

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

for:

City of Livingston Water Reclamation Facility (WRF)
316 Bennett Street
Livingston, MT 59047
(406) 222-5667

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SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1.1 Facility Information.

Facility Information

Facility Name: City of Livingston Water Reclamation Facility (WRF)

Street/Location: 316 Bennett Street

City: Livingston State: MT ZIP Code: 59047

County or Similar Government Subdivision: Park County

NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number): MTR000494 (if covered under a previous permit)

Primary Industrial Activity SIC code, and Sector and Subsector (2021 MSGP, Appendix D and Part 8):
4952 Sewerage Systems

Co-located Industrial Activity(s) SIC code(s), Sector(s) and Subsector(s) (2021 MSGP, Appendix D):

Is your facility presently inactive and unstaffed and are there no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater? Yes No

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude:
45.6761110 ° N (decimal degrees)

Longitude:
-110.540000 ° W (decimal degrees)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

Maps (If USGS topographic map used, 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, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable). _____

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

Federal Operator – an entity that meets the definition of "operator" in [the 2021 MSGP] 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 your facility exposed to stormwater: 6.0 acres
(to the nearest quarter acre)

Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)?

Yes No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: _____

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

Does this facility discharge industrial stormwater directly into any segment of an "impaired water" (see definition in 2023 MSGP, Appendix A)? Yes No

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water(s) (and segment(s), if applicable): Yellowstone River

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment(s):

Per EPA's Waterbody Report for the Yellowstone River, only aquatic life impairments have been assessed due to alterations in stream-side or littoral vegetative cover and physical substrate habitat alterations.

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

No stormwater discharges from the facility into the Yellowstone River. All stormwater which falls within the property of the WRF is either retained on-site in bioswales, evaporates, infiltrates, or is directed to inlets where it is sent to the headworks building and is treated with the municipal sewage through the facility. Many areas of the property are pervious and allow infiltration of stormwater.

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

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 2021 MSGP, Appendix A)? Yes No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) (2021 MSGP Table 1-1)? Yes No

If Yes, which guidelines apply?

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties.

Facility Operator(s):

Name: [Trace Tidwell, WRF Foreman](#)
Address: [316 Bennett Street](#)
City, State, Zip Code: [Livingston, MT 59047](#)
Telephone Number: [\(406\) 222-5667](#)
Email address: ttidwell@livingstonmontana.org

Facility Owner(s):

Name: [City of Livingston \(Grant Gager, City Manager\)](#)
Address: [220 East Park Street](#)
City, State, Zip Code: [Livingston, MT 59047](#)
Telephone Number: [\(406\) 222-2005](#)
Email address: ggager@livingstonmontana.org

SWPPP Contact(s):

SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): [Martha O'Rourke](#)
Telephone number: [\(406\) 222-5667](#)
Email address: morourke@livingstonmontana.org
SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): [Trace Tidwell](#)
Telephone number: [\(406\) 222-5667](#)
Email address: ttidwell@livingstonmontana.org

1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
Trace Tidwell, WRF Foreman	Responsible for all inspections, monitoring, training, and compliance with the SWPPP
J Taylor, WRF Operator	Assist with inspections, monitoring, training, and compliance with the SWPPP
Jason Eggar, WRF Operator	Assist with inspections, monitoring, training, and compliance with the SWPPP
Levi Kirkegard, WRF Operator	Assist with inspections, monitoring, training, and compliance with the SWPPP
Martha O'Rourke, Project Manager & SWPPP Admin.	Prepare and update SWPPP documents and assist with inspections, trainings, and annual report
Grant Gager, City Manager	City of Livingston's designated owner signatory, provide owner signatures on all permits and other required documents
Paige Fetterhoff, Finance Director	Provide payment for SWPPP permitting
Shannon Holmes, Public Works Director	Oversight of WRF operations

1.4 Site Description.

The WRF treats municipal wastewater from the City of Livingston.

Municipal sewage influent enters the WRF property from underground sewer collection pipes into the enclosed headworks building, shown as building 1 on the site plan. This is where influent is screened to remove solids and garbage from the wastewater prior to entering the treatment system. This is the lowest area of the property where the majority of stormwater pools in nearby swales. Any inflow stormwater that may enter the influent building is treated by the treatment plant. The solids/garbage are collected into garbage tubs and trucked away for disposal.

Screened influent then flows into the IPS, or influent pump station, shown as building 2 on the site plan. This is an enclosed pump house next to a large buried sewage tank which pumps the sewage influent to the treatment plant. Any surface stormwater inflow here is sent to the treatment plat for treating.

Sewage is treated in an aerobic process in one of two open-air sequence batch reactors (SBRs), shown as 4 on the site plan. All pumps, air compressors, and piping for operating the SBR process are housed inside the operations building, shown as building 3 on the site plan. Any rainfall which falls into the SBRs is directly treated along with the sewage.

At the end of the SBR process, any remaining sludge, known as waste activated sludge (WAS), is skimmed off and directed to holding basins for solids processing. These are shown as basin 6 on the site plan. The remaining liquids are piped underground to the ultraviolet (UV) disinfection building, shown as 5 on the site plan. The WAS basins are elevated with the ground sloped away from the rims to prevent surface water from flowing into them. Any rainfall is processed along with the WAS.

The processed liquids from the SBRs are pumped to the UV disinfection building (building 5) and the finished effluent flows underground (pipe 15) to discharge into the Yellowstone River (location 16). Building

5 also contains a chlorine tank and pump for emergency chlorination of effluent, if ever needed. Effluent is collected here for regular testing in the WRF lab, located in building 3.

The waste activated sludge from the WAS holding basins (basins 6) is pumped through a rotating drum mixer with added thickener inside building 7. The thickened WAS is pumped into digester 1 in building 7, and then transferred into digester 2 in building 7 after the allotted processing time. There are internal low-point drains inside building 7 which direct any liquid back to the IPS building. The digesters are vented and any potential spills from the vents are contained to the flat roof to evaporate and be cleaned up by employees.

At the completion of WAS digestion in digester 2, the thickened sludge is pumped underground to a dewatering press located inside building 8. A portion of the dewatered "cake" is placed into compost vessels along with wood wastes imported to the WRF. The vessels are stored on-site at location 9 on the site plan. Each vessel is connected to a drain which directs any liquids back to the IPS building. Any stormwater in the area flows to a nearby surface inlet which also directs it back to the IPS building.

Finished compost is removed from the compost vessels after its allotted time, and temporarily stored in location 10 on the site plan for finishing in open air. From here, the finished compost is trucked off-site for public use. Any surface water that flows through the compost storage area is directed to a nearby surface inlet which directs it back to the IPS building for treatment through the WRF.

All remaining "cake", or dewatered processed sludge, is trucked to the transfer station for disposal.

Any imported wood wastes needed for the composting process are stored in area 12 on the site plan. Any surface water that could pick up wood waster residue in this area flows to a nearby surface inlet and is directed back to the IPS for treatment through the WRF.

The City of Livingston also has one drying bed, shown as area 11 on the site plan, for use to air-dry remaining cake prior to trucking for disposal. The drying bed is also used for applying pumped sewage from cleaning the City's collection system to dry prior to disposal. Any surface water runoff from this area flows to a low point in the drying bed which is then piped back to the IPS building for treatment through the WRF.

The WRF also has two overflow sewage holding tanks, shown as 14 on the site plan, for emergency holding of sewage. There are no outlets from these tanks, and the ground here is slowed up to the tops of the tanks to prevent surface water from entering them. Any rainfall into the tanks stays in the tanks until it evaporates.

The WRF operations building (3) includes a lab for all required testing, restrooms and offices for WRF employees, and a garage/shop to store equipment, chemicals, and garbage indoors. The building has multiple low-point drains, as well as a low-point drain outside the east garage door, to direct drainage back to the IPS building for treatment.

1.5 General Location Map.

The general location map for this facility can be found in Attachment A.

1.6 Site Map.

The SWPPP site map for this facility can be found in Attachment B.

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 authorized non-stormwater discharges originate. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, 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 in the area, potential pollutants or pollutant constituents for each identified activity, documentation of where potential spills and leaks could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, evaluation of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, salt storage location, stormwater discharge sampling data and descriptions of stormwater control measures.

2.1 Potential Pollutants Associated with Industrial Activity.

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Solids screening, collection, and disposal trucking at the Headworks Building	Screened waste spills, vehicle oil and fuel leaks
Exchanging thickener solution in the WAS building	Spilled thickener, vehicle oil and fuel leaks
Cleaning & maintenance of the dewatering press	Cake residue from cleaning, cleaning chemical residue, oil residue from maintenance
Trucking cake into compost vessels, to the drying bed, or to the transfer station for disposal	Cake spills onto the ground, cake tracking from vehicle tires, vehicle oil and fuel leaks
Compost vessel filling or emptying	Wood or cake spills onto the ground, wood or cake residue tracking from vehicle tires, vehicle oil and fuel leaks
Sewage land application in drying bed	Sewage tracking from vehicle tires, vehicle oil and fuel leaks
Emergency pumping into & out of the sewage holding tanks	Sewage spills

If you are a Sector S (Air Transportation) facility, do you anticipate using more than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis?

Yes No

If you are a Sector G (Metal Mining) facility, do you have discharges from waste rock and overburden piles?

Yes No

2.2 Spills and Leaks.

Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur

Location	Discharge Points
Headworks Building	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Thickener & Digester Building	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Dewatering Press Building	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Compost Vessels	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Compost Holding Area	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Drying Bed	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Wood Chip Storage Area	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant
Emergency Sewage Holding Tanks	All potentially spills directed back to treatment plant

Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Discharge Points
6/13/2022	Flooding of the Yellowstone River raised the groundwater levels at the WRF above the Headworks building, flooding the influent channel to the treatment plant. The influent flow was significantly above the capacity of the WRF and the plant was forced to bypass the flows directly to the UV disinfection building in order to save the SBRs' microbiome.	Discharge outlet to the Yellowstone River

2.3 Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges Evaluation.

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

- Date of evaluation: April 18, 2023
- Description of the evaluation criteria used: A site walk was performed to observe any non-stormwater related discharge leaving the property from either groundwater or industrial activity. It was a dry day with no precipitation in the past few days so it would have been easy to observe any discharges occurring from non-stormwater sources.
- List of the discharge points or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation: The only discharge point is treated wastewater effluent into the Yellowstone River per the discharge permit MT0020435. No other surface waters were observed. No groundwater seeping to the surface was observed in any low points of the property.
- 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 sanitary or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge: No action is necessary at this time.

2.4 Salt Storage.

No salt is stored at the WRF.

2.5 *Sampling Data Summary.*

No historic sampling of stormwater has occurred at the WRF since any stormwater is treated through the WRF. The treated sewage effluent is tested prior to discharging to the Yellowstone River.

SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES (SCM)

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

3.1.1 Minimize Exposure.

All chemicals required for the WRF treatment process are stored inside buildings and in secondary containment to prevent contact with stormwater. Each building has a drain inlet to direct spills and any stormwater that may enter back to the treatment plant for processing.

Maintenance of vehicles and drivable equipment occurs within the maintenance garage/shop inside of the main operations building. Spill kit, catch pans, and absorbent rags are available to clean up spills, a floor drain is available to redirect any leaks/spills/wash water back to the WRF for processing, and the environment is enclosed and sloped to prevent stormwater from entering.

Material storage areas (wood waste storage, temporary compost holding area, and drying bed) are enclosed on the down-gradient side to catch much of the material that could be picked up by stormwater. These areas all drain to surface inlets which direct flows back to the WRF for processing.

Two stormwater drainage bioswales are located near the headworks building at the lowest point of the property. These collect the majority of surface water runoff from hardscape onsite.

3.1.2 Good Housekeeping.

Employees practice good housekeeping to ensure the property is clean of garbage, empty chemical containers, and to keep areas around the compost storage area, wood waste storage area, and drying bed clean to prevent tracking. Internal shop areas are regularly maintained so that all chemicals are properly put away and stored and trip hazards are prevented.

Inspections for leaks and spills are performed twice daily to prevent any violation in the WRF's discharge permit. All containers and equipment are inspected daily.

Waste collection is scheduled once per week, typically on Fridays. Additional waste collections are requested as needed during daily inspections around the property.

3.1.3 Maintenance.

The highly specialized equipment at the WRF is maintained by the manufacturers on-site. All highly-specialized equipment is located within buildings and with available low-point drains. Spill kits, catch pans, and absorbent rags are provided during these maintenance visits, and any garbage is collected for disposal off-site.

Major vehicle and drivable equipment repairs typically occur off-site at a local mechanic shop. Minor repair and maintenance occurs within the maintenance garage/shop of the operations building. This area is located indoors with a floor drain, properly sloped floor, and spill kits and catch pans available.

On-site pumps are removed and shipped to the manufacturer for major repair, maintenance, or replacement. Minor maintenance of pumps, including greasing moving parts or replacing worn-out seals, occur at the pump. Catch pans, spill kits, and absorbent rags are provided for good housekeeping and spill prevention/clean up.

3.1.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

Good housekeeping, regular inspections, and scheduled maintenance are used to prevent spills and leaks from equipment and vehicles.

Proper labeled storage and secondary containment are used for preventing leaks and spills of on-site chemicals.

Spill kits, catch pans, and absorbent rags are available in areas of potential spills for cleaning up any leaks or spills. When a notable-sized leak occurs during a 24-hour period, such leaks are documented and reported to the WRF foreman who reports it to the Montana DEQ as soon as possible.

Employees receive annual SWPPP refresher training to refresh on spill prevention and clean-up procedures.

3.1.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.

The existing landscaping (vegetated buffer) around the WRF is the main erosion and sediment control. The majority of stormwater run-on enters the property from the south and flows over grass to two low-point bioswales to infiltrate into the ground. Any stormwater collected by inlets in the hardscape is directed to the IPS where sediment is deposited inside the tank prior to pumping through the WRF treatment process.

3.1.6 Management of Stormwater.

All stormwater stays either on-site by infiltrating into the landscaping or settling into the two bioswales, or is sent through the WRF for processing alongside the municipal wastewater. Please see the SWPPP Site Map for locations of landscaping, inlets and bioswales.

3.1.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.

Salt or piles containing salt are not stored at the WRF.

3.1.8 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.

All drivable roads around the WRF property are either paved or gravel to minimize dust and off-site tracking. In areas where stormwater runoff could potentially pick up any dropped or tracked materials, there are stormwater inlets located in low points around the property that collect the stormwater and direct it to be processed through the WRF.

3.2 *Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs).*

The WRF is not a regulated activity for ELGs.

3.3 *Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations and Water Quality Standards.*

There is no discharge of stormwater from the WRF property. All stormwater which does not evaporator or infiltrate into the ground is directed for processing through the WRF. The only outfall is the treated wastewater effluent per discharge permit MT0020435.

3.4 *Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.*

Not applicable.

SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES

4.1 Good Housekeeping.

Garbage collection occurs every Friday. Additional garbage collection may be requested when dumpsters are noticed to be nearing full. Garbage is collected that blows up against the site fencing, blocking any stormwater inlets, and sitting in the bioswales.

Sample collection occurs daily. During these sample collection walks, employees pick up garbage, check for leaks and spills, and ensure buildings are kept tidy.

4.2 Maintenance.

In the mowing months, the grass around the tops of the bioswales near the Headworks are mowed weekly and any garbage is collected and removed daily or as observed.

The three on-site stormwater collection inlets are inspected daily and any debris is removed from the inlets. The stormwater inlets are vacuumed out yearly as well, and as needed.

4.3 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.

All chemicals and fluids are kept in properly labeled containers, and stored within buildings. Larger chemical totes are stored in secondary containment indoors. All spills and leaks are cleaned up immediately after noticing a spill and cleaning rags properly disposed of. Larger spills are documented and must be reported to DEQ according to the WRF's discharge permit. New containers are provided to replace leaking ones if leaks are found during routine inspections. Spill kits, catch pans, and absorbent rags are available near where spills are expected and where chemicals/liquids are stored.

4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control.

No polymers or chemicals are used as part of the WRF's erosion and sediment control.

4.5 Employee Training.

The 1st week of February is the annual SWPPP refresher training for WRF employees. The WRF's SWPPP overview is presented by the SWPPP administrator and the WRF foreman including spill response procedures, good housekeeping practices, maintenance requirements, stormwater controls, emergency procedures, and when/how to perform SWPPP inspections. Then the whole group participates in the February quarterly site assessment.

All new employees will be trained by the WRF foreman at the nearest quarterly inspection date.

4.6 Inspections and Assessments.

4.6.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

Stormwater inspections will occur whenever more than half an inch (0.5") of rainwater has fallen in a 24-hour period. Rainfall totals will be measured from the National Weather Service's gauge at Livingston's Mission Field Airport.

1. **Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection:** The WRF Foreman along with either a trained WRF Operator or the SWPPP Administrator will be responsible for all inspections.
2. **Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater discharges:** Quarterly scheduled inspections take place in February, May, August, and November. Additional stormwater inspections will also take place within 24-hours after a storm event resulting in 0.5-inches of rainfall in a 24-hour period.
3. **List areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater:** Compost storage area, drying bed, and wood waste storage area.
4. **List areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources:** Solid waste screenings collection & disposal, filling composting vessels, compost trucking, temporary compost storage, wood waste storage, drying beds
5. **Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past three years.** No spills or leaks have occurred in the past three years.
6. **Inspection information for discharge points:** Treated sewage effluent discharge location on the Yellowstone River: 45.6751680, -110.539270
Effluent is tested daily for allowable limits according to the discharge permit MTR000494.
7. **List the control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in the MSGP:** No stormwater discharges from the site. It either infiltrates, evaporates, or is treated through the WRF and effluent is tested according to discharge permit requirements.
8. **Other site-specific inspection objectives.** Not applicable.

4.6.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

1. **Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for assessments:** The WRF Foreman along with either a trained WRF Operator or the SWPPP Administrator will be responsible for all assessments.
2. **Schedules for conducting assessments:** Quarterly visual SWPPP inspections occur in February, May, August, and November.
3. **Specific assessment activities.** All bioswales and stormwater inlets are visually inspected to ensure they are properly collecting stormwater. The site is walked to ensure no stormwater is discharging off-site and carrying any pollutants. The quarterly report is completed with information on the date of the inspection, the current weather conditions, all observations, and a list of any repairs or maintenance that need to be addressed with a due-by date.

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

- 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.

Not Applicable

4.7 Monitoring.

Check the following monitoring activities applicable to your facility:

- Indicator monitoring
- Benchmark monitoring
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring
- Impaired waters monitoring
- Other monitoring required by EPA

No stormwater discharges from the WRF site.

Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Facilities (if applicable) Not 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.

Exception for Substantially Identical Discharge Points(SIDP) (if applicable) Not Applicable

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

5.1 *Documentation Regarding Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listed Species and Critical Habitat Protection.*

No endangered species or critical habitat at or around the WRF.

5.2 *Documentation Regarding National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)- Protected Properties.*


Not applicable.

SECTION 6: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

During the 500-year flooding event in June 2022, stormwater inundated the sewer collection system and caused the influent levels to the WRF to surpass the pumping capacity through the treatment plant. The collection system and headworks channel had enough capacity to handle the backup at the time. From this event, new emergency procedures were enacted to ensure all influent can be properly handled and overages stored until the influent flows are reduced back to handleable levels when flood levels recede.

SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. 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: GRANT GAGER Title: CITY MANAGER
Signature:  Date: 4/27/2023

SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

The SWPPP is a "living" document and is required to be modified and updated, as necessary, in response to corrective actions and deadlines.

- If any portion of this SWPPP must be modified in response to a corrective action, then the certification statement in section 7 of this SWPPP must be re-signed in accordance with the 2023 Montana MSGP.

For any other SWPPP modification, a log with a description of the modification, the name of the person making it, and the date and signature of that person will be kept.

SECTION 9: SWPPP AVAILABILITY

This SWPPP document is available on the City's website under the Water Reclamation Facility page.

SWPPP ATTACHMENTS

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

Attachment A – General Location Map

A copy of the general location map is provided in Attachment A.

Attachment B – Site Map

A copy of the SWPPP site map is provided in Attachment B.

Attachment C –2023 Montana MSGP

Note: it is helpful to keep a printed-out copy of the 2023 MSGP so that it is accessible to you for easy reference. However, you do not need to formally incorporate the entire MSGP into your SWPPP. As an alternative, you can include a reference to the permit and where it is kept at the site.