

Fact Sheet
Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
General Permit for Sand and Gravel Operations

MPDES Permit Number: MTG490000

I. Permit Status

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is proposing to reissue the Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) permit MTG490000 *General Permit for Sand and Gravel Operations* (SGGP) for a two year cycle with prorated application fees. The proposed reissuance is the fifth iteration of the General Permit.

The current SGGP, referred to as the 2012-issued General Permit, became effective on November 1, 2012 and expires on October 31, 2017.

II. Summary of Significant Changes

Summary of significant proposed changes to the existing 2012 General Permit include:

- Requirement for consultation with the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable);
- Requirements for discharges to impaired waterbodies;
- Clarified eligibility requirements for coverage under the SGGP;
- Remove flow as an effluent limit; and
- Requirements for Daily Visual Observation Log to include both hydrocarbons and physical characteristics of the receiving water.

III. Authority

The authority for DEQ to issue MPDES permits is contained in 75-5-101, MCA et seq., with implementing regulations in Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.30 Subchapter 13. Under 75-5-101 et seq., MCA, 75-5-402, MCA and requirements found in ARM, Title 17, Chapter 30, Subchapters 12 and 13 the Department regulates sand and gravel mining and processing operations.

IV. Background

Sand and gravel mining and processing operations include, but are not limited to, the mining or quarrying and the processing of crushed and broken stone, rock, and riprap; sand and gravel for construction or fill purposes; and sand and gravel for uses other than construction and fill. Sand and Gravel production is the largest non-fuel mineral industry in the United States.

A “mine” is an area of land, surface or underground, actively mined for the production of crushed and broken stone, rock, riprap, and/or sand and gravel from natural deposits “Mine dewatering” discharges are discharges to state surface waters of any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained, or removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. Mine dewatering water also includes wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and ground water seepage. “Process generated wastewater” discharge are the discharge to state surface waters of any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material, processing exclusive to mining, air emissions control, or non-contact water for crusher bearings. Process wastewater also includes any other water that becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine or other facility used for treatment of wastewater.

The proposed reissuance is the fifth iteration of the General Permit and reaffirms that the General Permit is an effective and efficient permitting mechanism for sand and gravel discharges of mine dewatering water and process generated wastewater

V. General Permit Authorization

The 2017 General Permit renewal authorizes discharges within the state of Montana, excluding Indian reservations. An “owner or operator” engaged in the business of sand and gravel mining and processing as defined in 40 CFR 436 Subparts B and C and proposing to discharge mine dewatering water or process generated wastewater to state surface waters must apply and obtain authorization for the proposed discharge under this General Permit or an individual MPDES permit.

Eligibility

Allowable Discharges

This General Permit for Sand and Gravel Operations (SGGP) applies to facilities or operations that are engaged in the business of mineral mining and processing as defined in 40 CFR 436 Subparts B and C and propose to discharge mine dewatering water or process generated wastewater to state surface waters.

- Subpart B applies to facilities or operations that mine or quarry and process crushed and broken stone and riprap which includes all types of rock and stone. The processing of calcite, in conjunction with the processing of crushed and broken limestone or dolomite is included in Subpart B.

- Subpart C applies to facilities or operations that mine and process sand and gravel for construction or fill uses, except on-board processing of dredged sands and gravel subject to regulation under 33 CFR 230.
- Mine dewatering discharges are discharges to state surface waters of any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained, or removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. Mine dewatering water also includes wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and ground water seepage.
- Process generated wastewater is generated through the process of washing aggregate. Process wastewater is any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material, air emissions control or processing exclusive of mining. Process wastewater also includes any other water that becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine or other facility used for treatment of wastewater.

Sand and gravel operations (as defined in Subparts B and C) are eligible for coverage to discharge mine dewatering water or process generated wastewater to impaired waterbodies that are consistent with approved Total Maximum Daily Loads and assigned wasteload allocations, and the additional requirements within this permit or authorization letter.

Coverage Limitations

The following discharges are not eligible for coverage under the SGGP:

- Discharges from other mining operations not defined in Subparts B and C, to include and not limited to, hard rock and talc.
- Discharges of construction dewatering effluent to state surface waters requiring authorization under the MPDES “General Permit for Construction Dewatering”;
- Discharges of storm water to state surface waters requiring authorization under the MPDES “Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities”;
- Discharges of storm water to state surface waters requiring authorization under the MPDES “General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity”;
- Discharges to impaired waterbodies that are inconsistent with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs, and the additional requirements with this permit;
- Discharges to waterbodies that are inconsistent with additional Department requirements, on a case-by-case basis;
- Discharges to A-Closed or A-1 classification waters; and
- Discharges which the Department determines have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard, and/or the Department has determined coverage under a MPDES Individual Permit is required. The Department will contact the applicant regarding ineligibility and request more information and fees, as needed, for Individual MPDES Permit requirements.

The following discharges are prohibited under the SGGP:

- Wastewater from the washout of concrete;
- Fuels, oils, or other potential pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release including the disturbance and/or removal of contaminated soils.

Coverage does not relieve the permittee from any other statute, regulation, permits, or other regulatory requirements for activities occurring within the project area to include, and not limited to, any requirements, rules, and permitting pursuant to the Opencut Mining Act (MCA Title 82, chapter 4, part 4).

The Department may deny coverage for discharges citing that the permittee appears unable to comply with the one or more of the following requirements:

- Effluent standards, effluent limitations, standards of performance for new sources of pollutants, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and pretreatment standards;
- Water quality standards established pursuant to 75-5-301, MCA;
- Prohibition of discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste;
- Prohibition of any discharges to which the regional administrator has objected in writing;
- Prohibition of any discharge which is in conflict with a plan or amendment thereto approved pursuant to section 208(b) of the Act;
- Any additional requirements that the Department determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of 75-5-101, et seq., MCA; and
- A point source is a new source or a new discharge and the discharge from its construction or operation will cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards (ARM 17.30.1311(7)).

In addition, the Department may deny coverage for the following reasons:

- The discharge is different in degree or nature from discharges reasonably expected from sources or activities within the category described in this MPDES General Permit (including pollutants from process wastewater streams).
- The MPDES permit authorization for the same operation has previously been denied or revoked.
- The discharge sought to be authorized under the 2017 General Permit is also included within an application or is subject to review under the Major Facility Siting Act, 75-20-101, et seq., MCA.
- The point source is, or will be, located in an area of unique ecological or recreational significance. Such determination must be based upon considerations of Montana stream classifications adopted under 75-5-301, MCA, impacts on fishery resources, local conditions at proposed discharge sites, and designations of wilderness areas under 16 USC 1132 or of wild and scenic rivers under 16 USC 1274.

- Discharges of sanitary wastewater or discharges commingled with chemicals or contaminants.
- Dredging or filling of wetlands or other surface waters of the state.
- The discharge is at or near a hazardous waste or other type of remediation site. If the sand and gravel operation or facility is proposed to be located near a known contamination area, or the permittee has reason to believe that the site or site's groundwater might be contaminated, they must demonstrate that there are no pollutants from the waste site in the sand and gravel effluent.

Authorization under the SGGP

New Authorizations (Not Previously Authorized)

Owners and operators can obtain first-time coverage under the SGGP by submitting a complete Notice of Intent (NOI-49) Package to the Department.

A complete NOI-49 Package must consist of:

- A completed NOI-49 form, including all required attachments, using the standard NOI form provided by the Department;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable); and
- The appropriate application fee.

Continuing Authorizations from the 2012 General Permit

Permittees requiring continued authorization beyond the October 31, 2017, expiration date must submit a complete NOI-49 package to the Department for coverage under the 2017-issued SGGP.

A complete NOI-49 Package must consist of:

- A completed NOI-49 form, including all required attachments, using the standard NOI form provided by the Department;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable); and
- The appropriate application fee.

Permitting Actions after Authorization

The SGGP outlines the requirements, the processes involved, and the required documentation for a permittee to request modifications, permit transfers, and termination of permit coverage. These permitting options have been clarified to streamline requests with the reissuance of the General Permit.

Additional Requirements for Authorization

Sage Grouse

Prior to submission of a Notice of Intent Package, the applicant for coverage under the 2017 General Permit will determine if the proposed discharge is located within designated sage grouse habitat (core, general, and or connectivity). Per Sage Grouse Executive Order No. 12-2015, the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (Program) will potentially provide recommendations that are protective of sage grouse populations through a consultation process for operations or facilities. Any recommendations and mitigations determined by the Program are provided in a consultation letter.

DEQ updated the Notice of Intent form to include consultation with the Program, as needed, and this action and any resulting consultation letter must be obtained prior to DEQ authorizing permit coverage under the 2017 General Permit. DEQ updated permitting language for the 2017 General Permit to include (1) the Program's consultation letter, as needed, as part of a complete NOI package, to include an evaluation with the Program for any changes with the authorization, and (2) any recommendations and mitigation actions (to the extent of the proposed action) to be included in an authorization. These updates regarding consultation with the Program, confirm if a project will be located within sage grouse habitat and mitigate any potential impacts through incorporation of recommendations within an issued consultation letter.

VI. Receiving Waters and Applicable Standards

Discharges from sand and gravel operations covered under the SGGP will be to state surface waters. Discharges to A-Closed or A-1 classification waters will remain ineligible for coverage under the 2017 SGGP. Surface water quality standards in Montana Surface Water Quality Standards and Procedures apply to discharges from sand and gravel operations.

Effluent Characteristics

Pollutants in sand gravel operations wastewater include total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, and pH. Sand and gravel operation activities can increase the turbidity of water in excavations and pits. This water must meet water quality standards before it is discharged to state surface water. Oil and grease or other petroleum-based materials may be present in wastewater through leaking fuel or hydraulic fluid and lubricants stored on-site.

Mixing Zones

Consistent with all previously issued MPDES Sand and Gravel General Permits, DEQ is not authorizing mixing zones with this renewal because of the intermittent nature of mine dewatering water and process generated wastewater discharges.

Nondegradation

Any activity that is nonsignificant because of its low potential for harm to human health or the environment and its conformance with the guidance found in 75-5-301(5)(c), MCA are not subject to the provisions of Montana's Nondegradation Policy. DEQ has determined sand and gravel discharges are nonsignificant because: 1) there is low potential for harm to human health or the environment, 2) the quantity and strength of the pollutant (suspended solids) is low and controlled through the requirements specified in the General Permit, 3) dewatering and process generating wastewater activities are generally intermittent, and 4) turbidity generated from sand and gravel activities is generally not persistent in the environment. DEQ has determined that compliance with the terms of the SGGP authorizations will ensure that these operations are not significant as defined under ARM 17.30.715(2), and these authorizations are protective of the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

If the permittee provides information that indicates the proposed discharge will not meet the conditions of Montana's Nondegradation Policy, DEQ will modify the permittee's authorization with additional requirements or require the owner or operator to obtain an Individual MPDES Permit.

VII. Proposed Effluent Limits

The control of pollutants is established through effluent limits and other requirements in an MPDES permit. Two principal bases are reflected in the 2017 Sand and Gravel General Permit: technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) that specify the minimum level of treatment or control; and water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) that attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality standards. TBELs are based on implementing available technologies to reduce or treat pollutants while WQBELs are designed to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. No numeric and/or narrative water quality standards currently exist for the calculated flow of the point source discharges to surface waters. The parameter of flow will be removed as an effluent limit with this permit renewal. The discharge flow and noticeable changes to the receiving water will be included in the daily visual observation log.

Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs)

Technology-based Effluent Limits (TBELs) represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed by a permit issued under the MPDES program [ARM 17.30.1203(1)]. These technology-based requirements may be national technology standards established by EPA or, in some cases, standards established by the permit writer on a case-by-case basis. EPA promulgates national technology standards of performance at 40 CFR Subchapter N for dischargers other than publicly-owned treatment works; these standards are known as "effluent limitations guidelines" (ELGs). The Board of Environmental Review (BER) has adopted these ELGs under ARM 17.30.1207. Under 40 CFR 436 Subpart B-Crushed Stone Subcategory and Subpart C-Construction Sand and Gravel Subcategory, these sand and gravel facilities are required to meet technology-

based effluent limits based on Best Practicable Treatment (BPT). BPT represents the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants discharged by an existing discharge or new discharge that is not a new source. Technology-based effluent limits for mine dewatering water and process generated wastewater for the Crushed Stone Subcategory and Construction Sand and Gravel Subcategory are in **Table 1**.

Total Suspended Solids

The federal ELGs do not include total suspended solids (TSS) effluent limits for sand and gravel operations. However, the Development Document for Effluent Limit Guidelines and Standards, EPA 440/1-76/059b, July 1979 (development document) provides the rationale for the TSS limits for the Crushed Stone and Construction Sand and Gravel subcategories. Settling ponds are the most common form of treatment for discharges from sand and gravel operations, and are the basis of the TSS TBELs. When EPA has not promulgated a standard for a specific industry, permit limits may be based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Settling ponds are the primary treatment utilized by the SGGP permittees, the proposed TSS limits of 25 mg/L average monthly and 45 mg/L maximum daily are achievable by the majority of these facilities and will provide the necessary protections for water quality. These limits will be maintained with this permit renewal.

pH

The pH ELGs applicable to the Crushed Stone and Construction Sand and Gravel subcategories limit discharge pH levels to within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 standard pH units. Natural pH above 7.0 must be maintained above 7.0. The pH range required in the TBELs meets applicable water quality standards and further WQBELs are not necessary. The 2012-issued permit pH limits will be maintained with this permit renewal.

Table 1: Proposed Technology-based Effluent Limits		
Parameter	Effluent Limits	
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L	45 mg/L
pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u. ^{(1) (2)}	
Footnotes:		
1. Instantaneous minimum and instantaneous maximum		
2. Natural pH above 7.0 must be maintained above 7.0.		

Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WBELs)

A permit may only be issued if DEQ finds that the issuance or continuance of the permit will not result in pollution of any state waters. Permits must include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. The Montana Surface Water Quality Standards and Procedures are found in ARM 17.30.601-670, which also includes, by reference, Circular DEQ-7, Montana Numeric Water Quality Standards. Montana's regulations on Non-Degradation of Water Quality are in ARM 17.30.701-718 and regulations on Mixing Zones in Surface and Ground Water are in ARM 17.30.501-518.

Oil and Grease

State waters must be free from substances attributable to discharges that will create a visible oil film or result in oil and grease concentrations at or in excess of 10 mg/L. The current permit includes maximum daily limit of 10 mg/L and a prohibition on visible oil and sheen. This limit can be achieved by controlling spills, using absorbent material, or skimming methods. Monitoring for oil and grease is required monthly and upon a visual observation of a sheen within the receiving water. A daily visual observation of the discharge is included in the monitoring requirements and will ensure oil and grease is controlled in the discharge. If a visual sheen is observed on the discharge, the permittee must take an oil and grease sample and cease the sand and gravel operations discharge until the source of the oil and grease has been eliminated. The 2012-issued permit limits and monitoring requirements are sufficient to protect water quality and will be continued with this permit renewal. Oil and grease permit limits are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Proposed Water Quality Based Effluent Limits			
Effluent Characteristic	Units	Effluent Limits	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Oil and Grease ^{(1) (2)(3)}	mg/L	--	10
Footnotes: 1. Monthly grab samples are required during months with discharge. 2. A visual observation of the discharge for each permitted outfall must be made daily, when discharging, and recorded in a daily visual observation log to be kept on site. 3. If an oil sheen or floating oil is observed during the visual observation, a grab sample must be collected, analyzed, and reported on the DMR. Also, corrective action must be taken immediately to mitigate the discharge of oil. The maximum daily limit for the grab sample is 10 mg/L.			

Total Maximum Discharge Loads (TMDLs)

At the time of application, the permittee must identify if their sand and gravel operation will discharge to impaired waterbodies. Information on impaired waterbodies may be obtained from DEQ or from the Montana DEQ Clean Water Act Information Center website. The permittee must consider all impairments and the presence of the corresponding pollutants of concern in their proposed discharges. Discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired waterbodies are eligible for coverage under this General Permit if consistent with approved TMDLs and assigned wasteload allocations

(WLAs). The permittee must ensure that all discharges are consistent with the assumptions of any applicable TMDL wasteload allocation. DEQ will include approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs into the permittee's authorization. All EPA approved TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to MPDES-regulated sand and gravel operations are incorporated by reference into this permit.

Permittees will be informed if any additional requirements are necessary for discharges to protect beneficial uses or to be consistent that the assumptions of any available TMDL wasteload allocation. Such additional requirements shall be included within the permittee's authorization letter. In certain cases, DEQ may find coverage under an MPDES individual permit necessary.

VIII. Final Effluent Limits

Beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the duration of the permit coverage, operations and facilities authorized under the 2017 General Permit must comply with the following effluent limits and monitoring requirements for discharges of mine dewatering water and process generated wastewater authorized from the outfall(s) identified in the authorization letter. Final effluent limits are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Final Effluent Limits			
Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Daily Maximum
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	25	45
Oil and Grease ⁽¹⁾	Visual	No Visual Sheen	
Oil and Grease ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	mg/L	--	10
pH	s.u.	In the Range of 6.0 – 9.0 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	
Footnotes:			
1. A visual observation of the discharge for each permitted outfall must be made daily (Yes or No), when discharging, and recorded in a log (Permit Part 2.3) to be kept on site.			
2. In the event an oil sheen or floating oil is observed, a grab sample must be collected, analyzed, and reported on the DMR.			
3. Monthly grab samples are required during months with discharge.			
4. Instantaneous minimum and instantaneous maximum			
5. Natural pH above 7.0 must be maintained above 7.0.			

IX. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Sampling and analysis must be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 136. Results must be reported on a Net Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR) by the 28th of the following month. Effluent monitoring must be conducted at the last point of contact prior to discharge and must be representative of the discharge from the sand and gravel operation. Effluent monitoring requirements are in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Monitoring Location	Minimum Sample Frequency	Sample Type ⁽¹⁾	Reporting Requirement	Reporting Limit
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Effluent	1/Week	Grab	Monthly Average	10
Oil and Grease ⁽²⁾	Y or N	Effluent	Daily	Visual	None	NA
Oil and Grease ⁽³⁾	mg/L	Effluent	1/Month	Grab	Monthly Maximum	1
pH ⁽⁴⁾	s.u.	Effluent	1/Week	Instantaneous	Monthly Maximum Monthly Minimum	0.1

Footnotes:

1. See definition section at end of permit for explanation of terms.
2. A visual observation of the discharge for each permitted outfall must be made daily, when discharging, and recorded in a log (Permit Part 2.3). If a visual examination of the discharge indicates the presence of hydrocarbons by sheen, odor, or other sign the permittee is required to immediately collect a grab sample for oil and grease using an approved 40 CFR Part 136 method.
3. Regardless of visual observation, at least 1 sample for oil and grease shall be taken per month.
4. Upon request and Department review and approval, the pH requirement may not be applicable to overflow if the facility or operation is designed, constructed, and maintained to contain or treat the volume of wastewater that would result from a 10-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

Daily Visual Observation Log

Beginning on the effective date of authorization and lasting through the duration of the permit coverage under the 2017-issued SGGP, permittees are required to maintain a daily log (conduct monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting) in addition to monitoring requirements for mine dewatering water and process generated wastewater for discharges authorized from the outfall(s) specifically identified in the authorization letter. The daily visual observation log requirements were updated to outline the necessary framework to identify visual monitoring parameters / characteristics and associated documentation and actions triggered by visual confirmation of the specified parameter / characteristic. The daily visual observation log is a critical tool to assess, record, and improve water quality conditions; and the 2017 SGGP updates foster better visual observations and recordkeeping. The daily visual observation log updated requirements are as follows:

Visual Observations

When discharging, the permittee must perform visual observations of the discharge for each permitted outfall daily for:

- the presence of hydrocarbons by sheen or film, odor, or other sign; and
- noticeable changes to the physical characteristics of the receiving water potentially attributed to the volume and/or velocity of the discharge to include, and not limited to:
 - streambank scouring, undercutting, caving, or any type of erosive characteristics;
 - appearance of the receiving water (turbidity and/or increased sediment transport, etc.); or
 - quantity of the receiving water (increase in flow atypical of seasonal variations; or the discharge flow combined with the stream flow appears to exceed 75% of the stream bank height, etc.).

Visual Observation Records

The permittee must maintain a daily record for each day of visual observations performed. Required information includes:

- Name of the permittee;
- Name of the facility or operation;
- The MPDES Permit Authorization Number;
- Outfall Number (individual records must be maintained for each outfall);
- The visual observation time and date;
- Name of the individual performing the visual observation;
- The presence of hydrocarbons confirmation (Yes or No);
- A description of visual observation if hydrocarbons are present;
- Confirmation that required Oil and Grease grab sample collected if hydrocarbons are present;
- Document corrective actions taken immediately to mitigate the discharge of Oil and Grease to include cessation of operations and noncompliance reporting in accordance with the Permit's Standard Conditions (Part 5);
- The presence of noticeable changes to the condition of the streambank confirmation (Yes or No);
- A description of noticeable changes to the condition of the streambank if present; and
- Confirmation of noncompliance reporting in accordance with Part 5 if noticeable changes to the condition of the streambank are present (Yes or No).

X. Recordkeeping

For compliance purposes and to foster better record keeping, the recordkeeping requirement has been updated to clarify all records that the permittee must maintain onsite to include:

- a copy of the SGGP permit;
- a copy of the completed and signed NOI-49 form including modification submittals;
- a copy of the Department's authorization letter;
- copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports;
- Monitoring Records;
- the daily visual log;
- copies of all reports;
- all reports of noncompliance; and
- the Sage Grouse consultation letter, as applicable.

These documents are to be made available at the site immediately upon request from a Department representative, EPA official, or local official. These records are to be maintained by the permittee for a period of three years

XI. Standard Permit Conditions

Conditions that apply to all MPDES permits including General Permit MTG490000 are listed in ARM 17.30.1342. Additional conditions applicable to MPDES permits are set forth in ARM 17.30.1344. All conditions applicable to MPDES permits must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to these rules must be given in the permit. A listing of all Standard Conditions pertaining to all MPDES permits will be included in the 2017 General Permit.

XII. Definitions

Definitions and abbreviations relevant to the General Permit are provided.

XIII. References

- Administrative Rules of Montana Title 17, Chapter 30 *et al.*
- Montana Water Quality Act, MCA 75-5-101, *et al.*
- Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR Subchapter N, Subpart B-Crushed Stone and Subpart C-Construction Sand and Gravel.
- Various MPDES General Permit for Sand and Gravel Operations permittee files.
- Various Final Montana TMDL documents.