilization as needed. Activities that may contribute to storm water pollution under Mine Reclamation include fugitive dust generation, handling of aggregate materials and overburden, and operation of petroleum powered and lubricated heavy equipment. Chemical toilets may be present.	Suspended solids resulting from entrainment of particles native to the parent materials or created during the processing operations are the primary pollutant of concern from mine construction, aggregate extraction, processing, storage and reclamation activities. Other potential contaminants of concern are nitrate / nitrite from groundwater discharge, alkalinity from the parent material, and oil & grease from heavy equipment operation. Floatable pollutants including trash and debris may result from inadequate trash control and housekeeping procedures incidental to the mining activity. The following is a list of

	significant materials that may be exposed to stormwater: Topsoil / Overburden (TSS, pH) Sand & Gravel (TSS, pH) Process water from aggregate washing / equipment maintenance (TSS, pH, oil & grease) Diesel fuel tanks (oil & grease) Lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Used lubricating oil tanks / drums (oil & grease) Grease drums (oil & grease) Used grease drums (oil & grease) Gasoline tanks (oil & grease) Spare machinery parts (oil & grease, iron) Metals for fabrication (oil & grease, iron) Scrap metals (oil & grease, iron) Garbage / Trash (floatable solids) Chemical toilets (pH, floatable solids)
	[Repeat as necessary]
	[Repeat as necessary]

2.2 *Spills and Leaks.*

Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.3):

Include the following in this section:

- **Potential spills and leaks:** A description of where potential spills and leaks could occur at your site that could contribute pollutants to your stormwater discharge, and specify which discharge points are likely to be affected by such spills and leaks.
- **Past spills and leaks:** A description of significant spills and leaks in the past three years of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602.

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Discharge Points
Aggregate Operations – Aggregate processing plant (oil filled equipment), maintenance areas (oil & grease), mobile equipment fueling and lubrication (varies with location of equipment). See site map for more detail.	TBD
Maintenance Operations – shop area, parts storage, fuel area, equipment wash pad.	TBS

Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Discharge Points
[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]
[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]
[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]	[Repeat as necessary]

2.3 Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Documentation.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.4):

Part 1.1.3 of the 2015 MSGP identifies allowable non-stormwater discharges. The questions below require you to provide documentation of the following:

- Evaluation for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges at your site; and
- Elimination of any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.

Description of this facility's unauthorized non-stormwater discharge evaluation:

- Date of evaluation: 2/26/16
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: No industrial activities occurring at the site at the time this SWPPP prepared. No stormwater discharge off site.
- List of the drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: TBD
- Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to the sanitary sewer or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge. Unauthorized mining process water effluent includes was water from the aggregate wash plant. Wash waters are retained on site in the wash plant pond. There are no off site discharges from the wash plant pond, and there is no co-mingling of wash plant process water with storm water or ground water discharges. Segregation of process waters from stormwater or ground water discharges was visibly verified at the time of the evaluation.

2.4 Salt Storage.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.5):

Document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

Note: you will be asked additional questions concerning salt storage in Section 3.1.7 of this SWPPP template, below.

No salt storage at this site.

2.5 Sampling Data Summary.

Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.3.6):

Summarize all stormwater sampling data collected from your permitted discharge points during the previous permit term. Include a narrative description that summarizes the collected data to support identification of potential pollution sources. Note that data tables and/or figures may be used to aid the summary.

Date	Outfall	Parameter	Results	Exceedance
N/A				

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES.

Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2, Part 8, and 5.2.4):

In Sections 3.1 - 3.11 of this SWPPP template, you are asked to describe the stormwater control measures that you have installed at your site to meet each of the permit's

- Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 2.1.2;
- Applicable numeric effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3 and Part 8;
- Water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2;
- Any additional measures that formed the basis of eligibility regarding threatened and endangered species, historic properties, and/or federal CERCLA site requirements in Part 2.3; and
- Applicable effluent limits in Parts 8 and 9.

In addition to your control measure descriptions, include explanations of how the controls fulfill the following requirements (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.1):

- The selection and design considerations; and
- How they address the pollutant sources identified in section 2.1 of the Template.

3.1 Non-numeric Technology-based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT)

You must comply with the following non-numeric effluent limits (except where otherwise specified in Part 8) as well as any sector-specific non-numeric effluent limits in Part 8.

3.1.1 Minimize Exposure.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.1):
Describe any structural controls or practices used to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff. Describe where the controls or practices are being implemented at your site.

The following materials will be kept covered to reduce their exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt or runoff: Equipment maintenance and fueling will occur in a bermed area where discharge is retained on site. All spills will be promptly cleaned up to minimize exposure to stormwater. Impacted soils and sand absorbents will be stockpiled for disposal in an area where the runoff from the stockpile is retained on site and not discharged. Synthetic spill absorbents will be placed in the used oil filer bin or removed from the site for disposal. Leaky equipment will be parked over a sand spill pad. The spill pad will be evaluated at least monthly and changed out as needed. Decommissioned equipment that has been designated as scrap will have fluids drained.

3.1.2 Good Housekeeping.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.2 and 5.2.5.1):
Describe any practices you are implementing to keep exposed areas of your site clean. Describe where each practice is being implemented at your site. Include here your schedule for: (1) regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, and (2) routine inspections for leaks and of the condition of drums, tanks and containers. Note: There are specific requirements for facilities that handle pre-production plastic.

All exposed areas of the facility that may contribute to storm water pollution will be kept in a clean, orderly fashion. These areas include the fueling area, the shop, the concrete plant, the concrete truck washout area, the wash plant and the mining area. These areas will be inspected on a monthly basis for spills, leaks, accumulated garbage, impending container failure, , and other problems that may contribute to storm water pollution. The monthly inspections will be documented on the inspection form (Appendix E). Areas exposed to cement powder will be washed or swept at lease weekly. Wash water will be retained on site with berming / retention ponds and will not be mixed with stormwater discharges. Dumpsters will be located so that any discharge from the dumpster is retained on site and not co-mingled with stormwater discharges. Any dumpsters that cannot be located in general secondary containment will be covered to prevent stormwater from accumulating in the dumpster.

3.1.3 Maintenance.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.3 and 5.2.5.1):
Describe procedures (1) to maintain industrial equipment so that spills/leaks are avoided and (2) to keep control measures in effective operating condition. Include the schedule you will follow for such maintenance activities. Describe where each applicable procedure is being implemented at the site.

All structural storm water management devices must be inspected and maintained to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges to surface waters. The berms surrounding the process water ponds, the mining area will be maintained as necessary to prevent the release of process water to any mining area or storm water conveyance. The settling ponds and outfalls will be inspected prior to discharge of mine dewatering effluent and daily during discharges. Settling ponds for controlling stormwater or groundwater discharge will be cleaned out when the sediment reaches 2/3 of the sump depth and debris will be kept at least 6 inches below the lowest outfall pipe. The process water basins will be monitored monthly for sedimentation. Sediment will be removed as necessary to prevent the process water containment basins from overtopping into storm water conveyances or mining areas. All needed repairs to prevent stormwater contamination will be completed the same day as the issue was identified. If the issue was identified at the end of the shift, repairs will begin at the start of the next day. Final repairs must be in place with 14 days, or if not feasible within 45 days. The Stormwater Coordinator must be notified of any repairs that cannot be completed with the initial 14 day period.

3.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.4 and 5.2.5.1):

Describe any structural controls or procedures used to minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases. You must implement the following at a minimum:

- Plainly label containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides”) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;*
- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
- Develop training and train all staff on procedures to quickly stop, contain and clean up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;
- Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur or where a rapid response can be made; and
- Notify appropriate facility personnel when a leak, spill or other release occurs.

Describe where each control is to be located or where applicable procedures will be implemented.

Note: some facilities may be required to develop a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under a separate regulatory program (40 CFR 112). If you are required to develop an SPCC plan, or you already have one, you should include references to the relevant requirements from your plan.

EPA recommends you include:

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

Products susceptible to releases will be stored in labeled containers. Containers will be stored in a location separated from vehicle traffic. Petroleum products are covered under the facility Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC). The SPCC plan is a separate document, and is available to members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Non-petroleum products stored or handled in bulk will be handled in a manner to prevent their release. Bulk products will be stored in sized or general secondary containment. General containment includes a bermed area or an area where runoff is retained on site and not discharged with stormwater flows. Spill cleanup materials include sand and loaders which are readily available at the site. If concrete admixtures are spilled, the material will be contained with sand or earth, cleaned up and disposed of by placement in the designated contaminated soil stockpile. All spills over 5 gallons will be reported to the Pollution Prevention Team Leader, as well as the corporate environmental manager. Spills that meet state or national reporting criteria will be reported by the Plan Coordinator. Spill training occurs annually, and includes spill prevention methods, spill response activities, spill control principles and reporting requirements.

3.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 2.1.2.5 and 5.2.5.1):

Describe activities and processes for stabilizing exposed soils to minimize erosion. Describe flow velocity dissipation devices placed at all discharge locations and all structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If applicable, describe the type and purpose of any polymers and/or chemical treatments used to control erosion and the location at your site where each control is implemented.

Areas of the site that have a potential for soil erosion due to topography or land disturbance will be identified here. The aggregate stockpile areas have a potential for sediment-laden storm runoff. Stockpile areas drain to the process water containment ponds or to settling ponds. The mine site has a potential for sediment-laden runoff during active mining and de-watering. Mine dewatering effluent is directed to a settling pond prior to discharge to surface waters. At a minimum, flow velocity dissipation devices are required at outfalls.

3.1.6 Management of Runoff.

Instructions (See 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.6):

Describe controls used at your site to divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff. Describe the location at your site where each control is implemented.

A series of berms is used to channel process water and contaminated storm water to the process water containment ponds. Ground water and stormwater discharge is routed to a settling pond prior to discharge.

3.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.7):

If applicable, describe structures at your site that either cover or enclose salt storage piles or piles containing salt, and any controls that minimize or prevent the discharge of stormwater from such piles. Also, describe any controls or procedures used to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure is implemented.

Any deicing salt storage piles must be enclosed or covered, or all discharge from the pile must be contained on site and not discharged directly or indirectly to Waters of the US. Also describe controls for adding / removing salt from the piles.

3.1.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.10):

Describe controls and procedures that will be used at your site to minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final or waste materials in order to minimize pollutant discharges.

Compliance with the applicable air permit is deemed sufficient per 8.J.5.2 of the MSGP. If there is no air permit for the site, dust generation will not exceed 20% opacity. Roadway dust control is accomplished through frequent watering and periodic application of magnesium chloride chemical dust suppressant. Trackout from the site onto public roadways will be maintained as needed to control opacity.

3.2 Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 8):

Describe any controls or procedures that will be used at your site to comply with any sector-specific requirements that apply to you in Part 8 of the 2015 MSGP. Describe the location at your site where each control and/or procedure will be implemented.

Note: Sector-specific effluent limits apply to Sectors A, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z and AA.

3.2.1 The following Technology-Based Effluent Limits apply to active mining activities: employee training will be conducted at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites. Stormwater will be diverted away from potential pollutant sources through implementation berming and grading. Dust control will be accomplished in accordance with section 3.1.8 of this SWPPP.

NOTE: SECTION 3.2.2 of this SWPPP ONLY APPLIES TO MINE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING STRIPPING OF PREVIOUSLY UNOPENED AREAS OF THE MINE) AND DOES NOT APPLY TO ACTIVE MINE AREAS

3.2.2 The following Sector J technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities, <u>except the construction of haul roads and staging areas for permanent structures</u>:

Erosion and sediment control installation requirements: By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible controls will be installed and operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit. Sediment and erosion controls are very project specific, and will be called out during the planning phase of the mine opening or expanding activities. All other stormwater controls called out in the planning phase must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

If it is determined that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day. When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7

days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon practicable.

Sediment controls will be installed along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable). Sediment will be removed from the control before it accumulates to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control. For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, a stabilized construction entrance of riprap or a set of shaker bars will be installed to minimize tracking onto the road. Any trackout that accumulates will be removed at the end of the day. *Note:* EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 8.J.4.1.4.

Stockpiles will be watered to form a crust to minimize stormwater and wind erosion. Up gradient stormwater flows will be diverted around the stockpiles, if that stormwater flow is subject to discharge. If stormwater flows from the stockpile area discharge off site, sediment will be controlled prior to discharge. As sediment controls are very project specific, control design will be implemented at the time of the mine construction project. If sediment basins are selected as the appropriate control measure, they must meet the following criteria: Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained. Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

Dust at the mine construction site will be minimized through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters. The use of treatment chemicals is not authorized without further modification of this SWPPP. Cationic treatment chemicals are not authorized without prior EPA approval.

For mine stripping activities: If the stripped area is not placed into active mining status after completion of the stripping, stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in 8.J.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities have temporarily ceased. Measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base or tackifiers will be used. Documentation of active mining status of the stripped area will be recorded in the weekly mine construction activity inspection report and on the site map.

The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads prior to mining activities, as defined in Part 8.J.3.2(b):

Area of disturbance should be minimized if possible by stripping and disturbing subgrade in phases. Erosion and sediment controls will be installed and maintained to minimize discharge pollutants from construction activities. Design of BMP's will account for the following factors: expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features; and the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site. As these factors are highly project specific, they will be determined at the time of the mine construction staging areas and haul roads. Discharges will be directed to vegetated areas prior to discharge if possible. Velocity dissipation structures will be put in place to minimize erosive flows and protect the banks of any stormwater conveyance channels.

For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., one of the following buffers will be provided:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.; or

2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

These buffer requirements do not apply to the following situations: there is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S, the natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances; the disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit; for linear construction projects buffer requirements are not required if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, disturbances is limted within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls are provided to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. Stockpiles or sediment basins cannot be located with any of the natural buffer areas.

Topsoil that will be used for mine reclamation will be stored in a manner that will maximize its use in final vegetative stabilization. Steep slopes may require additional stabilization methods. Soil conditioning may be required for final stabilization unless soil compaction is part of the final design. Any silty water that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation must be first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems) before discharge. Discharges must be free of floatable solids, foams or sheens. Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. Discharge points should be routed to a vegetated buffer and be controlled with velocity dissipating devices or structures. Any use of chemicals to treat dewatering flows must be pre-approved by EPA.

Process wash waters, chemical spills, concrete wash waters, wash water with soaps cannot be discharged off site and must be contained. Wash water from equipment or wheel washing (without added soaps) must be treated prior to discharge. Construction materials will be stored under covers when possible or will be stored in an area where stormwater flows are not discharged.

Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in 8.J.3.2(b) must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance: by no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earth-disturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures. If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization: seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area. Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.

This site does not discharge to a Tier II or Tier I water, so the additional inspection requirements do not apply.

Inspections of the mine construction area will be conducted at least once every 7 calendar days. Inspections will include disturbed areas, stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures, locations where stabilization measures have been implemented, material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas, areas where stormwater flows and points of discharge. Inspections will document effectiveness of stormwater controls, whether any new controls are needed, if there are any conditions that may result in a spill or leak, for visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge. If a discharge is occurring, inspect the quality and characteristics of the discharge; and whether controls are operating effectively. An inspection report detailing the findings of the inspection will be completed within 24 hours of conducting the inspection.

The requirements of Section 3.2.2 of this SWPPP can be discontinued when earth disturbing activities have ceased and any areas outside the active mine area have been final stabilized.

3.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.3):

If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in the table below (Table 2-1 of the 2015 MSGP), describe controls or procedures that will be implemented at your site to meet these effluent limitations guidelines.

Sector J numeric effluent limits will be met by insuring mine dewatering discharges are settled as needed to control pH. The following limits apply:

Subsector	Outfall	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand & gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	OF1	pH	6.5-9.0

3.4 Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Standards.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.2.1):

Describe the measures that will be implemented at your site to control industrial stormwater discharge as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards of all affected states (i.e., your discharge must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards in any affected state).

EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge does not meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action(s) as required in Part 4.1 of the 2015 MSGP and document the corrective actions as required in Part 4.3 of the 2015 MSGP. You must also comply with any additional requirements required by your state or tribe.

EPA may also require that you undertake additional control measures (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. You must implement all measures necessary to be consistent with an available wasteload allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

It is expected that implementing the conditions outlined in this SWPPP, which are intended to comply with the MSGP, will meet applicable water quality standards. The pH effluent limit identified in Table 8.J-2 of the MSGP does not meet Idaho water quality standards. The pH limit identified in Sections 3.3 and 4.7 have been modified per 9.10.3.9 of the MSGP to meet Idaho WQS. Additionally, benchmark monitoring will continue until four consecutive samples for a give parameter are below benchmark concentrations.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES.

4.1 Good Housekeeping.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):

Document a schedule or the process used for determining when pickup and disposal of waste materials occurs (e.g., roll off dumpsters are collected when full). Provide a schedule for routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

Dumpsters are emptied on call / monthly. Equipment is inspected daily during use for leaks and drips. Drums tanks and containers are inspected monthly for leaks and condition.

4.2 Maintenance.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):

Document preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. Include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2 of the 2015 MSGP.

All structural storm water management devices must be inspected and maintained to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges to surface waters. The berms surrounding the process water ponds, the mining area will be maintained as necessary to prevent the release of process water to any mining area or storm water conveyance. The settling ponds and outfalls will be inspected prior to discharge of mine

dewatering effluent and daily during discharges. Settling ponds for controlling stormwater or groundwater discharge will be cleaned out when the sediment reaches 2/3 of the sump depth and debris will be kept at least 6 inches below the lowest outfall pipe. The process water basins will be monitored monthly for sedimentation. Sediment will be removed as necessary to prevent the process water containment basins from overtopping into storm water conveyances or mining areas. Baghouses will be inspected monthly and any accumulated material will be removed. All needed repairs to prevent stormwater contamination will be completed the same day as the issue was identified. If the issue was identified at the end of the shift, repairs will begin at the start of the next day. Final repairs must be in place with 14 days, or if not feasible within 45 days. The Stormwater Coordinator must be notified of any repairs that cannot be completed with the initial 14 day period.

4.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):

Document procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility.

Spill prevention procedures include inspecting containers prior to transferring product into and out of the containers, making sure all hoses or other transfer lines are properly connected, and insuring transfers are attended. Spill response procedures depend on the size of the release and relative risk to the environment.

Response to a Minor Discharge. A “minor” discharge is defined as one that poses no significant harm (or threat) to human health and safety or to the environment. Minor discharges are generally those where:

a. The quantity of product discharged is small (e.g., may involve less than 25 gallons of oil)
b. Discharged material is easily stopped and controlled at the time of the discharge
c. Discharge is localized near the source
d. Discharged material is not likely to reach a regulated waterway
e. There is little risk to human health or safety
f. There is little risk of fire or explosion.

Minor discharges can usually be cleaned up by facility personnel. The following guidelines apply:

- Immediately notify the Facility Manager.
- Under the direction of the Facility Manager, contain the discharge with discharge response materials and equipment including sand, front end loaders or skid steers, and polypropylene absorbents for spills on water or wet areas. Place discharge debris in properly labeled waste containers.
- The Facility Manager will document the discharge
- If the discharge involves more than 25 gallons of oil, the Facility Manager will contact the Staker Parson Environmental Manager who should then call regulatory authorities to report the release.

Response to a Major Discharge. A "major" discharge is defined as one that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up by facility personnel, such as when:

- The discharge is large enough to spread beyond the immediate discharge area;
- The discharged material enters a regulated waterway;
- The discharge requires special equipment or training to clean up;
- The discharged material poses a hazard to human health or safety; or
- There is a danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a major discharge, the following guidelines apply:

1. All workers must immediately evacuate the discharge site and move to areas at a safe distance from the discharge if the material poses a risk to health or safety.
2. The Facility Manager, or the senior on-site person notifies the Staker Parson Environmental Manager of the discharge. The corporate manager has authority to initiate notification and response. Certain notifications are dependent on the circumstances and type of discharge.
3. Any able employee must call for medical assistance if workers are injured or in case of a fire.
4. The Staker Parson Environmental Manager must immediately contact the National Response Center (888-424-8802) and Idaho DEQ 24-hour communications center at 800-632-8000.
5. The Staker Parson Environmental Manager must document the call.
6. The Staker Parson Environmental Manager coordinates cleanup and obtains assistance from a cleanup contractor(s) or other response organization as necessary.

If the Facility Manager is not available at the time of the discharge, then the next highest person in seniority assumes responsibility for contacting the Staker Parson Environmental Manager and, as directed, coordinating response activities.

4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.1):

Document if polymers and/or other chemical treatments are used for erosion and sediment control and identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose.

Magnesium chloride may be periodically applied to haul roads, otherwise no chemical treatments are used for sediment or erosion control.

4.5 Employee Training.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 and Part 5.2.5.1):

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 and 5.2.5.1):

Provide the elements of your training plan, including:

- The content of the training;
- The frequency/schedule of training for employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the permit.

The following personnel, at a minimum, must receive training, and therefore should be listed out individually in the table below:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 4.

2015 MSGP Part 2.1.2.8 requires that the personnel who are required to be trained must also be trained to understand the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;

Stormwater training includes an overview of the Clean Water Act, pollutant types, best management practices, material handling, housekeeping, maintenance requirements and spill prevention, control and reporting requirements. Initial training occurs as part of the new hire orientation, and refresher training occurs annually.

Specific initial training requirements:

The Stormwater Plan Coordinator receives additional training in the design, installation and maintenance of controls, as well as sampling procedures (CICEC certification).

The Stormwater Team Lead receives additional training in conducting and documenting inspections, and if stormwater discharge sampling is required training on container selection, sampling methods, sample preservation and laboratory submittal. The Sampler has reviewed the March 2009 EPA Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide

Training records are included in Appendix C of this plan

4.6 Inspections and Assessments.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 3):

Document procedures for performing the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1) and;
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 3.2).

Note: If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites proceed to 4.6.3 below.

4.6.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 3.1):

Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting routine facility inspections in accordance with Part 3.1 of the 2015 MSGP. Document any findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5 of the 2015 MSGP. Summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5 of the 2015 MSGP. Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

Inspections are performed monthly, and include the items listed on the Stormwater Inspection Form (see Appendix E). Inspections are recorded electronically in the ComplianceGO web based inspection system and can be accessed here: http://core.compliancego.com/cgviewer/ UUID number 0744f6cc-3979-421f-b7f1-b1f49be5c4d4

For routine facility inspections to be performed at your site, your SWPPP must include a description of the following:

1. **Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection.** Routine facility inspections will be completed by Bill Montgomery or the acting Stormwater team Leader.

   Note: Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections. Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

2. **Schedules for conducting inspections.** Routine facility inspections will be conducted monthly.

   Note: Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly), as appropriate. Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least one of your routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

3. **List areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater**. construction sand and gravel materials operation.

4. **List areas identified in the SWPPP (section 1 of the SWPPP Template) and any others that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3).** construction sand and gravel

5. **Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.** INSERT TEXT HERE

6. **Inspection information for discharge points.** TBD

7. **List the control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.** Dewatering of construction sand and gravel mines is subject to effluent limits. Dewatering effluent will be pumped from a settling pond and discharged to a stabilized outfall to prevent an alteration of the pH of the effluent.
8. **Other site-specific inspection objectives.** Monthly storm water inspections may be concurrent with other required inspections such as SPCC where applicable.

4.6.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 3.2):

Describe the procedures you will follow for conducting quarterly visual assessments in accordance with Part 3.2 of the 2015 MSGP. The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a discharge sample contained in a clean, colorless glass or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take the sample within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site; and
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5 of the 2015 MSGP. Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

1. **Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for assessments.** Visual assessments will be conducted by Bill Montgomery or the acting Storm Water Team Leader.
2. **Schedules for conducting assessments.** Visual assessments will be conducted quarterly starting with the 4th quarter of 2015.
3. **Specific assessment activities.** The visual samples will be collected in a colorless glass or plastic container, and observations will be performed in a well-lit area. The samples must be collected during the first 30 minutes of runoff from a storm event, and that occurred more than 72 hours from the last discharge event. The visual monitoring will include color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution. The results of the observations will be recorded on the Visual Monitoring Form (Section 5.5.6). The documentation will include: sample location(s), sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample; personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures; nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt); results of observations of the stormwater discharge; probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination, and if applicable why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. Copies of the quarterly visual inspection records will be kept with this plan.

4.6.3 Exception to Routine Facility Inspections and Quarterly Visual Assessments for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Parts 3.1.1 and 3.2.3):

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and/or quarterly visual assessments, you must include documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed.

To invoke this exception you must also include a statement in your SWPPP per Part 5.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

Note: If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you become authorized under the 2015 MSGP, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility becomes inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing) are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, per Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

☐**This site is inactive and unstaffed, and has no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) as signed and certified in Section 7 below.**

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for your routine facility inspections and/or quarterly visual assessments, include information to support this claim.

N/A

4.7 Monitoring.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.3):

Describe your procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by the 2015 MSGP, where applicable to your facility, including:

- Benchmark monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.1 and relevant requirements in Part 8 and/or Part 9);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.2 and relevant requirements in Part 8);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.3 and relevant requirements in Part 9);
- Impaired waters monitoring (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.4);
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (2015 MSGP Part 6.2.5).

Depending on the type of facility you operate, and the monitoring requirements to which you are subject, you must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in 2015 MSGP Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or state/tribal-specific requirements in 2015 MSGP Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to 2015 MSGP Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements. *Note: All monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the relevant sampling and analysis requirements at 40 CFR Part 136*. Include in your description procedures for ensuring compliance with these requirements.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by 2015 MSGP Part 6.2.1.3.

If you plan to use the substantially identical discharge point exception for your benchmark monitoring requirements, impaired waters monitoring requirements, and/or your quarterly visual assessment, you must include the following documentation:

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge points;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%);
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

Check the following monitoring activities applicable to your facility:

☒Quarterly benchmark monitoring

☒Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring

☐State- or tribal-specific monitoring

☐Impaired waters monitoring

☐Other monitoring required by EPA

For each type of monitoring checked above, your SWPPP must include the following information:

Select type of monitoring activity from drop-down list below (*if subject to more than one type of monitoring activity, you will need to copy and paste the items below for each monitoring activity*):

Quarterly Benchmark Monitoring

1. **Sample location(s).** Background or run-on monitoring is conducted at the southeast side of the site, where the irrigation canal enters the property. There are several industrial sites upgradient of this operation that discharge to the canal, and it is imperative to be able to establish where pollutants in the canal are pre-existing or are a results of this operation. This location is marked on the site plan. Samples will be collected at the outfalls listed below. There are no substantially identical outfalls at this site.
2. **Pollutants to be sampled**.

Subsector	Outfall	Parameter	Benchmark Concentration
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442)	OF1	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	OF1	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

3. **Monitoring Schedules.** Monitoring will be conducted quarterly starting the 1st quarter of 2016 should a discharge occur in this quarter.
4. **Numeric Limitations**. pH

Procedures. Measurable Storm Events: All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from this site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs from this site. For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event will be recorded on the monthly inspection form for the month sampled. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.

Sample Type: Samples will be collected by a member of the Pollution Prevention Team (see Section 5.1.1). A minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event will be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be recorded on the monthly inspection form for the month sampled explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge. Samples will be collected in the following containers, and taken to the lab within the listed hold time:

Analysis	Method	Container	Preservative	Hold Time
TSS	160.2	500 ml Poly	Cool 4deg C	7 days max
Nitrate / Nitrite	353.2	250 ml Poly	Cool 4 deg C H_2SO_4 pH<2	28 days max
Total Iron	200.7	250 ml Poly	Cool 4deg C	48 hours max

pH	Direct read	n/a	n/a	15 min

A chain of custody will be completed for each sample taken to the lab. Samples will be placed in a cooler with ice or a cool-pack while being held / delivered to the lab. Samples will be taken to:

Analytical Lab Inc.
1804 N 33rd Street,
Boise Idaho 83703.
(208) 342-5515

Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of 4 consecutive quarterly samples, if any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, the monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term have been completed.

Data exceeding benchmarks*:* If any of the four quarterly samples for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, the exceedance will be documented in this SWPPP within 24 hours. The exceedance will be evaluated to determine if a Corrective Action is required (see Section 6). The selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures will be reviewed to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the benchmarks in the 2015 MSGP permit. One of the following actions will be taken:

(1) Make the necessary corrective actions and continue quarterly monitoring until four consecutive quarters of monitoring are less than the benchmark concentration.

(2) Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in the 2015 MSGP, in which case monitoring must be performed once per year. Document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, retain all records related to this documentation with this SWPPP, and notify EPA and IDEQ of this determination in the next benchmark monitoring report.

Adverse Weather Conditions: Employee safety takes priority over all else, including protection of the environment. When adverse weather conditions (those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions) prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, a substitute sample will be taken during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with the sampling schedule.

ELG Monitoring

1. **Sample location(s).** pH samples are collected at the outfalls listed below. There are no substantially identical outfalls at this site.
2. **Pollutants to be sampled**.

Subsector	Outfall	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand & gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	OF1	pH	6.5-9.0

3. **Monitoring Schedules.** Effluent limit sampling will be conducted once per year. Effluent sampling may occur as a dry weather event as mine dewatering is not dependent on storm events.
4. **Numeric Limitations**. pH must be limited from 6.5 to 9 standard units.

Procedures. pH sampling: 1. Check calibration standard for expiration date. 2. Place pH meter in buffer solution until reading stabilizes. 3. Record any variance between the meter reading and the calibration standard. 4. Pull water sample, set meter in sample until reading stabilizes. Record observed value, adjustment for calibration variance, time and temperature. If a discharge sample exceeds a numeric effluent limit, follow-up monitoring will be conducted within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event should none occur within 30 days) after implementing corrective actions. The exceedance will be reported to EPA and DEQ. The EPA report will be documented with a "Change NOI" form electronically through NeT. If the follow-up monitoring also exceeds the effluent limit, an exceedance report must be filed within 30 days of receiving the laboratory report. Monitoring will continue quarterly until the discharge is within the effluent limits. A Change NOI form must be submitted to indicate the site is back in compliance.

Impaired waters monitoring

1. **Sample location(s).** N/A
2. **Pollutants to be sampled**. N/A
3. **Monitoring Schedules.** N//A
4. **Numeric Limitations**. N/A
5. **Procedures**. N/A

Other monitoring required by EPA

1. **Sample location(s).** N/A
2. **Pollutants to be sampled**. N/A
3. **Monitoring Schedules.** N//A
4. **Numeric Limitations**. N/A
5. **Procedures**. N/A

Inactive and unstaffed sites exception (if applicable)

☐**This site is inactive and unstaffed, and has no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii) as signed and certified in Section 7 below.**

Substantially identical discharge point (outfall) exception: N/A

If you plan to use the substantially identical discharge point exception for your benchmark monitoring and/or quarterly visual assessment requirements, include the following information here to substantiate your claim that these discharge points are substantially identical (2015 MSGP Part 5.2.5.3):

- Location of each of the substantially identical discharge points: N/A
- List the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point: N/A
- List the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each discharge point: N/A
- List the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges: N/A
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low=under 40%; medium=40 to 65%; high =above 65%): N/A
- Why the discharge points are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents: N/A

SECTION 5: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.

5.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.6.1):

Include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2015 MSGP, Part 1.1.4.5 (Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection). Refer to Appendix E of the 2015 MSGP for specific instructions for establishing eligibility.

Endangered Species documentation is included with the NOI and the Delegation of Authority letter in Appendix A.

5.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.6.2):

Include any documentation you have that supports your determination of eligibility consistent with 2015 MSGP Part 1.1.4.6 (Historic Properties Preservation). Refer to 2015 MSGP, Appendix F for specific instructions for establishing eligibility.

Historic Properties documentation is included with the NOI and the Delegation of Authority letter in Appendix A.

SECTION 6: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 4):

Describe the procedures for taking corrective action in compliance with Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

If any of the following conditions occur, the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures identified in this plan must be reviewed to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

an unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit), a discharge violates a numeric effluent limit; you become aware, or EPA determines, that the control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards; an inspection or evaluation of your facility by an EPA official, or local, State, or Tribal entity, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this plan; or a routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection indicates that control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

If any of the following conditions occur, the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures identified in this plan must be reviewed to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this plan:

construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at this facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from this facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or

the average of 4 quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark. If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedence of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedence, triggering this review.

Documentation of any of the above conditions will be made within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. If changes are necessary following the review, any modifications to control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event.

Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed above, document the following information (i.e., questions 3-5 of the Corrective Actions section in the Annual Reporting Form, provided in Appendix 6 of this plan): identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review; description of the problem identified; and date the problem was identified. Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed above, document the following information (i.e., questions 7-11 of the Corrective Actions section in the Annual Reporting Form, provided in Appendix 6 of this plan): summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination); notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action; date corrective action initiated; and date corrective action completed or expected to be completed. This documentation must be submitted in an annual report, and a copy retained onsite with this plan.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.2.7):

The following certification statement must be signed and dated by a person who meets the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 11.A, of the 2015 MSGP.

Note: this certification must be re-signed in the event of a SWPPP modification in response to a Part 4.1 trigger for corrective action.

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: Eric St Pierre Title: General Manager

Signature: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS.

Instructions (see 2015 MSGP Part 5.3):

Your SWPPP is a "living" document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions. See Part 4 of the 2015 MSGP.

- If you need to modify the SWPPP in response to a corrective action required by Part 4.1 or 4.2 of the 2015 MSGP, then the certification statement in section 7 of this SWPPP template must be re-signed in accordance with 2015 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.A.
- For any other SWPPP modification, you should keep a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person. See 2015 MSGP Appendix B, Subsection 11.C.

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

Attachment 1 – General Location Map

General location map is attached to the front of this SWPPP

Attachment 2– Site Map

Site map is attached to the front of this SWPPP

Attachment 3 –2015 MSGP

A copy of the MSGP is attached as Appendix B