Appendix C
Site Specific Data

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. Soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other soil reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the soil reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description

Upper Flathead Valley Area, Montana

Sg—Somers silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 125 days

Map Unit Composition

Somers and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Somers

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 3.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Clayey (Cy) 15-19" p.z. (R044XW181MT)

Typical profile

0 to 8 inches: Silty clay loam
8 to 12 inches: Silty clay loam
12 to 22 inches: Silty clay loam
22 to 30 inches: Stratified loam to silty clay loam
30 to 60 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Nonhydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Th—Tuffit-Somers silty clay loams, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,600 to 3,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 15 to 19 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 125 days

Map Unit Composition

Tuffit and similar soils: 50 percent
Somers and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Tuffit

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (8.0 to 32.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 30.0
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Claypan (Cp) 15-19" p.z. (R044XW147MT)

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Silty clay loam
4 to 12 inches: Silty clay
12 to 29 inches: Silty clay loam
29 to 60 inches: Stratified very fine sandy loam to silty clay loam

Description of Somers

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 3.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Clayey (Cy) 15-19" p.z. (R044XW181MT)

Typical profile
0 to 8 inches: Silty clay loam
8 to 12 inches: Silty clay loam
12 to 22 inches: Silty clay loam
22 to 30 inches: Stratified loam to silty clay loam
30 to 60 inches: Loamy fine sand

Minor Components

Nonhydric
Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Upper Flathead Valley Area, Montana
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Jan 5, 2012

Property Record Card

Summary

Primary Information

Property Category: RP
Subcategory: Real Property
Geocode: 07-3835-07-3-01-01-0000
Assessment Code: 0000246800
Primary Owner:
INTERMOUTAIN DEACONESS HOME FOR CHILDREN
500 S LAMBORN ST
HELENA, MT 59601-5417
NOTE: See the Owner tab for all owner information
PropertyAddress: RIVERSIDE RD
KALISPELL, MT 59901
COS Parcel:
Certificate of Survey:
Subdivision:
Legal Description:
S07, T27 N, R20 W, TR 2 IN L 3 & NE4SW4
Last Modified: 6/15/2013 12:18:14 AM

General Property Information

Neighborhood: 160.0
Property Type: AR - Agricultural Rural
Living Units: 0
Levy District: 07-032702-29 - F
Zoning:
Ownership %: 100
Linked Property:
No linked properties exist for this property
Exemptions:
No exemptions exist for this property
Condo Ownership:
General: 0
Limited: 0

Property Factors

Topography: 8
Fronting: 0 - None
Utilities: 0
Parking Type:
Access: 1
Parking Quantity:
Location: 0 - Rural Land
Parking Proximity:

Land Summary

Land Type	Acres	Value
Grazing	0.000	00.00
Fallow	0.000	00.00
Irrigated	0.000	00.00
Continuous Crop	0.000	00.00
Wild Hay	75.720	00.00
Farmsite	0.000	00.00
ROW	0.000	00.00
NonQual Land	0.000	00.00
Total Ag Land	75.720	00.00
Total Forest Land	0.000	00.00
Total Market Land	0.000	00.00

Deed Information:

Deed Date	Book	Page	Recorded Date	Document Number	Document Type

6/9/2011			6/9/2011	201100011886	Warranty Deed

Owners

Party #1

Default Information: INTERMOUTAIN DEACONESS HOME FOR CHILDREN
500 S LAMBORN ST
Ownership %: 100
Primary Owner: "Yes"
Interest Type: Conversion
Last Modified: 1/18/2012 3:33:52 PM

Other Names

Name **Type**

Other Addresses

Appraisals

Appraisal History

Tax Year	Land Value	Building Value	Total Value	Method
2013	37292	0	37292	COST
2012	37292	0	37292	COST

Market Land

Market Land Info

No market land info exists for this parcel

Dwellings

Existing Dwellings

No dwellings exist for this parcel

Other Buildings/Improvements

Outbuilding/Yard Improvements

No other buildings or yard improvements exist for this parcel

Commercial

Existing Commercial Buildings

No commercial buildings exist for this parcel

Ag/Forest Land

Ag/Forest Land Item #1

Acre Type: W - Non-Irrigated Hayland
Irrigation Type:
Class Code: 1801
Timber Zone:

Productivity

Quantity: 2
Commodity: Alfalfa
Units: Tons/Acre

Valuation

Acres: 75.72 **Per Acre Value:** 0

Value: 0

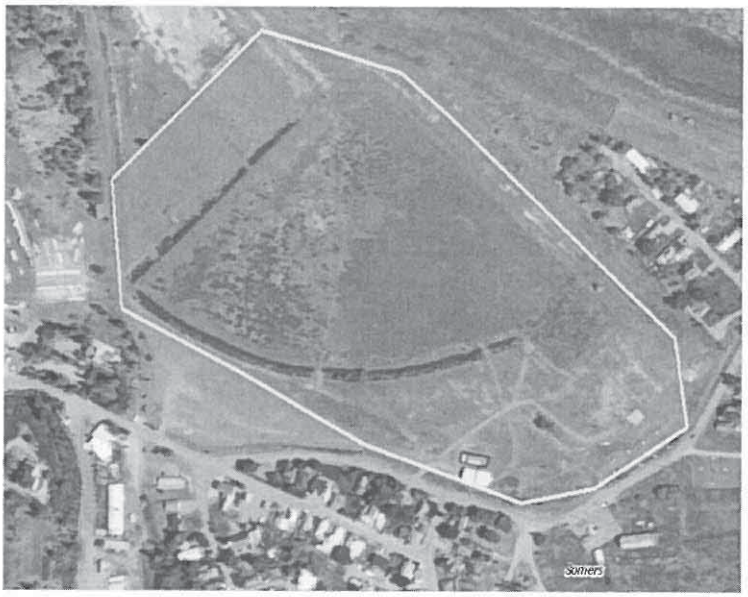
MONTANA.GOV
OFFICIAL STATE WEBSITE

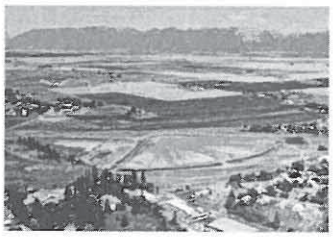
mt.gov
Montana's Official State Website
(http://mt.gov/)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (/)

(#ctl00_SiteMapPath1_SkipLink) Home (/default.mcpx) » Federal Superfund (/fedsuperfund/default.mcpx) » BN Somers

BN Somers





Aerial view of BN Somers Site.

Closure of Land Treatment Unit

The tabs below provide a variety of links to information under the BN Somers. Included are links to other web site that have information related to BN Somers. The purpose of this website is to provide information and news about BN Somers and activities.

Information

Located on the northwest shore of Flathead Lake in the Town of Somers in Northwestern Montana's Flathead County, this site was used by Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad from 1901 to 1986 to treat railroad ties. Creosote (wood preservative) wastes contaminated

soils and groundwater at the 80-acre site. Contaminants of concern included Polynuclear/Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds, phenols and zinc chloride.

Located on the northwest short of Flathead Lake in the Town of Somers in Northwestern Montana's Flathead County, this site was used by Burlington Northern (later renamed BNSF Railway) from 1901 to 1986 to treat railroad ties. Creosote (wood preservative) wastes contaminated soils and groundwater at the 80-acre site. Contaminants of concern include polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds, phenols, and zinc chloride. Following soil and groundwater sampling in the 1980s, the Record of Decision was signed in 1989, and in 1991, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into a Consent Decree with BNSF for design and performance of the selected remedy. Cleanup began in 1993. Soils were excavated and removed to a Land Treatment Unit (LTU) for bioremediation. In 2003, EPA and DEQ certified cleanup of the soils was complete.

Groundwater cleanup began in 1995, and included pumping and treating through a groundwater treatment system (GWTS) as well as in-situ bioremediation. Sampling of the municipal well has shown that no contaminants of concern are present in the municipal water system.

In 2008, the Agencies approved the Interim Monitoring Plan and allowed BNSF to temporarily shut down the GWTS. Based on data obtained during the Interim Monitoring Period, the Agencies required an Additional Groundwater Investigation to more completely define the nature and extent of groundwater contamination and to assess whether or not the groundwater contaminant plume is stable. The Fourth Five-Year Review for the BN Somers site was completed in 2012.

Developments

EPA Superfund Cleanup Process (http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm)	PA/SI	NPL Listing	RI/FS	ROD	RD/RA	Construction Completion	Post Construction Completion	NPL Delete	Reuse
BN Somers	C	NA	C	C	O	NA	NA	NA	TBD

Table Legend

Symbol	Symbol Id
C	Complete
O	Ongoing
I	Interim
N	Negotiations
D	Deferred
NA	Not Applicable
TBD	To Be Determined

UpComing Activities

No activities are scheduled at this time.

Documents & Reports

Documents & Reports Name	Date
Fall Meeting Powerpoint Presentation (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/2012 Fall Public Meeting 092012.pdf)	September, 2012
Final BN Somers Five Year Review (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/Final BN Somers Five Year Review 022012.pdf)	February, 2(
BNSomers Final BNSF Somers 2011 Work Plan (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/BNSomers Final BNSF somers 2011 Work Plan 090911.pdf)	September :
Vapor Intrusion Investigation Final Work Plan (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/VaporInstrusionInvestigationWorkPlanOPT.pdf)	January 201
Work Plan Addendum (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/WorkPlanAddendum.pdf)	October 1, 2
Letter to BNSF re Final Work Plan (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/Ltr-090910.pdf)	September ! 2010
Final Work Plan for Additional Data Collection (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/2010 Work Plan_Final_Complete for CD.pdf)	August 201(

Memo-Review of Interim Groundwater Monitoring Plan (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/Somers_Memo_FNL_03_09.pdf)	February 6,:
BNSF Response to Technical Review (http://BNSomers/BNSF'sresponsetoGSI_GeoTransReports.pdf)	March 2009
Letter to BN (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/LettertoBN33009.pdf)	March 30, 2
BNSF response to EPA letter (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/BNSF's response to Agencies'3_29request.pdf)	April 13, 20
Annual Report (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/BN Somers_web-workpl_blurb9-2010_2_.pdf)	2008
5 Year Review FAQs (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/Final - Five Year Review FAQs 090909.pdf)	
Five-Year Review (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/5yrreviewsept2006.pdf)	2006
Five-Year Review Photographs (http://BNSomers/20065yrReviewPhotos1.pdf)	2006
Flathead Beacon Newspaper Article BNSF Inquires About Land Purchases Near Superfund Sites (http://www.flatheadbeacon.com/articles/article/bnsf_inquires_about_land_purchases_near_superfund_sites_in_somers_whitefish/9274/)	
Flathead Beacon Newspaper Article - Environmental Review Process begins for Submerged Somers Bay Logs (http://www.flatheadbeacon.com/articles/article/20_million_boardfeet_under_the_sea/8165/)	
Explanation of Significant Differences (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/significantdifferences1998.pdf)	1998
Explanation of Significant Differences (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/significantdifferences1992.pdf)	1992
Concept Review Related to Discontinuing Active Remediation BN Somers (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/final somers technical assistance 020309.pdf)	February 3,:
Record of Decision (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/ROD.pdf)	September :
Geo-GIS Recommendations (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/Geo_GSIRecommendations.pdf)	
BN Somers Chronology of Events (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/BNSomersChronologyofEvents.pdf)	
BN Somers Site Description and History (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/BNSomersSiteDescriptionandHistory.pdf)	

Fact Sheets	Date
BN Somers Fact Sheet (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/BNSomersFactSheetAug2012.pdf)	August 2012
Fact Sheet (/FedSuperfund/bns/PDFs/Fact Sheet 10-15-09-final_2_.pdf)	October 10, 2009

Related Links

Montana Department of Environmental Quality (/default.mcpx)

Remediation Division

(/rem/default.mcpx)

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
(http://www.epa.gov/nscep/index.html)

Download Adobe Reader
(http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html)

Contacts

EPA
(http://www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/)

Diana Hammer

Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 8, Montana Office
Federal Building
10 West 15th Street, Suite 3200
Helena, MT 59626
406-457-5040 (#)
hammer.diana@epa.gov
(mailto:hammer.diana@epa.gov)

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
(http://deq.mt.gov/default.mcpx)

Lisa DeWitt

Project Officer
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
1100 North Last Chance Gulch
P.O. Box 200901
Helena MT 59620-0901
406-841-5037 (#)
1-800-246-8198 (#) (in-state only)
lidewitt@mt.gov (mailto:lidewitt@mt.gov)

Environmental Justice

The Environmental Justice program, established by Presidential Executive Order 12898, requires Federal agencies to ensure that all environmental policies and the disposal of toxic waste do not adversely impact minority and low-income communities. The common concern is that these communities are exposed to unfair levels of environmental risk arising from multiple sources, often coupled with inadequate government response.

The goal of environmental justice is to ensure that all people, regardless of race, national origin or income, are protected from disproportionate impacts of environmental hazards. To be classified as an environmental justice community, residents must be a minority and/or low income group; excluded from the environmental policy setting and/or decision-making process; subject to a disproportionate impact from one or more environmental hazards; and experience a disparate implementation of environmental regulations, requirements, practices and activities in their communities.

Montana's Environmental Justice Communities

The following is a listing of some of the communities and other areas in Montana with Environmental Justice issues:

Anaconda (Deer Lodge County) - Superfund site, mining contamination
Libby (Lincoln County) - Superfund site, asbestos contamination and exposure
Zortman-Landusky Area (Phillips and Blaine Counties) - pollution from mine tailings
Butte/Silver Bow Creek (Silver Bow County) - mining contamination
Blackfeet Reservation (Glacier Homes - HUD housing) - contaminated building materials
Milltown Dam (Missoula County) - Superfund site, polluted reservoir sediments
Lockwood Solvent Plume (Yellowstone County) - Superfund site, groundwater contamination

Web Sites with More Information

There are also many resources on the Internet that provide timely and relevant information on Environmental Justice issues in Montana. The following are just a few:

Montana Water Center
Montana DEQ (Federal Superfund Section)

MONTANA.GOV
OFFICIAL STATE WEBSITE

mt.gov
Montana's Official State Website
(http://mt.gov/)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (/)

Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

Construction activities can play a major role in the degradation of water quality. Construction activities impact water quality by contributing discharges of sediment to streams, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies throughout the state. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites are 10 to 20 times greater than those from agricultural lands, and 1,000 to 2,000 times greater than those of forestlands. Discharges of sediment can degrade aquatic habitats, alter channel dynamics, and release high levels of nutrients and metals. Other pollutant sources associated with construction activities pose additional threats to water quality. These pollutant sources include chemicals, fuel, lubricants, and other toxic substances.

Upcoming Training Events

Please see Compliance and Technical Support (/wqinfo/ctss/default.mcpx) for upcoming training information.

Permit Information

Storm Water Construction General Information (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/SWCinfo.pdf)

2013 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/SW_CONST_PER.pdf)

- Response to Comments (/wqinfo/MPDES/StormWater/pdf/MTR100000ResponseComments.pdf)
- Environmental Assessment (/wqinfo/MPDES/StormWater/pdf/MTR100000EA.pdf)
- Fact Sheet (/wqinfo/MPDES/StormWater/pdf/MTR100000FactSheet.pdf)

Permit Fee Schedule for Applications and Annual Fees (/wqinfo/MPDES/RULES09/pdf/FeeSummarySched10.pdf)

Application Package for Storm Water Construction General Permit

- Notice of Intent (NOI) (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/SWC_NOI.pdf)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/MTR100000_SWPPP.pdf)
- Attachment A for SWPPP (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/ATTACHMENT_A.pdf)
- Attachment B for SWPPP (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/ATTACHMENT_B.pdf)
- Attachment C for SWPPP (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/ATTACHMENT_C.pdf)
- Attachment D for SWPPP (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/ATTACHMENT_D.pdf)
- Attachment E for SWPPP (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/ATTACHMENT_E.pdf)
- Notice of Termination (NOT) (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/NOT.pdf)
- Permit Transfer Notification (PTN) (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/PTN.pdf)
- Storm Water Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/RAINFALLEROSIVITYFORM.pdf)

Rules and Regulations

- MCA Title 75, Chapter 5 - Water Quality (http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca_toc/75_5.htm)
- ARM Title 17.30.1101 - Storm Water (/dir/legal/chapters/ch30-11.pdf)

EPA Guidance

- Storm Water Discharges From Construction Activities (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/const.cfm)
- Storm water Pollution Prevention Plans for Construction Activities (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp.cfm#report)
- National Menu of Storm water Best Management Practices (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm)

Effective, Terminated, MPDES Storm Water Construction Permit Authorizations

These reports will be updated at the beginning of each month

SW Construction Effective Permits by County (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/SW Construction Effective By County.pdf)

SW Construction Terminated Permits by County (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/SW Construction By County Terminations.pdf)

Compliance Information

Noncompliance Reporting (#NCR)
Useful Resources (#UsefulRes)

Compliance Evaluation Inspections

Entry/Introduction (#swEntry)
Records Review (#swRecRev)
Facility Site Evaluation (#swSiteEval)
Conclusion/Preliminary Findings (#swConclusion)
Inspection Report Package (#swReportPackage)

Permittees operating under the General Permit for Storm water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit) are subject to Compliance Evaluation Inspections (CEIs). The purpose of a storm water construction CEI is to assess the adequacy of the Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by ensuring the SWPPP meets the requirements of the General Permit, reviewing how pollutants are being managed, and determining whether pollutants are being discharged from the construction site and to state waters.

Storm water construction CEIs conducted by a Water Protection Bureau Compliance Inspector (inspector) are typically completed during and/or immediately following precipitation events as an announced or unannounced CEI. An announced CEI is when the inspector contacts the permittee and establishes a meeting date, time, and location to complete the CEI. An unannounced CEI is when an inspector does not contact the permittee ahead of time and arrives on-site during normal business hours to complete the CEI.

Please note that the authority to conduct an inspection at a construction site is defined in section 402 of the Clean Water Act. The State of Montana establishes its inspection authority of the delegated federal program in Section 75-5-603 of the Montana Code Annotated.

CEIs consist of the following components: Entry/Introduction, Records Review, Facility Site Evaluation, and Conclusion/Preliminary Findings. Factual information and observations made by the inspector are presented in the Inspection Report Package.

Entry/Introduction

The purpose of the Entry/Introduction portion of the CEI is to provide the necessary identification to appropriate on-site personnel, state the reason for the CEI, and review the components of the CEI. Examples of information discussed during this portion of the CEI include:

Identification of the Owner/Operator
Description of the Construction Project
Date Construction Started
Estimated Time for Construction Project Completion
Phase of Construction Project
Issues / Areas of Noncompliance Experienced during Construction Activities

Records Review

The purpose of the Records Review portion of the CEI is to review the General Permit and SWPPP to ensure the SWPPP meets the requirements of the General Permit. In order to complete this portion of the CEI, the inspector will request copies of the following information:

Copy of the General Permit
Copy of the Department's Confirmation Letter
Copy of the completed and signed Notice of Intent (NOI) form
Copy of the completed, signed, and up-to-date SWPPP
Up-to-date SWPPP Site Map
BMP installation and design standards
Inspection Records
Annual Inspection Reports, if applicable
Reports of Noncompliance

The inspector will review the SWPPP and SWPPP Site Map to ensure the most current version of these documents contain the minimum elements defined in the General Permit. Additionally, the inspector will review any updates to the SWPPP to ensure the SWPPP reflects current conditions. Inspection records will be reviewed to ensure they are being completed at the required frequency and documenting, at minimum, the required elements defined in the General Permit and the SWPPP.

Facility Site Evaluation

The purpose of the Facility Site Evaluation is to assess site conditions, determine if the SWPPP is being followed by verifying that Best Management Practices (BMPs) are installed as specified in the SWPPP, assess the condition and adequacy of installed BMPs, and determine areas of noncompliance. Specific questions the inspector will focus on when evaluating BMPs include:

What is the pollutant source?
Is there a BMP present?
Is the BMP installed correctly?
Is the BMP being maintained?
Is the BMP appropriate for the pollutant source and/or area?

During the Facility Site Evaluation, the inspector will take photos and take notes to provide supporting evidence for areas of noncompliance.

Conclusion/Preliminary Findings

The purpose of the Conclusion/Preliminary Findings portion of the CEI is to provide preliminary findings and explain the Inspection Report process. Additionally, this portion allows the permittee to ask questions and allows both parties to clarify issues which arose during the CEI. If

additional information is required from the permittee to complete the CEI, the inspector will provide a list of information and specify a date for submittal. Finally, if there are immediate areas of concern, the inspector will identify the problems and what the expectations are of the permittee.

Please note: Any information presented during the Conclusion/Preliminary Findings is preliminary. The final factual findings and observations will be documented in the Inspection Report Package.

Final Inspection Report Package

The purpose of the Inspection Report Package is to document areas of noncompliance identified during the CEI and require the permittee to complete corrective actions to return to compliance. Additional information included in the Inspection Report Package may include areas of potential noncompliance. The Final Inspection Report Package will include:

Cover Letter
MPDES 3560 Form
Narrative Inspection Report
Photo Report

If the Cover Letter is a Letter of Violation, the permittee is required to compose a written response addressing each one of the factual findings and observations presented in the Narrative Inspection Report. The Letter of Violation will specify a date the written response is due.

If the Cover Letter is a Letter of Compliance, the permittee is required to read through the Narrative Inspection Report and address any areas of potential noncompliance. A written response may be required dependent upon the identified areas of potential noncompliance.

Please note: It is the expectation of the Department that the permittee address each of the factual findings presented in the Narrative Inspection Report. Please contact the inspector if there are questions regarding the content of the Narrative Inspection Report or if assistance is needed in composing a required response.

For further information, contact the Water Protection Bureau at (406) 444-3080 (#).

Noncompliance Reporting

Noncompliance reporting is required when a permittee identifies condition(s) that are not in compliance with or when a permittee determines they will not be able to comply with a condition(s) of the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit). Examples of noncompliance associated with permittees operating under the General Permit include: any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, a discharge of pollutants from the construction project site and/or to state waters, failure of installed Best Management Practices (BMPs), and failure to conduct inspections.

The noncompliance reporting condition of the General Permit requires an oral report be provided within 24-hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance followed by a written report within five days. The following information is required to be reported to the Department in an event of noncompliance:

MPDES Permit Authorization Number
Facility or Site Name
Name and Phone Number of Individual Reporting Noncompliance
A description of the noncompliance and its cause
The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; or if not identified, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue
Additional measures being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrences of the noncompliance

It is the responsibility of the permittee to contact a Compliance Inspector in the Water Protection Bureau within 24 hours of first identifying the noncompliance. If the event of noncompliance occurs on a weekend, leave a message on the Water Protection Bureau's main number: (406) 444-3080 (#).

After receipt of the 24 hour report of noncompliance, the Compliance Inspector will specify a date to submit the five day written report. The five day written report is to be mailed to:

Department of Environmental Quality
Water Protection Bureau
c/o (Name of Compliance Inspector)
PO Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

The Compliance Inspector will review the submitted material and draft a Department response. It is the expectation of the Department that the permittee address and complete any required corrective actions unless otherwise specified.

The form below (Form NCR) can be filled out online, printed, and mailed to the Department. It will fulfill the five day written report requirement if it is completely filled out and if it is received by the Department within five days of the 24-hour oral report.

Noncompliance Reporting Form (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/NCR_form.pdf)

For further information contact the Water Protection Bureau at (406) 444-3080 (#).

Useful Resources

Montana Department of Environmental Quality Best Management Practice Field Guide (/wqinfo/MPDES/pdfs/MT_BMP_FieldGuide.pdf)

Montana Department of Environmental Quality Oil and Gas BMP Field Guide (/wqinfo/WPBForms/pdf/MT Oil and Gas BMP Field Guide.pdf)

Montana Department of Transportation Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices Manual (http://www.mdt.mt.gov/research/projects/env/erosion.shtml)

United States Environmental Protection Agency - Storm water Pollution Prevention Plans for Construction Activities (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp.cfm#report)

United States Environmental Protection Agency – National Menu of Storm water Best Management Practices (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/)

Upcoming Storm Water Trainings - MCA (http://www.mtagc.org/training/)

Upcoming Storm Water Trainings - DEQ (/wqinfo/ctss/default.mcpx)

(/wqinfo/MPDES/MTR10_Auths/Beaverhead.xlsx)

FLATHEAD RIVER, MONTANA

Managing Agency:

National Park Service, Glacier National Park
U.S. Forest Service, Flathead National Forest

Designated Reach:

October 12, 1976. The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork. The Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork. The South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir.

Classification/Mileage:

Wild — 97.9 miles; Scenic — 40.7 miles; Recreational — 80.4 miles; Total — 219.0 miles.

Salmon, Native American culture, history, whitewater boating, unmatched beauty, world-renowned fishing, solitude, what don't Northwest rivers offer in abundance?

RELATED LINKS

Glacier National Park

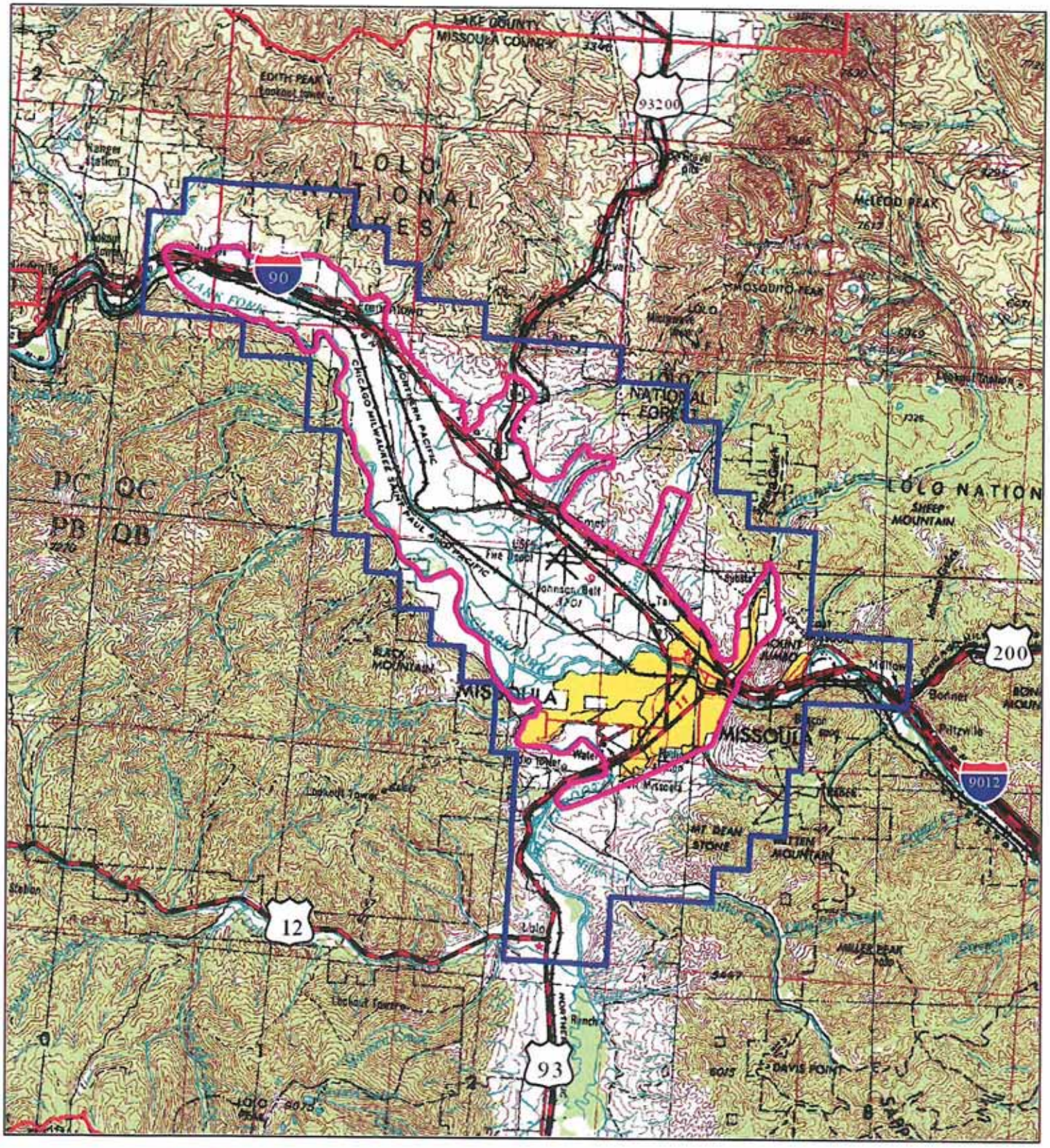
Photo Credit: Unknown

Flathead River

The designation includes the North Fork, Middle Fork and South Fork above Hungry Horse Reservoir and features recreation, scenery, historic sites, unique fisheries, and wildlife such as grizzly bears and wolves. The rugged area includes the landscapes of Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall and Great Bear Wilderness areas.

No permits are required for floating use. There are several commercial outfitters that offer float

Location Map
Missoula Valley Water Quality District
Missoula County, Montana



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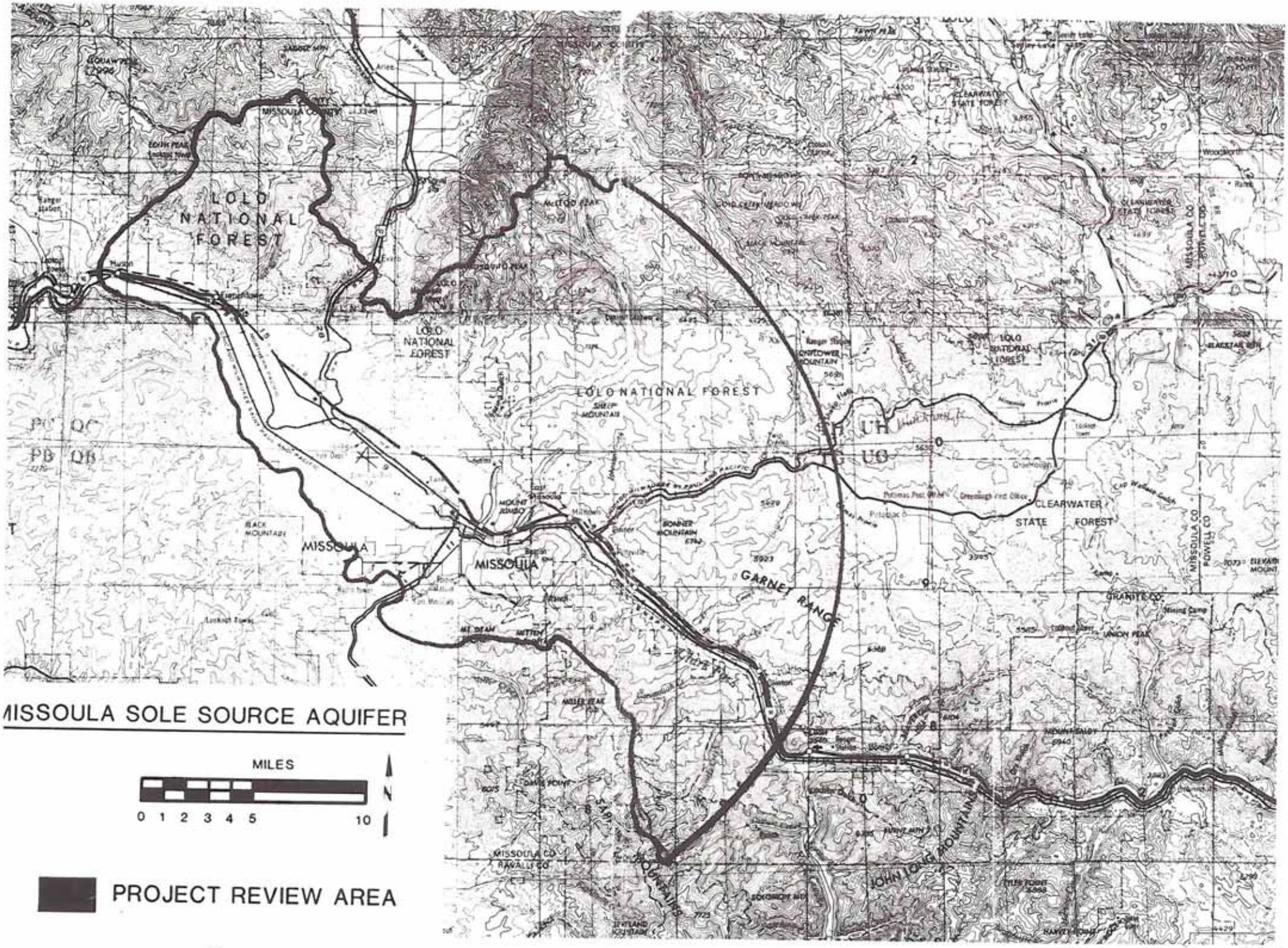
EPA Designated Sole Source Aquifer Boundary

Missoula Valley Water Quality District

Missoula County

2 0 2 4 6 8 Miles


LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
CLEARWATER STATE FOREST
MISSOULA
MISSOULA
GARNET RANGE
JOHN LONG MOUNTAINS
MISSOULA SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER
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PROJECT REVIEW AREA

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