



CERTIFICATION

STATE OF ARIZONA
Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers File No.: SPL-2002-00055-JMR
ADEQ LTF No.: 65180

1. AUTHORIZATION

This State Water Quality Certification (Certification) is issued by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) under the authority of Section 401(a) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.) and Arizona Revised Statutes Section 49-202. The conditions listed in Section 5 are in addition to conditions in the pending U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Application No. SPL-2002-00055-JMR. These Certification conditions are enforceable by the USACE and are subject to civil penalties if these Certification conditions are violated. Criminal penalties may also be levied if a person knowingly violates any provision of the CWA.

Subject to the conditions in Section 5, ADEQ certifies that based on the information in Section 3, the activities proposed for the SR202L (South Mountain Freeway) I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) to I-10 (Papago Freeway) will not violate applicable Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS) in the Salt River and unnamed tributaries to the Gila River.

Pursuant to A.R.S. 49-202C, ADEQ's review authority extends only to activities occurring within the ordinary high water mark of WUS. Not all of the project elements involve discharges of dredged or fill material to WUS requiring Section 401 certification.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Project Name: SR202L (South Mountain Freeway) I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) to I-10 (Papago Freeway)

Latitude: 33° 19' 8.57" Longitude: -112° 09' 41.4"

Applicant: Arizona Department of Transportation
Julie Gadsby, Asst. District Engineer
2140 W. Hilton Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85009

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE

Krista Osterberg
Water Quality Division
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Date
Reading file: SWGP16-0293

2. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES TO BE CERTIFIED

ADOT, in cooperation with FHWA and Connect 202 Partners, will construct the South Mountain Freeway which will complete the SR 202L from I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) to I-10 (Papago Freeway). The proposed freeway would extend a distance of approximately 22 miles in the southwestern quadrant of the Phoenix metropolitan area, beginning at its eastern terminus with the existing traffic interchange between I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) and SR 202L (Santan Freeway) and extending westward on the Pecos Road alignment for approximately 8 miles. The proposed freeway alignment would then head northwest for approximately 5 miles, turn north near the Elliot Road and 59th Avenue intersection, continue for approximately 9 miles crossing the Salt River, and reach its western terminus with I-10 (Papago Freeway) near 59th Avenue.

The proposed freeway would consist of the following major features:

- Three, 12-foot wide general purpose lanes and one high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane in each direction. A shared-use path that parallels the freeway alignment to the south between 40th Street to 17th Avenue
- Thirteen diamond-type traffic interchanges (TI) at approximately 1-mile intervals at following cross streets: 40th Street, 24th Street, Desert Foothills Parkway, 17th Avenue, Estrella Drive, Elliot Road, Dobbins Road, Baseline Road, Southern Avenue, Broadway Road, Lower Buckeye Road, Buckeye Road, and Van Buren Street
- Only 5 overpasses (OPs) of which 4 will be multi-use OPs (MUOPs) will impact WUS. The fifth MUOP is positioned over a culturally sensitive site and does not cross or otherwise impact WUS.
- Replacing the existing service traffic interchange (TI) on I-10 (Papago Freeway) at 59th Avenue with a new system TI that includes direct high-occupancy vehicle (DHOV) ramp connection to and from the east on I-10
- Converting 59th Avenue to two-lane northbound and southbound frontage roads between Van Buren Street and the RID Canal (continued next page)
- A combination of noise walls and fencing will restrict pedestrian access to the entire freeway
- Utility relocation as necessary
- Staging and stockpiling outside waters of the US.; landscaping and seeding all areas disturbed by construction
- Small retention basins along the freeway corridor east of 51st Avenue to retain on-site flows and treat freeway runoff

Specific proposed activities impacting Waters of the United States include the following:

- Construct 29 Reinforced Concrete Box Culverts (RCBC), 12 corrugated metal pipes (CMP), 2 reinforced concrete pipes (RCP), and 6 overpasses (OP) to convey

drainages and maintain downstream flow connections across the new freeway and multi-use path. Depending on the specific site and the drainage conditions, concrete aprons, riprap protection, or energy dissipation structures will be constructed on structure inlets and outlets as appropriate. In addition, five of the overpasses will be multi-use overpasses (MUOP), which will be constructed in a manner that allows for flow conveyance but also accommodates wildlife, recreational users, and others to cross under the freeway between the 51st Avenue and the west end of the existing Pecos Road.

- Construct two, 16-span girder bridges, measuring approximately 85' wide and 2,660' long for eastbound and westbound over the Salt River. 6 concrete bridge piers measuring 60" in diameter would be placed in Waters of the United States. Construction of the bridge will take 18 months to complete.
- Construct a channel which captures off-site drainage, parallels the east side of the freeway west of 51st Avenue and conveys the drainage to detentions basins which outfall to the Salt River.

There are no wetlands, perennial waters or unique aquatic resources onsite. The project would involve the discharge of dredged and/or fill materials in waters of the US, totaling approximately 7.778 acres of permanent impacts and approximately 1.452 acres of temporary impacts. The majority of permanent impacts are attributed to the installation of drainage structures to convey waters of the US through the project limits and construction of the two bridges across the Salt River and its associated floodplain.

3. INFORMATION REVIEWED

During the development of this State Certification, ADEQ had access to and reviewed the following documents which are on file with ADEQ:

- A. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Los Angeles District Public Notice: SPL-2002-00055-JMR for SR202L (South Mountain Freeway) I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) to I-10 (Papago Freeway); comment period December 7, 2016 to January 7, 2017.
- B. CWA Section 401 Certification application package including project descriptions and maps, dated November 4, 2016 and received by ADEQ on December 8, 2016. Agent: Julia Manfredi, ADOT.
- C. CWA Section 404 Permit application, Agent: Julia Manfredi, ADOT.
- D. State of Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS), Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1:
Designated uses for the Salt River are: Agricultural – Irrigation (AgI), Agricultural - Livestock watering (AgL), Aquatic and Wildlife Effluent Dependent (A&Wedw), Partial Body Contact (PBC) and Fish Consumption (FC).

4. NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

For any correspondence regarding this project, the ADEQ mailing address is:
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Rosi Sherrill
Surface Water Section / 401 Certifications / mailstop 5415A-1
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

For questions or general comments:
Email: ls7@azdeq.gov Voice: (602) 771-4409

In any correspondence, reference:
SR202L (South Mountain Freeway) I-10 (Maricopa Freeway) to I-10 (Papago Freeway)
USACE File No.: SPL-2002-00055-JMR
ADEQ LTF No.: 65180
Reading file: SWGP16-0293

5. CONDITIONS FOR STATE 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

For the purposes of this Certification the following definitions apply:

- Waters of the U.S. (WUS) as defined by the USACE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Clean Water Act. This Certification applies only to activities within a WUS.
- Fill material means soil, sand, gravel and other natural materials that are similar in physical, chemical and biological composition to existing natural materials in the project area and which are free from pollutants in quantities and concentrations that can cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS).

SPECIAL CONDITION

ADEQ's State 401 Water Quality Certification is based on the information shown in Section 3. If additional information becomes available that significantly changes the scope of the project or the impacts resulting from the project, you must resubmit your application and include the project changes / resulting impacts.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. ADEQ's State 401 Water Quality Certification of these activities proposed by the applicable CWA 404 Permit, does not affect or modify in any way the obligations or liability of any person for any damages, injury, or loss, resulting from these activities. This Certification is not intended to waive any other federal, state or local laws.

2. If monitoring, by ADEQ or others, indicates that a discharge from the certified activities results in a violation of Arizona's surface water quality standards (numeric or narrative), ADEQ or a third party may notify the USACE, requesting an investigation of the situation.
3. Issuance of a State 401 Water Quality Certification does not imply or suggest that requirements for other permits including, but not limited to Aquifer Protection Permits, Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits, Construction General Permits, DeMinimis Permits and Reclaimed Water permits are met or superseded. Applicant should contact ADEQ to ensure all applicable permits are obtained.
4. This Certification applies only to the activities described in Section 2 and is based upon the information listed in Section 3. This Certification is valid for the same period as the CWA 404 permit issued by the USACE. The applicant must apply for renewal, modification or extension of this Certification if the CWA 404 permit is renewed, modified, extended or otherwise changed. This Certification may be reopened by ADEQ at any time due to a change (e.g., lowered or more stringent) in a SWQS for a parameter likely to result from project activities. ADEQ may add or modify conditions in this Certification to ensure that the applicant's activities comply with the most recent SWQS.
5. The applicant shall provide a copy of this Certification to all appropriate contractors and subcontractors. The applicant shall also post and maintain a legible copy of this Certification in a weather-resistant location at the construction site where it may be seen by the workers.
6. The applicant shall notify ADEQ within 30 days of submitting the notice of completion of work required by the Section 404 permit for this activity.
7. The applicant is responsible to ensure that certified activities do not cause or contribute to any exceedances of SWQS in any WUS.
8. This Certification does not authorize the discharge of mining, construction or demolition wastes, wastewater, process residues or other potential pollutants to any WUS except as specified in the application, supporting documents, and/or in the CWA 404 permit.

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Except as specified in the application and supporting documents, including those documents referenced in Section 3, and allowed in the Section 404 permit, the following specific conditions apply:

Erosion Prevention and Hydraulic Alterations

9. Clearing, grubbing, scraping or otherwise exposing erodible surfaces in WUS shall be minimized to the extent necessary for each construction phase or location.

10. Dredged or fill material shall be placed so that it is stable, meaning after placement, the material does not show signs of excessive erosion. Indicators of excess erosion include: gulying, head cutting, caving, block slippage, material sloughing, etc. Material shall not discharge (e.g., via leaching, runoff) pollutants into streams or wetlands.
11. Erosion control, sediment control and/or bank protection measures in WUS shall be installed before construction and pre-operation activities, and shall be maintained during construction and post-construction periods to minimize channel or bank erosion, soil loss and sedimentation. Control measures shall not be constructed of uncemented or unconfined imported soil, or other materials easily transported by flow.
12. The effectiveness of all pollution control measures for activities within WUS, including erosion and sediment control measures, shall be inspected, maintained and modified (as necessary) to reduce pollutants and ensure compliance with SWQS in any WUS.
13. Direct runoff of water used for irrigation or dust control for activities within WUS shall be limited to the extent practicable and shall not cause downstream erosion or flooding nor cause an exceedance of applicable SWQS in any WUS.
14. Except where the activities certified herein are intended to permanently alter any WUS, all disturbed areas within WUS shall be restored and (re)vegetated as indicated in the application documents if approved by the USACE (including offsite/in lieu mitigation). Denuded areas within WUS not intended to be permanently altered shall be revegetated as soon as physically practicable. Vegetation shall be maintained on unarmored banks and slopes to stabilize soil and prevent erosion. Fill used to support vegetation rooting or growth shall be protected from erosion.
15. If retention/detention basins are located within WUS, applicant will complete the grading necessary to direct runoff towards the basins as soon as practicable.
16. Activities herein certified shall, as much as practicable, be performed during periods of low flow (baseflow or less) in any perennial WUS, or no flow in any ephemeral or intermittent WUS. No work shall be done, nor shall any equipment or vehicles enter any WUS while flow is present, unless all conditions in this Certification are met.
17. When flow is present in any WUS within the project area, the applicant and any contractor will not alter the flow by any means except to prevent erosion or pollution of any WUS.
18. Any disturbance within the ordinary high water mark of a WUS that is not intended to be permanently altered shall be stabilized to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
19. Applicant will take measures necessary to prevent approaches to any WUS crossing from causing erosion or contributing sediment to any WUS.
20. The applicant shall implement control measures necessary to maintain designated used(s) in WUS both upstream and downstream of the project area.

Sediment Loads

21. When flow in any WUS in the work area is sufficient to erode, carry or deposit material, activities certified herein shall cease until:
 - the flow decreases below the point where sediment movement ceases; or
 - control measures have been undertaken; e.g., equipment and materials easily transported by flow are protected with non-erodible barriers or moved outside the flow area.
22. Silt laden or turbid water resulting from activities certified herein shall managed in a manner to reduce sediment load prior to discharging so as not to exceed SWQS in any WUS.
23. Any washing or dewatering of fill material must occur outside of any WUS prior to placement and the rinsate from such washing shall be settled, filtered or otherwise treated to prevent migration of pollutants (including sediment) or from causing erosion to any WUS. Other than replacement of native fill or material used to support vegetation rooting or growth, fill placed in locations subject to scour must resist washout whether such resistance is derived via particle size limits, presence of a binder, vegetation, or other armoring.

Pollution Prevention

24. If activities certified herein are likely to cause or contribute to an exceedance of SWQS in any WUS operations shall cease until the problem is resolved or until control measures have been implemented.
25. Except as approved in the 404 permit, construction material and/or fill (other than native fill or that necessary to support re-vegetation) placed in any WUS, shall not include pollutants in concentrations that will that will cause or contribute to a violation of a SWQS in any WUS.

Acceptable construction materials that will or may contact water in any WUS are: untreated logs and lumber; natural stone (crushed or not), crushed clean concrete (recycled concrete); native fill; precast, sprayed or cast-in-place concrete (including soil cement and unmodified grouts); steel (including galvanized); plastic and aluminum. Other materials allowed for this project, only if placed in accordance with application and supporting documents, are mining residues including tires, waste rock, gangue and tailings. Use of other materials may be allowed, but require prior written approval from ADEQ.
26. The applicant will erect any barriers, covers, shields and other protective devices as necessary to prevent any construction materials, equipment or contaminants/pollutants from falling, being thrown or otherwise entering any WUS.
27. Area(s) must be designated, entirely outside of any WUS, for equipment staging and storage. In addition, the applicant must designate areas, located entirely outside of any WUS, for fuel, oil and other petroleum product storage and for solid waste containment. All precautions shall be taken to avoid the release of wastes, fuel or other pollutants to any WUS.

Any equipment maintenance, washing or fueling that cannot be done offsite will be performed in the designated area with the following exception: equipment too large or unwieldy to be readily moved; e.g., large cranes, may be fueled and serviced in the WUS (but outside of standing or flowing water) as long as material specifically manufactured and sold as spill containment is in place during fueling/servicing. All equipment shall be inspected for leaks, all leaks shall be repaired and all repaired equipment will be cleaned to remove any fuel or other fluid residue prior to use within (including crossing) any WUS.

A spill response kit will be maintained in this (these) area(s) to mitigate any spills. The kit will include material specifically manufactured and sold as spill adsorbent/absorbent and spill containment. The applicant will ensure that whenever there is activity on the site, that there are personnel on site trained in the proper response to spills and the use of spill response equipment.

28. Upon completion of the activities certified herein, areas within any WUS shall be promptly cleared of all forms, piling, construction residues, equipment, debris or other obstructions.
29. If fully, partially or occasionally submerged structures are constructed of cast-in-place concrete instead of pre-cast concrete, applicant will take steps; e.g., sheet piling or temporary dams, to prevent contact between water (instream and runoff) and the concrete until it cures and until any curing agents have evaporated or otherwise cease to be available; i.e., are no longer a pollutant threat.
30. Washout of concrete handling equipment must not take place within any WUS and any washout runoff shall be prevented from entering any WUS.
31. Any permanent WUS crossings other than fords, shall not be equipped with gutters, drains, scuppers or other conveyances that allow untreated runoff (due to events equal to or lesser in magnitude than the design event for the crossing structure) to directly enter a WUS if such runoff can be directed to a local stormwater drainage, containment and/or treatment system.

Temporary and Permanent Structures

32. Permanent and temporary pipes and culvert crossings shall be adequately sized to handle expected flow and properly set with end section, splash pads, headwalls or other structures that dissipate water energy to control erosion.
33. Debris will be cleared as needed from culverts, ditches, dips and other drainage structures in any WUS to prevent clogging or conditions that may lead to washout.
34. All temporary structures constructed of imported materials and all permanent structures, including but not limited to, access roadways; culvert crossings; staging areas; material stockpiles; berms, dikes and pads, shall be constructed so as to accommodate overtopping and resist washout by streamflow.
35. Any temporary crossing, other than fords on native material, shall be constructed in such a manner so as to provide armoring of the stream channel. Materials used to provide this armoring shall not include anything easily transportable by flow. Examples of acceptable materials include steel plates, untreated wooden planks, pre-

- cast concrete planks or blocks; examples of unacceptable materials include clay, silt, sand and gravel finer than cobble (roughly fist-sized). The armoring must, via mass, anchoring systems or a combination of the two, resist washout.
36. No vehicles or equipment shall ford any unarmored WUS crossing when flow is present.
 37. Any ford, other than fords on native material, shall be designed, and maintained as necessary, to carry the proposed traffic without causing erosion or sedimentation of the stream channel while dry or during a flow event equal to or less than the design event for the crossing.
 38. No unarmored ford shall be subject to heavy-truck or equipment traffic after a flow event until the streambed is dry enough to support the traffic without disturbing streambed material to a greater extent than in dry conditions. Light vehicles (less than 14,000 pounds gross weight) are not restricted by this condition.
 39. Temporary structures constructed of imported materials are to be removed no later than upon completion of the permitted activity.
 40. Temporary structures constructed of native materials, if they provide an obstacle to flow, or can contribute to or cause erosion, or cause changes in sediment load, are to be removed no later than upon completion of the permitted activity.
- 