

Butte, Montana  
(406) 782-5220

Bozeman, Montana  
(406) 582-0413

Anaconda, Montana  
(406) 563-7476

Great Falls, Montana  
(406) 761-2290

Kalispell, Montana  
(406) 309-6085

Sheridan, Wyoming  
(307) 672-7133

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4. US Army Corps of Engineers (federal government)—Section 404/Section 10 permits;
5. MT Department of Environmental Quality (state government)—318 (turbidity) Authorizations; and
6. MT Department of Natural Resource and Conservation (state government)—Navigable river land use licenses and easements.

### Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) preparation

Phase I ESAs address a range of information including historic ownership, geological and hydrogeological conditions, and environmental status reports and are often required by banks to identify recognized environmental conditions from historic and current practices. The compiled information is then used to determine whether a significant potential for environmental contamination exists at the site. Depending on Phase I findings, additional sampling may be recommended under a Phase II investigation. ESA due diligence can protect potential buyers from significant environmental liability.

Contact us for a quote today! To learn more about our permitting services, visit [waterenvtech.com/planning-services](http://waterenvtech.com/planning-services).

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# ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

Water & Environmental Technologies (WET) is a full-service environmental and civil engineering consulting firm that offers comprehensive environmental permitting, such as discharge permits, stream and wetland permits, stream preservation/protection permits, water quality turbidity authorizations, floodplain development permits, commercial and industrial stormwater permits, sage grouse consultations, air quality permitting, subdivision applications, county on-site wastewater reports, and other local, state, and federal permits.

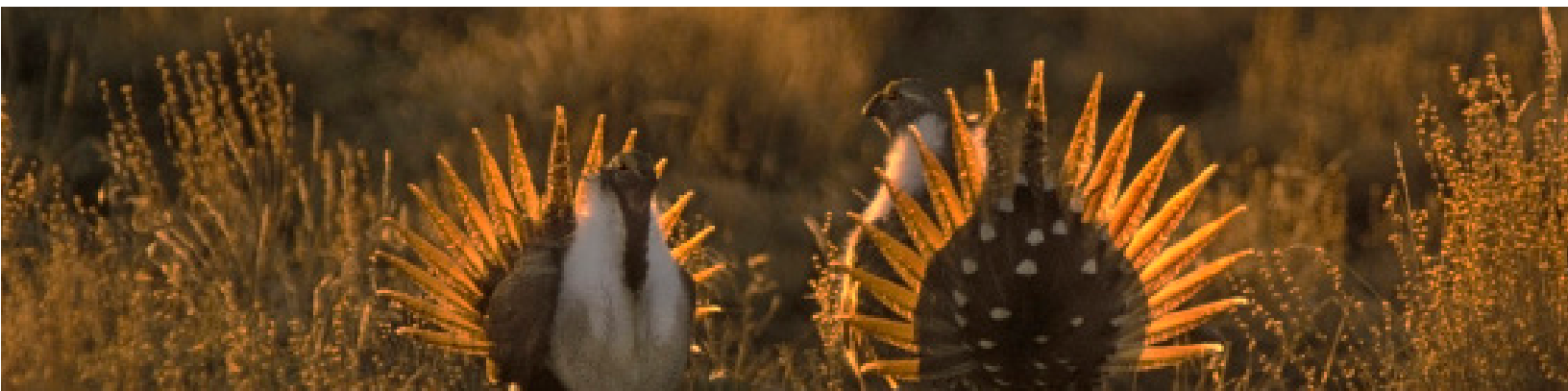
### Stream and Wetland Discharge Permits

The Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. WET is experienced in identifying innovative techniques to avoid and minimize impacts to aquatic resources, and aids clients in developing compensatory mitigation plans when impacts are unavoidable.

WET provides wetland delineation surveys to identify jurisdictional aquatic resources and develops minimization and avoidance strategies. When unavoidable, permanent impacts exceed the mitigation threshold, WET works with the permittee to develop a mitigation plan to address the specific circumstance. WET has successfully satisfied US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulatory requirements by conducting on-site, permittee-responsible wetland mitigation, as well as participating in wetland Mitigation Banking and In-Lieu Fee Programs. WET conducts biological assessments to evaluate environmental impacts associated with in-stream work within bull trout critical habitat. This work includes creating environmental assessments to satisfy US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) consultation for threatened and endangered species.

### Streambank and Water Quality Permits

The Montana Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act, (310 Permit), requires permittees planning to work in or near a perennial stream to obtain a permit from their local conservation district. WET works with Conservation Districts throughout Montana and understands the requirements for obtaining 310 permits and successfully gaining local partnerships. During the 310 permit process, WET works with Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks (FWP) to obtain Montana Stream Protection Act permits, (124 Permit), which requires protection and preservation of fish and wildlife resources during project implementation. Montana Department



of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Short-Term Water Quality Standard for Turbidity, (318 Authorization), requires activities within state waters that cause unavoidable short-term violations of surface water quality standards for turbidity to notify MDEQ. WET works directly with MDEQ to gain authorization or gains authorization during the 310 Permit process. WET is also familiar with post-project reporting requirements associated with stream permitting and helps clients comply.

### **Floodplain Development Permits**

WET provides hydrologic and hydraulic support for projects located within floodplains associated with streams and rivers. Our floodplain permitting services include evaluating property near Zone A and Zone AE watercourses and preparing documentation for Local Floodplain Administrators, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Department of Natural Resource and Conservation (DNRC). WET prepares Conditional Letter of Map Revisions (C-LOMR), Letter of Map Revisions (LOMR), Letter of Map Revision-Fill (LOMR-F) and elevation certificates.

WET prepares Joint Applications for Proposed Work in Montana's Streams, Wetlands, Floodplains, and Other Water Bodies applications to meet the regulatory requirements.

### **Stormwater Permits**

A Montana Pollution Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) stormwater permit is needed when a construction site disturbs one or more acres of land. This permit, managed by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), is called a General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. WET prepares Notice of Intent (NOI) and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) documents. WET can serve as the permit preparer, administrator, and site inspector for interested clients.

WET also prepares stormwater permits for industrial sites such as landfills, wastewater treatment plants, industrial facilities, and mines. This MDEQ permit is a Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. WET has extensive experience with preparing, administering, inspecting, and training on all components of this permit. WET provides annual refresher training as required by the permit.

In addition, WET provides SWPPP Preparer and Administrator training. Two-day certification and one-day recertification courses are available. To learn more about our training, visit [waterenvtech.com/swppptraining](http://waterenvtech.com/swppptraining).

### **Sage Grouse Consultation**

WET secures consultation letters from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Program for a variety of clients. WET works closely with the Program's Oversight Team understands the Executive Order No. 12-2015, the Mitigation System Policy Guidance document, and the Habitat Quantification Tool. WET understands the different stipulations and surface use restrictions associated with jurisdictional habitat and has experience implementing vegetation, timing and noise stipulations. When avoidance is not a viable option, WET works with the permittee and program to develop a plan that utilizes the best mitigation options for each circumstance, with the associated credits and debits.

### **Air Quality Permitting**

WET provides the full range air quality permitting services from preconstruction permits/Permit to Construct (PTC) to Major Facility Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits. WET can assist with regulatory applicability analyses, permit strategy development, emissions quantification, emissions netting analyses, compliance management, New Source Review (NSR) applicability, Best Available Control Technology (BACT) evaluation, and Air Dispersion Modeling. We are knowledgeable

in all aspects of air quality permitting from project conception to completion.

### **Opencut Permitting**

Opencut permits are required for anyone wishing to mine sand, gravel, borrow material, bentonite, etc. The opencut permitting process can be time consuming and a hassle, but WET's experienced Opencut Permit Team can help you save time and money during the permitting process and help you obtain your permit quickly. WET can provide the full spectrum of Opencut Services including exploration, surveying, permitting, water resource assessments, and groundwater monitoring.

### **Subdivision Applications**

WET prepares MDEQ subdivision permit applications for clients who plan to develop a lot less than 20-acres in size and need a Certificate of Subdivision Approval (COSA). Submittals address regulations relating to nondegradation, drain field design, well placement, and stormwater controls.

### **County Waste Water Reports (County Septic Permits)**

On-site waste water system installations require an engineering evaluation to comply with county sanitation regulations. WET provides nondegradation evaluation calculations for nitrate sensitivity and phosphorus breakthrough to ensure a new system will not degrade surface or ground water.

### **MDEQ Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities Preparation**

Industrial sites such as landfills, wastewater treatment plants, and mines require storm water permit coverage, which involves submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Industries must comply with both general and sector specific requirements detailed in the permit. WET provides annual training for permittees.

### **Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) Permit Preparation**

When a construction project disturbs one or more total acres of land, a Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity is needed. The goal of the permit is to prohibit the discharge of any pollutant to state surface water as sediment runoff rates from construction sites are 10 to 20 times greater than farm land or forested areas and discharges can affect: aquatic habitats, channel dynamics, and add nutrients and metals to state surface water. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites are 10 to 20 times greater than farm land or forested areas and discharges can affect: aquatic habitats, channel dynamics, and add nutrients and metals to state surface waters.

### **MPDES Site Inspections**

Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPPP) site inspections are required to be conducted following either a weekly or biweekly schedule as per Section 2.3 of the General Permit. Site inspections need to be conducted by a qualified SWPPP Administrator and are needed until a Notice of Termination (NOT) can be filled.

### **Joint Application Permit Preparation**

When construction activities are located on or near a waterway in Montana, permits may be required. Agencies are notified by submitting a Joint Application. The permits that may be needed:

1. Conservation Districts (local government)—310 Permits;
2. MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks (state government)—SP 124 permits;
3. County Floodplain Administrators (local government)—floodplain permits;