Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application

Please refer to the "Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application Guidance" document for assistance with completing this application.

A. Pre-Filing Meeting	
Please provide the date that a pre-filing meeting was requested from Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Bureau of Water Quality Planning (BWQP). *Note: If a pre-filing meeting has not been requested, please schedule a pre-filing meeting with NDEP BWQP.*	**November 12, 2025**

B. Contact Information			
Project Proponent Information			
Company Name: Lumos & Associates, Inc.		Address: 950 Sandhill Road	
Applicant Name: Taylor Adams		City: Reno	
Phone:775-827-6111	Fax:	State: Nevada	
Email: tadams@lumosinc.com		Zip Code: 89521	
Agent Information			
Company Name: City of Reno		Address: 1 E. First Street	
Agent Name: Raymond Enerio		City: Reno	
Phone: 775-895-2829	Fax:	State: Nevada	
Email: enerior@reno.gov		Zip Code: 89501	

C. Project General Information			
Project Location			
Project/Site Name: Maestro Drive Sewer Capacity Project		Name of receiving waterbody: Dry Creek	
Address: Virginia Street, Maestro Drive, Sierra Center Parkway, various addresses City: Reno County: Washoe State: Nevada Zip Code: 89521		Type of waterbody present at project location (*select all that apply*): ☒ Perennial River or Stream ☐ Intermittent River or Stream ☐ Ephemeral River or Stream ☐ Lake/Pond/Reservoir ☐ Wetland ☐ Other: _____	
Latitude (UTM or Dec/Deg): 39.4615289		Longitude (UTM or Dec/Deg): -119.7805170	
Township: T18	Range: R20	Section: S06	¼ Section: Lot 2

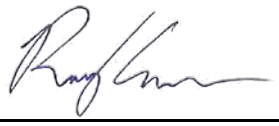
Project Details	
Project purpose:	The project purpose is to replace outdated and damaged sewer pipe and upsize sewer lines in the project vicinity.
Describe current site conditions: Attachments can include, but are not limited to, relevant site data, photographs that represent current site conditions, or other relevant documentation.	Current site conditions includes mixed streambed and embankment vegetation, mainly thick grasses and weeds with intermittent trees and bushes. Channel flow is entirely contained within the low flow channel, with other small ponds and wet areas in the streambed. See attached photos in the Current Site Conditions section.
Describe the proposed activity including methodology of each project element:	For existing sewer pipe: In order to minimize impact to the existing waterbody, the existing sewer line will be abandoned. The pipe will be flushed, cleaned, and CCTV verified prior to capping and abandoning the pipe in place. No grout fill of the existing pipe will be permitted due to age and condition of the pipe. The pipe will be accessed on the upstream side at the tie-in point of the proposed sewer line. This location is entirely outside of the channel. On the downstream side, the pipe will be accessed for flushing and cleaning through an existing manhole. This manhole is located in the channel, but outside of the regulatory zone. It is anticipated the cone and top frame of the manhole will be removed and abandoned in place following the abandonment of the existing pipe. For proposed sewer pipe: Traditional excavation is proposed for installation of the new 8” PVC sewer. Temporary ground protection through the length of the proposed sewer alignment will be provided using temporary heavy duty composite mats, such as MegaDeck HD (Spec sheet provided in attachments). The temporary access mats will be offset from the alignment of the proposed sewer excavation, which will be dug with an excavator. All excavated material will be directly hauled off and exported off-site and disposed of in a permitted landfill where discharge of Waters of the US to other water bodies is not possible. No stockpiling of material or discharging it into the channel will be permitted. A 20’ stick of sewer pipe is proposed to be centered under the flowline of the low flow channel to avoid having pipe joints near the primary source of flow. The trench will be filled with clean backfill and new topsoil. Revegetation of native plant species is proposed following utility line installation in impacted areas. For temporary dam construction and clean water bypass pumping: A temporary dam is proposed for the purpose of diversion of flows in the existing low-flow channel. The dam will be constructed of geotextile fabric and earthen material, and will include an additional berm area on top of the channel to allow ponding. All materials will be entirely removed from the channel following construction. For diversion of the channel, a clean water bypass system is proposed using a 6” Flygt BS2670.181-27HP submersible pump (spec sheet and pump curve to be provided), with the power supply being provided by

	a diesel generator 100'+ outside of the regulatory zone. No hydrocarbons or petroleum products will be in contact with the regulated waterbodies. The submersible pumps includes food grade mineral oil in the mechanical seal, which is not harmful to the environment. The bypass line will be 8" flexible HDPE and approximately 286 feet of pipe will be installed between the dewatering area and the discharge point. The discharge end will include a filter bag on the outlet of the pipe, as well as temporary riprap (placed on top of geotextile fabric) for erosion control at the outlet. For construction dewatering: Construction dewatering is anticipated due to the presence of groundwater beneath the channel. It is anticipated that well-point dewatering will be utilized by drilling (2) 1 foot diameter by 18 feet deep holes to draw down the water table for a dry installation of the sewer line. All groundwater will be discharged into the nearest storm drain manhole with authorization from City of Reno and Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility. Drill holes will be filled with Bentonite Clay or cement slurry as required with clean backfill on the top layer. For sewer bypass pumping: Sewer bypass pumping will be routed from the upstream connection point (see SS-2 for location) outside of the channel, to Virginia Street where it will lay flat on the sidewalk area and around to the nearest manhole for discharge. This route entirely avoids the sewer bypass being in contact with the existing channel. Containment and spill prevention measures will still be in place.
Estimate the nature, specific location, and number of discharge(s) expected to be authorized by the proposed activity:	Clean water bypass flows from water contained by the dam are anticipated to be discharged 50 feet from the location of the proposed sewer line. A filter bag and riprap outlet protection are proposed on the bypass discharge line. This is a diversion of the existing channel and no other discharges are expected to be authorized by this project.
Provide the date(s) on which the proposed activity is planned to begin and end and the approximate date(s) when any discharge(s) may commence:	The proposed activity is planned to begin June 1st, 2026, and end on July 31st, 2026. The approximate date at which discharges may commence is July 31st. This date may change due to permit approvals, weather, contractor availability, etc. It is also desirable to construct this project while the creek is dry or minimally flowing. This project will not be constructed in the spring months when snow melt and other runoff sources are concentrating in the channel.
Provide a list of the federal permit(s) or license(s) required to conduct the activity which may result in a discharge into regulated waters (see mandatory attachments):	Nationwide Permit 58 (Non-notifying). See attached materials for NWP 58 authorization and conditions.

Provide a list of all other federal, state, interstate, tribal, territorial, or local agency authorizations required for the proposed activity and the current status of each authorization:	NDEP Water Pollution Control Sewer Review; NDEP Water Pollution Control Temporary Working in Waters Permit;	
Total area of impact to regulated waterbodies (acres):	0.3 Acres	
Total distance of impact to regulated waterbodies (linear feet):	140 linear feet along the flowline of the channel.	
Amount excavation and/or fill discharged within regulated waters (acres, linear feet, and cubic yards):	Temporary:	Permanent:
	Excavation: Approximately 104.8 cubic yards of material proposed to be excavated for sewer trenching activities (10 feet wide, 91.3 feet in length, ~3.1 feet deep). Approximately 1 cubic yard of material will be temporarily removed for construction dewatering, which will require two well-point sites. It is assumed that each well-point will be 1 foot in diameter and 18 feet deep. Each drill hole will be replaced with Bentonite Clay or cement slurry following the removal of the dewatering wells, with clean backfill/top soil on the top layers. All 104.8 cubic yards of excavated material will be replaced with clean backfill and topsoil, and revegetated per the plans and specifications. Fill: Approximately 7.1 cubic yards of material proposed to temporarily fill the low-flow channel at the equipment access crossing. All material placed in the low-flow channel will be placed on top of geotextile fabric and will be fully removed following construction. The low flow channel cross sectional area is approximately 13.6 square feet at the equipment access crossing. The width would be 14 feet required under the protection mat. Approximately 14.7 cubic yards of composite ground protection mats will be temporarily placed in the regulatory zone for construction equipment access (13 feet wide, 91.3 feet in length, 4 inches thick). Approximately 15.5 cubic yards of material proposed to temporarily dam the low-flow channel (and construct a small berm on top) and allow for ponding and water diversion	None

	around the construction area. The temporary dam will be constructed with a geotextile fabric and earthen material.	
Amount of dredge material discharged within regulated waters (acres, linear feet, and cubic yards):	Temporary: None	Permanent: None
Describe the reason(s) why avoidance of temporary fill in regulated waters is not practicable (if applicable):	Not applicable	
Describe the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts to regulated waters: Examples include sediment and erosion control measures, habitat preservation, flow diversions, dewatering, hazardous materials management, water quality monitoring, equipment or plans to treat, control, or manage discharges, etc.	The BMPs that will be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to regulated waters include slope and entrance stabilization, temporary construction access using heavy duty composite mats, dewatering pumps, silt fencing, filter fabric, and fiber rolls. All locations of BMP's are shown on the BMP plan sheet (BMP-1). The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency BMP Handbook has been referenced and all relevant details have been provided on the Detail Sheets (D1.0 and D1.1). Inlet protection will be provided at each inlet and catch basin in the surrounding project area. Spill prevention and containment measures will be implemented by the contractor for all pumps and bypass lines, including plastic barriers and secondary containment around pumps surrounded by fiber rolls. Proper inspection, preventative maintenance, and necessary updates shall be made through the duration of the project. The contractor shall provide a spill prevention and containment plan that will need to be approved prior to construction.	
Describe how the activity has been designed to avoid and/or minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to regulated waters:	The activity has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse effects to the regulated waters through water quality and erosion control measures as mentioned above. The plans and specifications will provide strict guidelines as to what activities are permitted and not permitted, and measures will be in place to avoid any permanent impact to the creek or aquatic environment. All construction activities are planned when the flow within the channel is minimal to avoid more significant diversion of creek flows and minimize adverse effects to regulated waters. The use of heavy duty ground protection mats will protect the existing vegetation and minimize the amount of revegetation required following the work within the regulatory zone. This will provide a stable, single lane access for all construction equipment. All excavation with heavy machinery will take place offset from the ground protection (using the reach arm of an	

	excavator) and all excavated material will be placed directly in a loader, which will then be placed into a dump truck to be hauled off. All excavated material will be directly hauled off-site and disposed of in a permitted landfill to avoid dredge material being discharged into regulated waterbodies. Sewer bypass will be routed to avoid any contact with the regulatory zone and the risk of any spill or discharge will be effectively zero. Spill prevention and containment will still be provided for this route. Channel diversion/clean water bypass has been designed to avoid any contact of hydrocarbons or petroleum products by utilizing an electric submersible pump (only containing food grade mineral oil in the pump itself) and a diesel generator which will be located 100'+ outside of the regulatory zone as a power source. The generator will have proper containment.
Describe any compensatory mitigation planned for this project (if applicable):	No net loss of wetlands or regulated waters is anticipated with this project. Existing contours and elevations will be returned to the pre-construction state. Revegetation of impacted areas following construction will be provided. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation is planned for this project.

D. Signature		
Name and Title (Print): Raymond Enerio, Associate Civil Engineer	Phone Number: 775-895-2829	Date: 1/2/26
X  Signature of Responsible Official		

Mandatory Attachments:

- **Federal Permit or License Application** - A copy of the federal permit or license application and any readily available water quality-related materials that informed the development of the federal license or permit application.
- **Site Map** - A map or diagram of the proposed project site including project boundaries in relation to regulated waters, local streets, roads, and highways.
- **Engineered Drawings** - Engineered drawings are preferred to be submitted at the 70% design level. If only conceptual designs are available at the time of application, plans for construction should be submitted prior to the start of the project. Specific locations of the proposed activities and details of specific work elements planned

for the project should be identified (e.g., staging areas, concrete washouts, perimeter controls, water diversions, or other BMPs).

Submit the completed application materials to NDEP (ndep401@ndep.nv.gov) with the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Office copied on the communication (http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Contacts/Contact-Your-Local-Office/).

From: Bohannon, Samuel T CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Samuel.T.Bohannon@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, August 19, 2025 10:01 AM
To: Taylor Adams, P.E.; Schindler, Ethan W CIV USARMY CESPK (USA)
Cc: Alex Greenblat, P.E.; Jonathan Smith; Raymond Enerio; Roy Flores
Subject: RE: City of Reno - Maestro Drive Sewer Capacity Project (Dry Creek Crossing)
Attachments: 2021-NWP-58.pdf; CONDENSED_2021-Final-All-NWP-RCs-UT-NV.pdf

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Hi Taylor,

Thanks for putting today's meeting together. As discussed, I'm attaching the 2021 Nationwide Permit (NWP) 58 and the Regional Conditions for Nevada. Please take a look at the NWP's 32 general conditions. Also look at the Notification section on page 2 which states in part that a permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the Corps prior to commencing the activity if: (2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 0.1 acre of waters of the United States. If the proposed activity does not involve permanently discharging fill material below the Ordinary High Water Mark of Dry Creek, and all temporary impacts would be restored to pre-construction conditions and contours, the activity would not require notification to the Corps and would be verified by default so long as you adhere to all general and regional conditions (i.e., non-notifying).

Regardless of whether or not the activity is notifying, the 2021 Nationwide Permits do not have a general 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) here in the state of Nevada. As such, you must obtain an individual 401 WQC from the appropriate Certifying Authority, which would be the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). The POC at NDEP is Mr. Zachary Carter, zcarter@ndep.nv.gov. I'd also recommend including their general inbox in all future correspondence, ndep401@ndep.nv.gov. I would reach out to Zachary to request a pre-filing meeting for a non-notifying NWP 58 and he'll be able to help you from there.

Please let either Ethan or me know if you have any additional questions, comments, concerns, or future projects which may require Department of the Army authorization. Have a great day.

V/R,

Samuel Thomas Howe Bohannon
Senior Regulatory Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District, Regulatory Division, Nevada Section
Reno Regulatory Office
300 Booth Street, Room 3050
Reno, Nevada, 89509-1328
Cell: (775) 444-5596
Office: (775) 799-8232
Samuel.T.Bohannon@usace.army.mil

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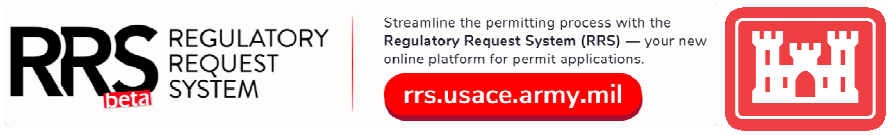
http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx



From: Taylor Adams, P.E. <tadams@LumosInc.com>
Sent: Tuesday, August 12, 2025 9:38 AM
To: Schindler, Ethan W CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Ethan.W.Schindler@usace.army.mil>; Bohannon, Samuel T CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Samuel.T.Bohannon@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Alex Greenblat, P.E. <agreenblat@lumosinc.com>; Jonathan Smith <SmithJ@reno.gov>; Raymond Enerio <EnerioR@reno.gov>; Roy Flores <FloresR@reno.gov>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] RE: City of Reno - Maestro Drive Sewer Capacity Project (Dry Creek Crossing)

Good morning Ethan and Samuel,

I will be sending a Teams invite out for next Tuesday, 8/19, from 0900 to 0930. Looking forward to talking with you then.

Thanks,

LUMOS & ASSOCIATES

Taylor Adams, P.E.
Staff Engineer
Engineering Division

950 Sandhill Road, Suite 100
Reno, NV 89521
775.827.6111
tadams@LumosInc.com
LumosInc.com

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From: Schindler, Ethan W CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Ethan.W.Schindler@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Monday, August 11, 2025 3:59 PM
To: Taylor Adams, P.E. <tadams@LumosInc.com>; Bohannon, Samuel T CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Samuel.T.Bohannon@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Alex Greenblat, P.E. <agreenblat@lumosinc.com>; Jonathan Smith <SmithJ@reno.gov>; Raymond

Enerio <EnerioR@reno.gov>; Roy Flores <FloresR@reno.gov>
Subject: RE: City of Reno - Maestro Drive Sewer Capacity Project (Dry Creek Crossing)

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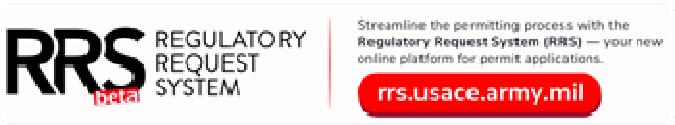
Hi Taylor,

Samuel and I both have availability 0900 to 1200 Monday and Tuesday for us to discuss further. Let me know what works for you all.

Regards,

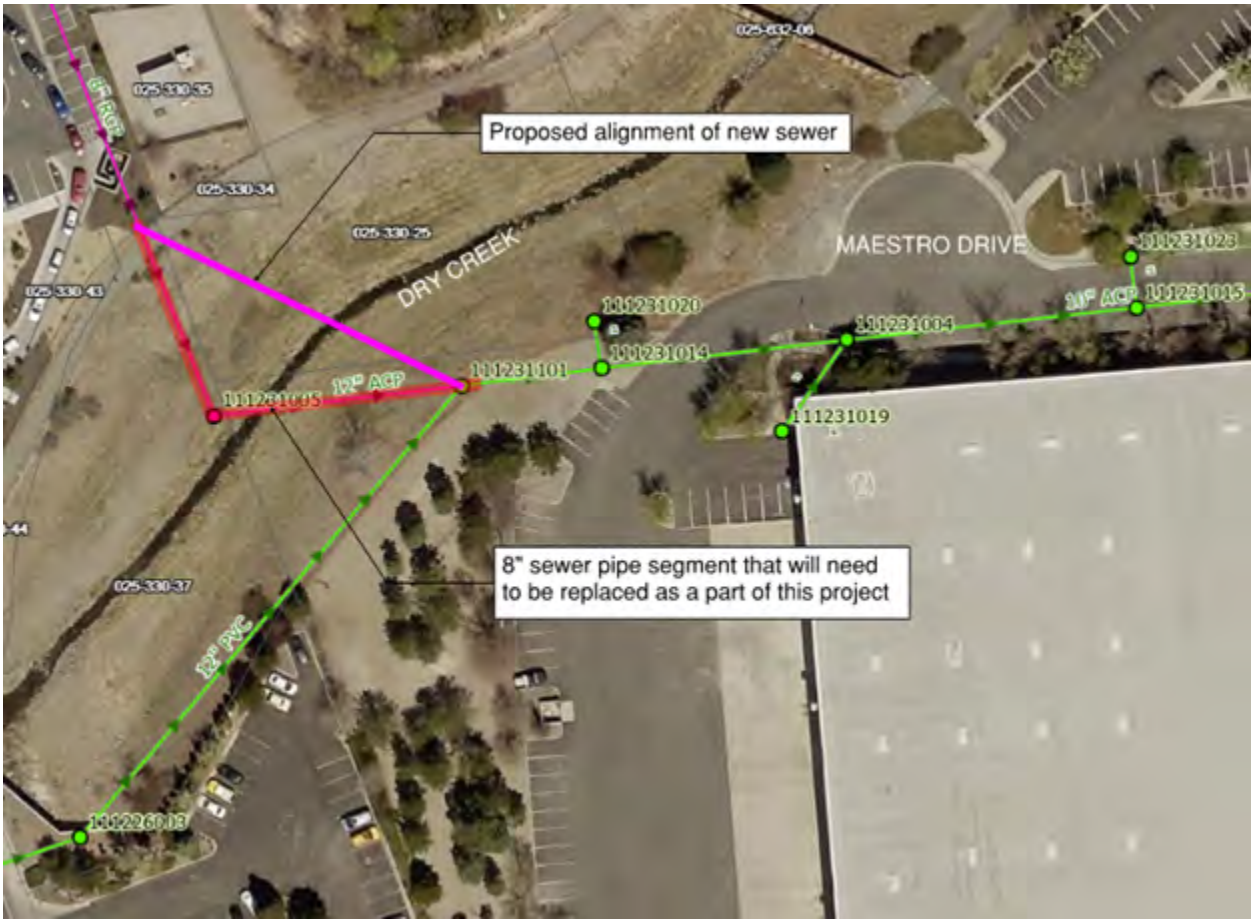
Ethan William Schindler
Project Manager
Sacramento District, Regulatory Division, Nevada Section
Reno Regulatory Office
300 Booth Street, Room 3050
Reno, NV 89509-1328
Cell: 775-233-3264
Office: 916-557-5145



From: Taylor Adams, P.E. <tadams@LumosInc.com>
Sent: Monday, August 11, 2025 10:09 AM
To: Schindler, Ethan W CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Ethan.W.Schindler@usace.army.mil>; Bohannon, Samuel T CIV USARMY CESPK (USA) <Samuel.T.Bohannon@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Alex Greenblat, P.E. <agreenblat@lumosinc.com>; Jonathan Smith <SmithJ@reno.gov>; Raymond Enerio <EnerioR@reno.gov>; Roy Flores <FloresR@reno.gov>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] City of Reno - Maestro Drive Sewer Capacity Project (Dry Creek Crossing)

Good morning Ethan and Samuel,

In late December we made contact with you for a 404 regulatory permit for a City of Reno sewer project crossing Dry Creek. We would like to follow up with you and re-initiate the conversation as we have decided to use traditional excavation methods to replace the 8-inch sewer line that is crossing Dry Creek. We have a few preliminary questions regarding permit requirements, construction timing, water quality protection measures, etc. and would like to begin that discussion soon. You mentioned a NWP 58 (which may not be required) and a 401 water quality certification. We are currently at the 50% design level and are currently coordinating with other utility agencies on other components of the project. Construction is tentatively slated for next spring/summer, so timing wise it is probably a good idea to start this process. Below is a screenshot of the project area for reference.



Please let us know if you have availability to meet in the upcoming weeks to meet with the City and Lumos to begin the conversation. We are generally free Tuesday afternoons.

Best,

Taylor Adams, P.E.
Staff Engineer
Engineering Division

950 Sandhill Road, Suite 100
Reno, NV 89521
775.827.6111
tadams@LumosInc.com
LumosInc.com

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U S Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

2021 Nationwide Permit Summary

33 CFR Part 330; Issuance of Nationwide Permits – March 15, 2021

58. Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of utility lines for water and other substances, excluding oil, natural gas, products derived from oil or natural gas, and electricity. Oil or natural gas pipeline activities or electric utility line and telecommunications activities may be authorized by NWPs 12 or 57, respectively. This NWP also authorizes associated utility line facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States for each single and complete project.

Utility lines: This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and structures or work in navigable waters for crossings of those waters associated with the construction, maintenance, or repair of utility lines for water and other substances, including outfall and intake structures. There must be no change in pre-construction contours of waters of the United States. A "utility line" is defined as any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose that is not oil, natural gas, or petrochemicals. Examples of activities authorized by this NWP include utility lines that convey water, sewage, stormwater, wastewater, brine, irrigation water, and industrial products that are not petrochemicals. The term "utility line" does not include activities that drain a water of the United States, such as drainage tile or french drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the utility line crossing of each waterbody.

Utility line substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities associated with a utility line in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for above-ground utility lines: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for above-ground utility lines in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of utility lines, including utility line substations, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

This NWP may authorize utility lines in or affecting navigable waters of the United States even if there is no associated discharge of dredged or fill material (see 33 CFR part 322). Overhead utility lines constructed over section 10 waters and utility lines that are routed in or under section 10 waters without a discharge of dredged or fill material require a section 10 permit.

This NWP authorizes, to the extent that Department of the Army authorization is required, temporary structures, fills, and work necessary for the remediation of inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States through sub-soil fissures or fractures that might occur during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing utility lines. These remediation activities must be done as soon as practicable, to restore the affected waterbody. District engineers may add special conditions to this NWP to require a remediation plan for addressing inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing utility lines.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the utility line activity. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the

maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. After construction, temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if:

(1) a section 10 permit is required; or

(2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where the utility line is constructed, installed, or maintained in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, a copy of the NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), for charting the utility line to protect navigation.

Note 2: For utility line activities crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Utility line activities must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 3: Access roads used for both construction and maintenance may be authorized, provided they meet the terms and conditions of this NWP. Access roads used solely for construction of the utility line must be removed upon completion of the work, in accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 4: Pipes or pipelines used to transport gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substances over navigable waters of the United States are considered to be bridges, not utility lines, and may require a permit from the U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to the General Bridge Act of 1946. However, any discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with such pipelines will require a section 404 permit (see NWP 15).

Note 5: This NWP authorizes utility line maintenance and repair activities that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance of currently serviceable fills or fill structures.

Note 6: For activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, “District Engineer’s Decision.” The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

A. **2021 Regional Conditions**

1. **Regional Conditions for California**
2. **Regional Conditions for Nevada and Utah**

B. **2021 Nationwide Permit General Conditions**

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

☐ 1. **Navigation**.

☐ (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

☐ (b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

☐ (c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his or her authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

☐ 2. **Aquatic Life Movements**. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used,

then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

☐ 3. **Spawning Areas**. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

☐ 4. **Migratory Bird Breeding Areas**. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

☐ 5. **Shellfish Beds**. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

☐ 6. **Suitable Material**. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

☐ 7. **Water Supply Intakes**. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

☐ 8. **Adverse Effects From Impoundments**. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

☐ 9. **Management of Water Flows**. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

☐ 10. **Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains**. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

☐ 11. **Equipment**. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

☐ 12. **Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls**. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow, or during low tides.

☐ 13. **Removal of Temporary Fills**. Temporary structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

☐ 14. **Proper Maintenance**. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

☐ 15. **Single and Complete Project**. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

☐ 16. **Wild and Scenic Rivers**.

☐ (a) No NWP activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

☐ (b) If a proposed NWP activity will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. Permittees shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

☐ (c) Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Information on these rivers is also available at: https://www.rivers.gov/.

☐ 17. **Tribal Rights**. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

☐ 18. **Endangered Species**.

☐ (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical

habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See 50 CFR 402.02 for the definition of “effects of the action” for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, as well as 50 CFR 402.17, which provides further explanation under ESA section 7 regarding “activities that are reasonably certain to occur” and “consequences caused by the proposed action.”

☐ (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.

☐ (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity “may affect” or will have “no effect” to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps’ determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. For activities where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have “no effect” on listed species (or species proposed for listing or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

☐ (d) As a result of formal or informal consultation or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWPs.

☐ (e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the “take” of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with “incidental take” provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word “harm” in the definition of “take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

☐ (f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

☐ (g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at https://www.fws.gov/ or https://www.fws.gov/ipac/ and https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/endangered-species-conservation respectively.

☐ 19. **Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles**. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird

Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

☐ 20. **Historic Properties**.

☐ (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

☐ (b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.

☐ (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on the historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect.

☐ (d) Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects to historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed. For non-federal permittees, the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA section 106 consultation is required. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity until section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

☐ (e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110(k) of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306113) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

☐ 21. **Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts**. Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by an NWP, they must immediately notify the district engineer of what they have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal, and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

☐ 22. **Designated Critical Resource Waters**. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and

opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment.

☐ (a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

☐ (b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after she or he determines that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

☐ 23. **Mitigation**. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal:

☐ (a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

☐ (b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal.

☐ (c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects.

☐ (d) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

☐ (e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

☐ (f) Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

☐ (1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWPs, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.

☐ (2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse

environmental effects (see 33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)). (See also 33 CFR 332.3(f).)

☐ (3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.

☐ (4) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) through (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.

☐ (5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

☐ (6) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

☐ (g) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any NWP activity resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that an NWP activity already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.

☐ (h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at 33 CFR 332.3(b). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

☐ (i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse environmental effects of the activity to the no more than minimal level.

☐ 24. **Safety of Impoundment Structures**. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state or federal, dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

☐ 25. **Water Quality**.

☐ (a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed discharge must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed discharge in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.

☐ (b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed discharge is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver.

☐ (c) The district engineer or certifying authority may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

☐ 26. **Coastal Zone Management**. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a

coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. The district engineer or a state may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

☐ 27. **Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions**. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its CWA section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

☐ 28. **Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits**. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

☐ (a) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1⁄3-acre.

☐ (b) If one or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by those NWPs cannot exceed their respective specified acreage limits. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39, and the single and complete project includes the filling of an upland ditch authorized by NWP 46, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States due to the NWP 39 and 46 activities cannot exceed 1 acre.

☐ 29. **Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications**. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

_____

(Transferee)

_____

(Date)

☐ 30. **Compliance Certification**. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

☐ (a) A statement that the authorized activity was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;

☐ (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and

☐ (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

☐ 31. **Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States**. If an NWP activity also requires review by, or permission from, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

☐ 32. **Pre-Construction Notification**.

☐ (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district

engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

☐ (1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

☐ (2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

☐ (b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

☐ (1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

☐ (2) Location of the proposed activity;

☐ (3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;

☐ (4)

☐ (i) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures.

☐ (ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an NWP but do not require PCNs). This information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.

☐ (iii) Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

☐ (5) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

☐ (6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

☐ (7) For non-federal permittees, if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of

the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;

☐ (8) For non-federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

☐ (9) For an activity that will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and

☐ (10) For an NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

☐ (c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.

☐ (d) Agency Coordination:

☐ (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

☐ (2) Agency coordination is required for: (i) all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States; (ii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and (iii) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.

☐ (3) When agency coordination is required, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure that the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life, or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

☐ (4) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

☐ (5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

C. **2021 District Engineer's Decision**

☐ 1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the single and complete crossings of waters of the United States that require PCNs to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings of waters of the United States authorized by an NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of an applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 36, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

☐ 2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by an NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects' determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

☐ 3. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure that the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

☐ 4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

D. **2021 Further Information**

1. District engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.

2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.

3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

E. **2021 Nationwide Permit Definitions**

Best management practices (BMPs): Policies, practices, procedures, or structures implemented to mitigate the adverse environmental effects on surface water quality resulting from development. BMPs are categorized as structural or non-structural.

Compensatory mitigation: The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Currently serviceable: Useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place.

Discharge: The term "discharge" means any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

Ecological reference: A model used to plan and design an aquatic habitat and riparian area restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic habitat type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region where the proposed NWP 27 activity is located. Alternatively, an ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model for the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type to be restored, enhanced, or established as a result of the proposed NWP 27 activity. An ecological reference takes into account the range of variation of the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type in the region.

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s) but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Establishment (creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area.

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site (including archaeological site), building, structure, or other object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 60).

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps Regulatory Program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Indirect effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. The loss of stream bed includes the acres of stream bed that are permanently adversely affected by filling or excavation because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters or wetlands for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities that do not require Department of the Army authorization, such as activities eligible for exemptions under section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act, are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

Navigable waters: Waters subject to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These waters are defined at 33 CFR part 329.

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Open water: For purposes of the NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high-water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of flowing or standing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open

waters. Examples of "open waters" include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The term ordinary high water mark means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has surface water flowing continuously year-round during a typical year.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Pre-construction notification: A request submitted by the project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by nationwide permit. The request may be a permit application, letter, or similar document that includes information about the proposed work and its anticipated environmental effects. Pre-construction notification may be required by the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A pre-construction notification may be voluntarily submitted in cases where pre-construction notification is not required, and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, aquatic resources by an action in or near those aquatic resources. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of aquatic resources through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation does not result in a gain of aquatic resource area or functions.

Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions.

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

Riffle and pool complex: Riffle and pool complexes are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Riffle and pool complexes sometimes characterize steep gradient sections of streams. Such stream sections are recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a course substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands next to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23).

Shellfish seeding: The placement of shellfish seed and/or suitable substrate to increase shellfish production. Shellfish seed consists of immature individual shellfish or individual shellfish attached to shells or shell fragments (i.e., spat on shell). Suitable substrate may consist of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term "single and complete project" is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of "independent utility"). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be "piecemealed" to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

Stormwater management: Stormwater management is the mechanism for controlling stormwater runoff for the purposes of reducing downstream erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding and mitigating the adverse effects of changes in land use on the aquatic environment.

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality (i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

Stream bed: The substrate of the stream channel between the ordinary high-water marks. The substrate may be bedrock or inorganic particles that range in size from clay to boulders. Wetlands contiguous to the stream bed, but outside of the

ordinary high-water marks, are not considered part of the stream bed.

Stream channelization: The manipulation of a stream's course, condition, capacity, or location that causes more than minimal interruption of normal stream processes. A channelized jurisdictional stream remains a water of the United States.

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channel ward of the high tide line.

Tribal lands: Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

Tribal rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.

Vegetated shallows: Vegetated shallows are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. They are areas that are permanently inundated and under normal circumstances have rooted aquatic vegetation, such as seagrasses in marine and estuarine systems and a variety of vascular rooted plants in freshwater systems.

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWPs, a waterbody is a "water of the United States." If a wetland is adjacent to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States, that waterbody and any adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)).

Final 2021 Nationwide Permit (NWP) Regional Conditions for the States of Nevada and Utah

(Effective February 25, 2022 until March 14, 2026)

A. Regional Conditions for the States of Nevada and Utah:

1. The permittee shall submit a pre-construction notification (PCN), in accordance with General Condition 32, in the following circumstances:

a. Activities involving new bank stabilization that do not incorporate bioengineering techniques. Bioengineering techniques include using live plants alone or in combination with dead or inorganic materials, including rock, sand, or gravel;

b. Activities resulting in a discharge of dredged or fill material in waters of the U.S. on Tribal Lands; and,

c. Activities involving the permanent channelization, realignment, or relocation of streams.

2. The use of NWPs 4, 5, 7, 12 - 15, 17, 18, 21 - 23, 25, 29 – 31, 33, 34, 39 - 51, 57, or 58, authorizing the discharge of dredged and/or fill material is prohibited:

a. in peatlands[1] containing histosols, including bogs and fens; and,

b. below the ordinary high-water mark of the Great Salt Lake containing bioherms (microbialites).

B. 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC) Regional Conditions for Nevada:

1. For NWPs 3, 5 – 7, 13, 14, 18 – 20, 23, 25, 27, 31 – 33, 36 – 38, 41, 45, 46 and 59, on **tribal lands within U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9[2] boundaries in the State of Nevada**, the permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the attached October 12, 2021, 401 WQC granted by the U.S. EPA, Region 9.

[1]A peatland is defined as a wetland with saturated organic soil (greater than or equal to 16 inches in thickness) that is classified as a histosol in the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States (Version 8.0, 2016). A copy of the document can be obtained from the NRCS at: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_053171.pdf

[2]EPA, Region 9 401 WQC does not apply to activities proceeding in the territories of the 25 tribes in Region 9 that have been approved as Section 401 certifying authorities – the Navajo Nation, Paiute-Shoshone of the Bishop Community, Big Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Cortina Band of Wintun Indians, Walker River Paiute Tribe, Yerington Paiute, Duck Valley, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Gila River Indian Community, San Carlos Apache, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Big Pine Paiute Tribe of Owen Valley, Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, Cabazon, Quartz Valley, Karuk, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Table Mountain Rancheria, Resighini Rancheria, La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians. In limited circumstances some lands within tribal boundaries fall outside a tribe's Section 401 certifying authority and are subject to this certification.

2. For NWP 43, on **tribal lands within U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9[2] boundaries in the State of Nevada**, the permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the attached December 11, 2020, 401 WQC granted by the U.S. EPA, Region 9.

C. 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC) Regional Conditions for Utah:

1. For all NWPs, except those that involve dam maintenance/rehabilitation or reservoir dewatering, on **non-tribal lands within the State of Utah**, the permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the attached December 8, 2020, 401 WQC granted by the State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality.

2. For NWPs 3, 5 – 7, 13 – 15, 18 – 20, 23, 25, 27, 30 – 33, 36 – 38, 41, 45, 46, and 59, on **Indian country[3] in the State of Utah (except Indian country lands of the Navajo Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation)** the permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the attached October 12, 2021, 401 WQC granted by the U.S. EPA, Region 8.

3. For NWPs 3, 5 – 7, 13 – 15, 18 – 20, 23, 25, 27, 30 – 33, 36, 38, 41, 43, 45, 46, and 59, except NWPs applied "after-the-fact" (i.e., after the discharge has occurred) or to NWPs where a waiver on limits has been granted by the District or Division Engineer, on the **Ute Mountain Ute Reservation in the State of Utah**, the permittee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the attached December 14, 2020, 401 WQC granted by Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

[3]Indian country in Utah generally includes: (1) lands within the exterior boundaries of the following Indian reservations located within Utah, in part or in full: the Goshute Reservation, the Navajo Indian Reservation, the reservation lands of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes), the Skull Valley Indian Reservation, the Uintah and Ouray Reservation (subject to federal court decisions removing certain lands from Indian country status within the Uintah and Ouray Reservation), and the Washakie Reservation; (2) any land held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe; and (3) any other areas that are "Indian country" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. section 1151.

City of Reno, NV

Source: Public Works ArcGIS Enterprise Portal

12/3/2025

DRY CREEK SEWER CROSSING

N

Scale: 1:2,000

CITY OF RENO

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT
CONTRACT No. IXXXXXX
PWP No. WA-2026-XXX

CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR.....	HILLARY SCHIEVE
WARD ONE.....	KATHLEEN TAYLOR
WARD TWO.....	NAOMI DUERR
WARD THREE.....	MIGUEL MARTINEZ
WARD FOUR.....	MEGHAN EBERT
WARD FIVE.....	DEVON REESE
WARD SIX.....	BRANDI ANDERSON
CITY MANAGER.....	JACKIE BRYANT

PUBLIC WORKS

KERRIE KOSKI, P.E.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

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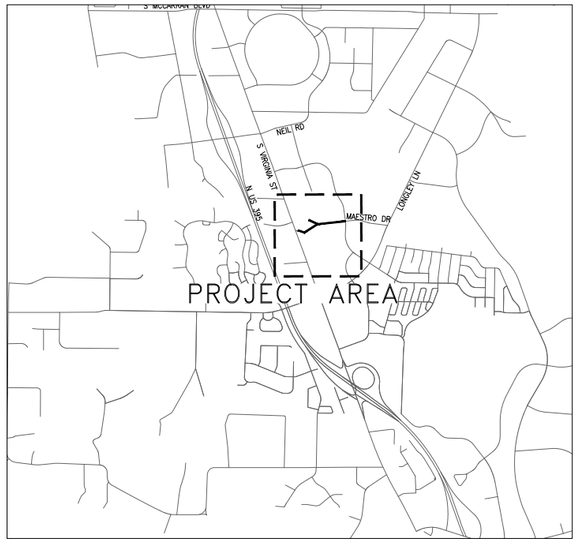
SHEET INDEX

T-1	TITLE SHEET
T-2	NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS, AND LEGEND
BMP AND EROSION CONTROL SHEETS	
BMP-1	DRY CREEK BMP & EROSION CONTROL PLAN
SEWER SHEETS	
SS-1	MAESTRO DRIVE SANITARY SEWER INDEX SHEET
SS-2	DRY CREEK CROSSING PLAN
SS-3	7300 S VIRGINIA & 450 MAESTRO DR SEWER PLAN
SS-4	MAESTRO DRIVE SEWER PLAN
SS-5	MAESTRO DRIVE SEWER PLAN
SS-6	MAESTRO DRIVE SEWER PLAN
RESTORATION SHEETS	
R-1	MAESTRO DRIVE RESTORATION INDEX SHEET
R-2	DRY CREEK RESTORATION PLAN
R-3	7300 S VIRGINIA & 450 MAESTRO DR RESTORATION PLAN
R-4	MAESTRO DRIVE RESTORATION PLAN
R-5	MAESTRO DRIVE RESTORATION PLAN
DETAIL SHEETS	
D-1	DETAIL SHEET
D-2	DETAIL SHEET
D-3	DETAIL SHEET
D-4	DETAIL SHEET
D-5	DETAIL SHEET
D-6	DETAIL SHEET
SHEETS NOT INCLUDED IN PERMIT SET	



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: N.T.S.

N

0 20' 40'
22x34 SHEETS: 1" = 20'
11x17 SHEETS: 1" = 40'

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LUMOS & ASSOCIATES
950 SANDHILL ROAD, SUITE 100
RENO, NV 89521
TEL: 775.827.6111
WWW.LUMOSINC.COM
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RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

TITLE SHEET

PROJ. No.:	11492.000
DESIGN BY:	TDA
DRAWN BY:	TDA
CHECK BY:	AJG
SCALE: HORZ:	AS SHOWN
VERT:	AS SHOWN

SHEET T-1

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LEGEND

EXISTING STORM AND SEWER

- TYPE 1 CATCH BASIN
- TYPE 4R CATCH BASIN
- CATCH BASIN (PROFILE)
- STORM MANHOLE
- ROUND DI
- SEWER MANHOLE
- SEWER CLEANOUT
- EXISTING MANHOLE (PROFILE)

PROPOSED STORM AND SEWER

- TYPE 1 CATCH BASIN
- TYPE 4R CATCH BASIN
- CATCH BASIN (PROFILE)
- MAIN W/ 48" MANHOLE
- MAIN W/ 60" MANHOLE
- LATERAL W/ SEWER CLEANOUT
- MAIN WITH 90 LATERAL
- SEWER/STORM MANHOLE (PROFILE)
- EX MANHOLE TO BE ABANDONED
- EX MANHOLE TO BE REMOVED

EXISTING WATER

- FIRE HYDRANT
- WATER VALVE
- WATER TEST STATION
- WATER SHUTOFF
- WATER METER
- TRAFFIC RATED WATER METER
- MONITORING WELL
- PUMP STATION
- WATER MANHOLE

EXISTING GAS

- GAS VALVE/TEST STATION
- GAS SHUT-OFF
- END LINE STOP
- GAS METER

EXISTING ELECTRICAL

- ELECTRICAL PULL BOX
- ELECTRICAL MANHOLE
- POWER POLE
- LIGHT POLE
- GUY WIRE
- COR STREET LIGHT PULL BOX

EXISTING TRAFFIC

- TRAFFIC SIGN
- SURVEY MONUMENT
- TRAFFIC SIGNAL PULL BOX
- PARKING METER

EXISTING COMMUNICATION

- CABLE TV
- TELEPHONE MANHOLE
- UTILITY MANHOLE

EXISTING LANDSCAPE

- EXISTING LANDSCAPE WALL
- 16D EXISTING TREE
- EXISTING TREE

TYPICAL EXISTING FACILITY AND UTILITY LINE TYPES

- STORM SEWER
- SANITARY SEWER MAIN
- SANITARY SEWER LATERAL
- W — WATER MAIN (SEE PIPING ABBREVIATIONS)
- W — WATER SERVICE
- GAS — GAS MAIN
- GAS — GAS SERVICE
- FUEL — KINDER MORGAN GAS
- UGE — UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL
- UGT — UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
- COMM — UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION
- CATV — UNDERGROUND CABLE TV
- FOC — UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC
- EX C — UNDERGROUND CONDUIT
- OHE — OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
- CURB AND GUTTER
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPERTY LINE
- FENCE LINE
- FLOWLINE
- ABANDONED WATER
- ABANDONED GAS

ABANDONMENT AND REMOVAL LINE TYPES

- EX PIPE TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE
- EX PIPE TO ABANDON. PLUG AND GROUT FILL

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 CONSTRUCTION NOTE ON PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS
- 1 SHEET NOTE ON PLAN AND PROFILE SHEETS
- DETAIL NUMBER/LETTER (R-### = CITY STANDARD DETAIL)
- SHEET ON WHICH DETAIL APPEARS
- XXXX.XX (XXXX.XX) — (PROPOSED ELEVATION) SPOT ELEVATION (EXISTING ELEVATION)
- TP## — TEST PIT LOCATION (R-SHTS) SEE GEOTECH REPORT
- PH# — POT HOLE LOCATION, NOT PRESENTED IN GEOTECH REPORT
- 1+00 — 2+00 — DESIGN ALIGNMENT
- SHEET LIMITS OR CROWN OF ROAD (AS NOTED)
- SAWCUT AND/OR LIMITS OF RECONSTRUCION (AS NOTED)
- PROPOSED GRADE BREAK
- PROPOSED RED CURB

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND MATERIALS SHALL COMPLY WITH 2012 ORANGE BOOK WITH LATEST REVISIONS EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. CITY OF RENO STANDARD DETAILS SHALL APPLY EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE PLANS OR THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.
3. ALL CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
4. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND PAY ALL FEES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
5. IT IS THE INTENT OF THESE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS THAT THE WORK PERFORMED UNDER THE CONTRACT SHALL RESULT IN COMPLETE OPERATING SYSTEMS IN SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITION WITH RESPECT TO THE FUNCTIONAL PURPOSE OF THE INSTALLATIONS. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES REGARDING THE IMPLIED MEANING OF THESE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR IS DIRECTED TO CONTACT THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILITIES WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA UNTIL NEW DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS ARE IN PLACE AND FUNCTIONAL. NO FENCE OR OTHER OBSTRUCTION WHICH INTERFERES WITH DRAINAGE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OR ALLOWED WITHIN THE DRAINAGE/STORM DRAIN EASEMENTS.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY AND PROPER PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTIES FROM ANY AND ALL DAMAGE THAT MAY OCCUR FROM STORM WATER RUNOFF AND/OR DEPOSITION OF DEBRIS RESULTING FROM ANY AND ALL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH PROJECT SCOPE.
8. SHOULD ANY PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC REMAINS OR ARTIFACTS BE DISCOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION, WORK SHALL BE TEMPORARILY HALTED AT THE SPECIFIC SITE AND THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUMS, LIBRARY AND ARTS, SHALL BE NOTIFIED TO RECORD AND PHOTOGRAPH THE SITE. THE PERIOD OF TEMPORARY DELAY SHALL BE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM OF TWO (2) WORKING DAYS FROM THE DATE OF NOTIFICATION.
9. WORK IN PUBLIC STREETS, ONCE BEGUN, SHALL BE PROSECUTED TO COMPLETION WITHOUT DELAY SO AS TO PROVIDE MINIMUM INCONVENIENCE TO ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS AND TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STREET IMPROVEMENTS SHALL ALLOW FOR THE PERPETUATION OF ALL EXISTING LEGAL ACCESSES AND EXISTING DRIVEWAYS. LOCATION AND WIDTH OF ALL LEGAL ACCESSES AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD DETAILS FOR PUBLIC WORK CONSTRUCTION.
10. THE CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT THE LOCATION AND/OR ELEVATIONS OF THE EXISTING UTILITIES AND FEATURES AS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS IS BASED UPON THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL UTILITIES. THE ENGINEER BEARS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR UTILITIES NOT SHOWN ON THE PLAN OR NOT IN THE LOCATION SHOWN ON THE PLAN. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR FIND ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN THE FIELD AND INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION. IF NECESSARY, SUFFICIENT TIME SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR THE UTILITY OWNER AGENCY TO EXECUTE THE PROPER REMOVAL, RELOCATION, OR ADJUSTMENT OF ITS UTILITIES.
11. STOCKPILING OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL ON CITY STREETS, RIGHT-OF-WAY OR EASEMENTS SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED. EXCAVATED MATERIALS SHALL BE LOADED INTO A TRUCK AND REMOVED FROM JOB SITE IMMEDIATELY. PERMISSION LETTER AND A GRADING PERMIT WILL BE REQUIRED WHERE STOCKPILING AND/OR STAGING AREAS ARE PROPOSED PER SECTION 100.49 OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
12. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A SEPARATE GRADING PERMIT FOR EACH SITE ON WHICH STOCKPILING/PROCESSING IS PROPOSED. PERMITS AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR PROPOSED SITES SHALL BE PROCESSED THROUGH THE CITY OF RENO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. NO MATERIALS OF ANY KIND SHALL BE STOCKPILED AND/OR PROCESSED ON CONCRETE, PARKWAY, OR ASPHALT SURFACES WITHIN THE CITY OF RENO RIGHT OF WAY WITHOUT APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER. SEE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS SECTION TBD.
13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTRICT THEIR CONSTRUCTION OPERATION TO THE LIMITS OF CITY RIGHT OF WAY AND/OR EASEMENTS. SEE SECTION 100.18 OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. PERMISSION TO ENTER AND CONSTRUCT DOCUMENT SHALL BE SIGNED BY CITY AND PROPERTY OWNER PRIOR TO ACCESSING ANY PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR INSTALLATION OF IMPROVEMENTS. THE CITY WILL WORK WITH THE CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS.
14. BEFORE ANY WORK IS STARTED IN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ADVANCED WARNING SIGNS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION ZONE. ALL CONSTRUCTION SIGNING, BARRICADING, AND TRAFFIC DELINEATION SHALL CONFORM TO THE "NEVADA TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL." – CURRENT EDITION AND TO THE "MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES" – CURRENT EDITION AND BE APPROVED BY THE CITY OF RENO BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS. TRAFFIC CONTROL AND WORKER/PUBLIC SAFETY IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR AT ALL TIMES.
15. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND CITY OF RENO SAFETY REGULATIONS AND SHALL MAINTAIN THE WORK AREA IN A SAFE CONDITION 24 HOURS PER DAY UNTIL THE PROJECT IS COMPLETE. WORKER AND PUBLIC SAFETY IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR, NOT THE CITY OF RENO.
16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN TO THE TRAFFIC ENGINEER OF THE CITY OF RENO FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY WORK IN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY.
17. PROTECTION AND REPLACEMENT OF ALL SURVEY MONUMENTS OR PROPERTY STAKES NOT DELINEATED ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY. DAMAGED OR REMOVED MONUMENTS AND/OR PROPERTY STAKES SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE AND SHALL BE TO THE SATISFACTION TO THE CITY OF RENO'S SURVEYOR.
18. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO PROTECT EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS FROM DAMAGE. ANY AND ALL SUCH IMPROVEMENTS DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S OPERATION SHALL BE REPAIRED OR RECONSTRUCTED TO THE ENGINEER'S SATISFACTION AND AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.
19. EXISTING SHRUBBERY AND/OR TREES SHALL BE REMOVED ONLY AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A CERTIFIED ARBORIST.
20. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMMEDIATE OFF-SITE DISPOSAL OF ALL EXCESS OR UNSUITABLE MATERIAL INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT, CONCRETE AND REINFORCEMENT, AND SPOILS NOT NEEDED FOR BACK FILL. MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE CAST ONTO THE STREET AND/OR PROPERTY; ALL EXCAVATED MATERIALS SHALL BE LOADED DIRECTLY INTO A TRUCK AND REMOVED FROM THE SITE.
21. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A DUST CONTROL PERMIT AND MAINTAIN A DUST CONTROL PROGRAM INCLUDING WATERING OF OPEN AREAS 24 HOURS A DAY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADHERE TO WASHOE COUNTY AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS, SECTION 100.49.
22. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NDEP GENERAL PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES; THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) ON SITE AT ALL TIMES. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THE BMP'S, CONDUCT SELF INSPECTIONS, AND UPDATE SWPPP. SEE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS SECTION 100.49. IN ADDITION CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSIGN A SWPPP SUPERVISOR. FOR THE SUPERVISION AND COORDINATION OF THE SWPPP. THE SUPERVISOR SHALL EFFECTIVELY SUPERVISE, MONITOR, MAINTAIN AND DOCUMENT ALL ACTIVITIES REQUIRED. THE SUPERVISOR SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO RESPOND TO ALL CALLS FROM THE CITY AND ALL INSPECTION PERSONNEL 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. SEE SECTION 342 OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.
23. THE INTENDED DRAWING SCALE IS AS SHOWN ON EACH APPLICABLE PLAN SHEET. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST THE SCALE ANY PLANS THAT ARE REPRODUCED ACCORDINGLY.
24. ALL ABANDONED SEWER LINES SHALL BE CONCRETE CAPPED AT ALL PIPE OPENINGS PRIOR TO BACKFILL AND THE ENTIRE ABANDONED LINE SHALL BE FILLED WITH AN APPROVED THREE-SACK, EXCAVATABLE CONCRETE SLURRY. ALL MANHOLES CALLED OUT FOR ABANDONMENT SHALL BE SLURRY FILLED PER THE DETAIL C201/D1. THE SURFACE SHALL BE RESTORED PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PLAN SET.
25. VERTICAL CONFLICT AREAS WHERE SEWER MAINS CANNOT BE CONSTRUCTED AT LEAST 18" BELOW WATER MAINS, SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO THE VERTICAL CONFLICT DETAILS IN THIS PLAN SET AND ACCORDING TO NAC 445A.67165. OTHER TYPES OF SEWER TO WATER CONFLICTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NAC CODES 445A.6715, 445A.67155, 445A.6716, 445A.6717, 445A.67175, 445A.6718.
26. NO STAGING SHALL BE ALLOWED ON STREET OUTSIDE OF WORKING AREA.
27. A GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WAS PERFORMED ON THIS PROJECT. ALL RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT ARE HEREBY MADE A PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS UNLESS MODIFIED WITHIN THESE PLANS. INSPECTION AND TESTING DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED WITHIN THE REPORT.
    TITLE: 2024 CONSOLIDATED SEWER REHABILITATION GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
    DATE: JULY 2024
28. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE A PUSH CAMERA WITH VIDEO AND LOCATE CAPABILITIES ON-SITE DURING THE UNDERGROUND UTILITY PORTION OF WORK.
29. CONTRACTOR SHALL POTHOLE AND VERIFY TOP OF UTILITY DEPTH, DIMENSIONS OF UTILITY AND BOTTOM OF UTILITY DEPTH PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

ABBREVIATIONS:

AGG	AGGREGATE BASE	FC	FACE OF CURB	R	RADIUS
ACP	ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE (TRANSITE)	FG	FINISH GRADE	RT	RIGHT
		FH	FIRE HYDRANT	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE	℄ FL	FLOWLINE	RIP	RETIRE-IN-PLACE
ADA	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT	FOC	FIBER OPTIC CABLE	ROW	RIGHT-OF-WAY
ADAG	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT GUIDELINES	GB	GRADE BREAK	RP	REFERENCE POINT
		G	GAS	(S)	SOUTH
ADJ.	ADJUST	GV	GAS VALVE	S	SLOPE
ALT.	ALTERNATE	HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	SD	STORM DRAIN
BC	BEGIN HORIZONTAL CURVE	HP	HIGH POINT	SDCB	STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN
BCR	BEGIN CURB RETURN	IE	INVERT ELEVATION	SF	SQUARE FEET
BFC	BACK FACE OF CURB	INV.	INVERT	SHT	SHEET
BM	BENCHMARK	ISA	INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARBORICULTURE	SL	STREET LIGHT
BVC	BEGIN VERTICAL CURVE			SS	SANITARY SEWER
BW	BACK OF WALK	JP	JOINT POLE	SSCO	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION PULL BOX	LF	LINEAR FEET	SSMH	SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
CB	CATCH BASIN	LT	LEFT	SSPWC	STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION
CCTV	CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION	LG	LIP OF GUTTER		
C&G	CURB & GUTTER	LJ	LEAD JOINT	STA	STATION
CI	CAST IRON	MH	MANHOLE	STD	STANDARD
CIPP	CURED IN PLACE PIPE	MON	MONUMENT	STL	STEEL
℄ CL	CENTERLINE	MUTCD	MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES	SY	SQUARE YARD
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE			S/W	SIDEWALK
CO	CLEANOUT	(N)	NORTH	TC	TOP OF CURB
COMM	COMMUNICATIONS	NDOT	NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
CONC.	CONCRETE			TFC	TOP FACE OF CURB
CPP	CORRUGATED PLASTIC PIPE	NDP	NO DIRECT PAYMENT	TMWA	TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY
CRN	CROWN	NTS	NOT TO SCALE		
CY	CUBIC YARD	OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC	TR	TRANSITE
DEP	DEPRESSED	OSHA	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	TS	TEST STATION
DG	DECOMPOSED GRANITE			TYP.	TYPICAL
DI	DUCTILE IRON/DROP INLET	PROWAG	PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES	UCP	UNREINFORCED CONCRETE
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE			UGE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
DWY	DRIVEWAY	PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVE	UGT	UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
(E)	EAST	PCC	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE	VC	VERTICAL CURVE
EAC.	EDGE OF ASPHALT	PE	POLYETHYLENE	VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
ELEC.	ELECTRICAL	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION	VG	VALLEY GUTTER
EB	ELEC PULL BOX	PL	PROPERTY LINE	(W)	WEST
EC	END HORIZONTAL CURVE	P&P	PLAN AND PROFILE	W/	WITH
EG	EXISTING GRADE	PP	POWER POLE	W	WATER
ECR	END CURB RETURN	PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE	WM	WATER METER
EL	ELEVATION	PROJ	PROJECTED	WS	WATER SERVICE
EOL	END OF LINE	PT	POINT	(V)	LATERAL AT 12 O'CLOCK
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	PVT	PRIVATE	XTC	STEEL COATED
EVC	END VERTICAL CURVE	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE		
EX.	EXISTING	R&R	REMOVE AND REPLACE		

TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY (TMWA) NOTES:

PROJECT CONTACTS:
TMWA INSPECTION SUPERVISOR: CHUCK ATKINSON, 775-834-8040
TMWA ENGINEER: PAUL BROWN, 775-560-6218
FOR EMERGENCIES, CONTACT TMWA DISPATCH AT 775-834-8090

1. TMWA SHALL BE NOTIFIED IN ADVANCE AND INVITED TO THE PROJECT PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING.
2. CONSTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY TMWA A MINIMUM OF 5-WORKING DAYS IN ADVANCE BEFORE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION BEGINS.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY TMWA A MINIMUM OF 48-HOURS IN ADVANCE OF DIGGING AROUND OR EXPOSING TMWA FACILITIES. TMWA INSPECTOR WILL PERFORM A STANDBY.
4. PROVIDE ALL MEETING MINUTES AND SCHEDULE UPDATES TO TMWA INSPECTOR AND ENGINEER.
5. WATER VALVES HAVE BEEN CLEANED AND OPERATED/REPAIRED AS NEEDED PRIOR TO WORK. CONTRACTOR AND INSPECTOR TO CHECK TMWA VALVE SHEETS AND CONFIRM DATA. NOTIFY TMWA INSPECTOR IF DIFFERENCES OBSERVED AND NOTE ON SHEET.
6. EXISTING VALVES, CONDUCTOR PIPE AND CAPS MUST BE PROTECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION.
7. STORE CONDUCTOR PIPE IN SECURE LOCATION FOR RE-USE. IF CONTRACTOR ENCOUNTERS DAMAGED CONDUCTOR PIPE (TMWA OWNED ONLY – DOES NOT INCLUDE FIRE HYDRANT OR OTHER PRIVATE SERVICE VALVES), INFORM TMWA INSPECTOR FOR CONFIRMATION AND THE INSPECTOR WILL DIRECT FOR REPLACEMENT.
8. ALL WORK ON METER BOXES TO BE COORDINATED WITH TMWA INSPECTOR.
9. IF THE CONTRACTOR ENCOUNTERS A CURB VALVE AS WELL AS A METER BOX, CUT THE CURB VALVE BELOW GRADE. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY WITH TMWA INSPECTOR PRIOR TO COMPLETING WORK.
10. IF A BROKEN METER BOX IS ENCOUNTERED (TMWA OWNED ONLY), INFORM THE TMWA INSPECTOR, AND THE INSPECTOR WILL PROVIDE DIRECTION REGARDING MATERIAL AND RE-INSTALLATION/REPLACEMENT PROCESS. BEST EFFORTS MUST BE EMPLOYED TO PROTECT EXISTING METER BOXES.
11. REPLACE ALL FLUSH VALVE ASSEMBLIES WITH G5 BOXES. THE G5 BOX SHOULD BE PLACED OVER THE FLUSH RISER. IF NOT CURRENTLY INSTALLED, TMWA WILL PROVIDE MATERIALS. FINAL PLACEMENT OF RISER PIPE MUST BE VERTICAL WITH VALVE NUT CENTERED.

AT JOB COMPLETION, CONTRACTOR TO RAISE ALL VALVE CONDUCTOR PIPES TO FINISHED GRADE. ALL VALVES MUST BE CLEAN AND OPERABLE. TMWA FIELD CREWS WILL VERIFY. NOTE: CONDUCTOR/RISER PIPE MUST NOT BE CUT OR SPLIT WHEN RAISING VALVE BOX TO FINISHED GRADE – CONTRACTOR TO USE PIPE BELL WITH GASKET OR SLIP COUPLERS ONLY. FINAL PLACEMENT OF RISER PIPS MUST BE VERTICAL WITH VALVE NUT CENTERED. CONTACT TMWA REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO CONTRACTOR LEAVING SITE FOR VALVE INSPECTIONS.

NV ENERGY NOTES:

1. CONTRACTORS EXPOSING NATURAL GAS FACILITIES FOR MEANS OF POTHOLING, CROSSING, OR WHEN CLEARANCE MAY BE AN ISSUE, SHALL COORDINATE ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THROUGH GAS INSPECTION SERVICES BY EMAILING GASINSPECTION@NVENERGY.COM OR BY CALLING (775) 834-7356 AT LEAST 2-WORKING DAYS IN ADVANCE OF WORK SO THAT ONSITE INSPECTION CAN BE ARRANGED.
2. ALTERATION OR REMOVAL OF EXISTING ABANDON GAS LINES IS NOT ANTICIPATED BUT IF ENCOUNTERED, SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH NV ENERGY PRIOR TO REMOVAL. ALL APPLICABLE NV ENERGY POLICIES SHALL BE FOLLOWED INCLUDING ASBESTOS REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTE THAT THERE ARE EXISTING OVERHEAD UTILITY LINES IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO EXCAVATION AREA. OVERHEAD UTILITY LINES SHALL BE PROTECTED IN-PLACE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
4. PROTECT ALL GAS MAINS IN PLACE IF EXPOSING OR CROSSING.
5. MAINTAIN MINIMUM 24" RADIAL CLEARANCE BETWEEN GAS MAINS AND STORM/SEWER LINES. IF NOT ACHIEVABLE, MAINTAIN MINIMUM 12" RADIAL CLEARANCE WITH SANDBAGS IN BETWEEN.
6. MAINTAIN MINIMUM 12" RADIAL CLEARANCE BETWEEN GAS MAINS AND WATER MAINS.

PERMIT SET
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

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SHEET T-2

OF X

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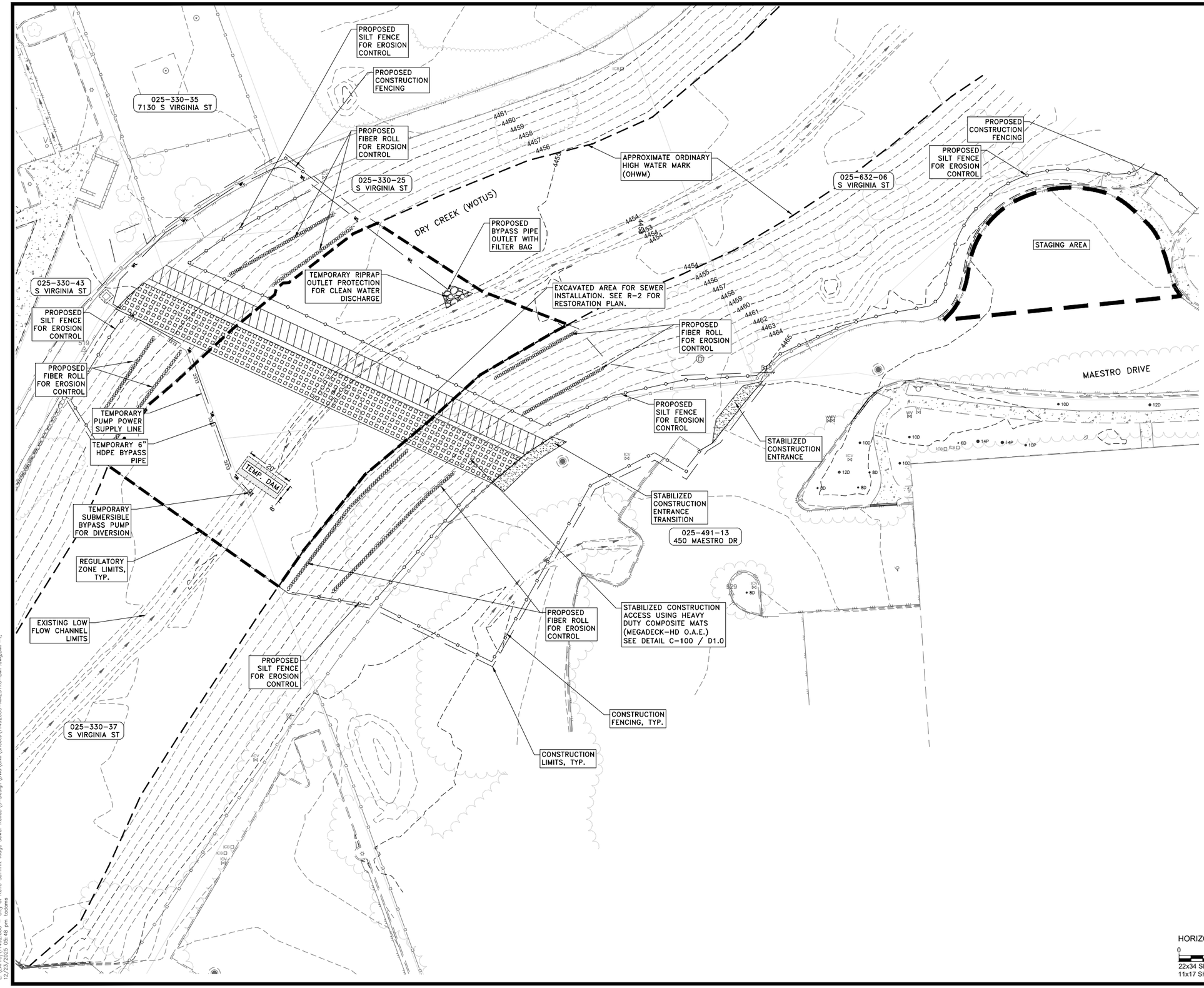

HORIZONTAL SCALE
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PO BOX 1900
RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

DRY CREEK BMP & EROSION CONTROL PLAN

PROJ. No.:	11492.000
DESIGN BY:	TDA
DRAWN BY:	TDA
CHECK BY:	AJG
SCALE:	HORZ: AS SHOWN
	VERT: AS SHOWN

SHEET BMP-1

OF X

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LEGEND

- EXISTING SSMH
- PROPOSED SSMH
- 8" RCP #9812 — SIZE AND MATERIAL / EX COR ID / EX SS MAIN / FLOW DIRECTION
- PROPOSED SS MAIN

HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 60' 120'

22x34 SHEETS: 1" = 60'
11x17 SHEETS: 1" = 120'

PERMIT SET
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

LUMOS & ASSOCIATES
950 SANDHILL ROAD, SUITE 100
RENO, NV 89521
TEL: 775.827.6111
WWW.LUMOSINC.COM
INFO@LUMOSINC.COM

PERMIT SET
CONTRACT NO.

CITY OF RENO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CAPITAL PROJECTS
ONE EAST FIRST STREET, 8TH FLOOR
POST OFFICE BOX 1900
RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

MAESTRO DRIVE SANITARY SEWER
INDEX SHEET

PROJ. No.:	11492.000
DESIGN BY:	TDA
DRAWN BY:	TDA
CHECK BY:	AJG
SCALE: HORZ:	AS SHOWN
VERT:	AS SHOWN

SHEET SS-1

OF X

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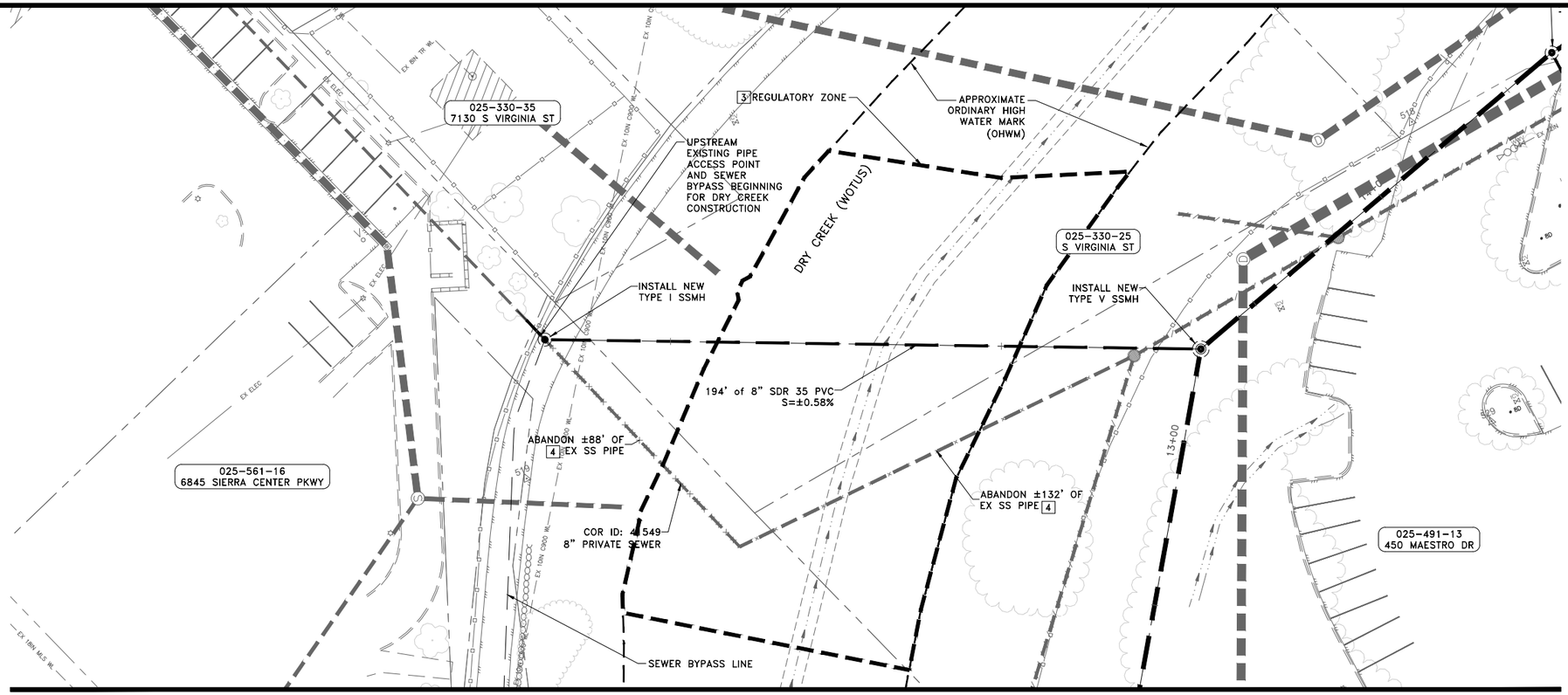


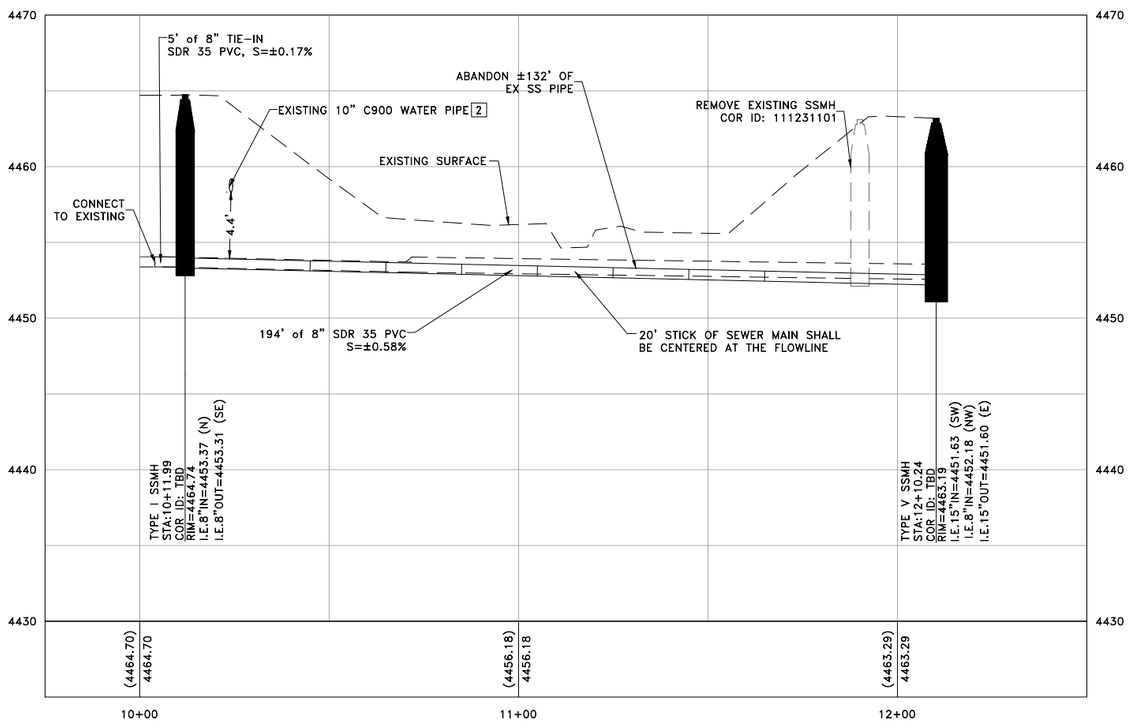
GENERAL NOTES

A. PIPE PAYMENT QUANTITIES ARE FROM INSIDE FACE OF MANHOLE TO INSIDE FACE OF MANHOLE AND DO NOT INCLUDE THE INSIDE DIMENSIONS OF THE NEW/EXISTING STRUCTURES.
B. PROTECTION OF ALL UTILITIES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. NOTE THAT THE LOCATION AND/OR ELEVATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND FEATURES SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS IS APPROXIMATE AND NOT TO BE RELIED ON AS EXACT OR COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO POTHOLE AND VERIFY THE LOCATIONS AND/OR ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD AND THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION.
C. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE DEBRIS CONTAINMENT DEVICES WHEN WORKING IN AND/OR AROUND ALL SANITARY SEWER MANHOLES, STORM DRAIN MANHOLES AND DROP INLETS PER DETAIL R113/D-1.
D. CONTRACTOR SHALL POTHOLE EACH INTERSECTING MAIN AND MEASURE THE OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE PRIOR TO PURCHASING THE COUPLER OR MH BASES.
E. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE SIZE OF EACH LATERAL PRIOR TO INSTALLING LATERAL WYE-FITTING IN THE MAIN. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP EXTRA 6" LATERAL WYE-FITTING ONSITE TO AVOID DELAYS TO THE PROJECT.
F. COORDINATE WITH OWNING UTILITY PRIOR TO REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF ANY UTILITY LINE.
G. TEMPORARY SSMH COVERS MAY BE USED PER DETAIL R214C/D-2. REFERENCE RESTORATION PLANS.
H. CONTRACTOR TO REFERENCE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT FOR SUBGRADE AND TRENCHING CONDITIONS.
I. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, INSTALL SEWER MAIN PIPE PER TRENCH DETAIL R-122/D-1.
J. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL SEWER AND TIE-IN LOCATIONS & ELEVATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1 CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY IF STUB IS INACTIVE PRIOR TO ABANDONMENT.
2 MINIMIZE EXPOSED LENGTH OF TMWA WATER MAIN. MAINTAIN MINIMUM 18" SEPARATION BETWEEN BOTTOM OF WATER MAIN AND TOP OF SEWER PER NAC445A AND PROTECT IN PLACE. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH TMWA INSPECTOR DURING CONSTRUCTION.
3 ALL WORK WITHIN REGULATORY ZONE MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NDEP 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION CONDITIONS. ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL MUST BE DIRECTLY EXPORTED AND DISPOSED OF IN LANDFILL OR OTHER PERMITTED AREAS. DISCHARGE OF FILL OR DREDGED MATERIAL IN THE CHANNEL IS NOT PERMITTED. SEE BMP-1 FOR WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES.
4 CONTRACTOR TO FLUSH EXISTING SEWER LINE, VACUUM, CLEAN, AND CCTV VERIFY PRIOR TO CAPPING AND ABANDONING. GROUT FILL OF EXISTING LINE IS NOT PERMITTED.

SS-DRY CREEK - STA:9+75 TO STA:12+50



HORIZONTAL SCALE
0 20' 40'
22x34 SHEETS: 1"=20'
11x17 SHEETS: 1"=40'

VERTICAL SCALE
0 5' 10'
22x34 SHEETS: 1"=5'
11x17 SHEETS: 1"=10'

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ONE EAST FIRST STREET, 8TH FLOOR
POST OFFICE BOX 1900
RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

DRY CREEK CROSSING PLAN

PROJ. No.:	11492.000
DESIGN BY:	TDA/EMK
DRAWN BY:	EMK
CHECK BY:	AJG
SCALE: HORZ:	AS SHOWN
VERT:	AS SHOWN

SHEET SS-2

OF X

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HORIZONTAL SCALE
0 60' 120'
22x34 SHEETS: 1" = 60'
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RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

MAESTRO DRIVE RESTORATION INDEX SHEET

PROJ. No.:	11492.000
DESIGN BY:	TDA
DRAWN BY:	TDA
CHECK BY:	AJG
SCALE: HORZ:	AS SHOWN
VERT:	AS SHOWN

SHEET R-1

OF X

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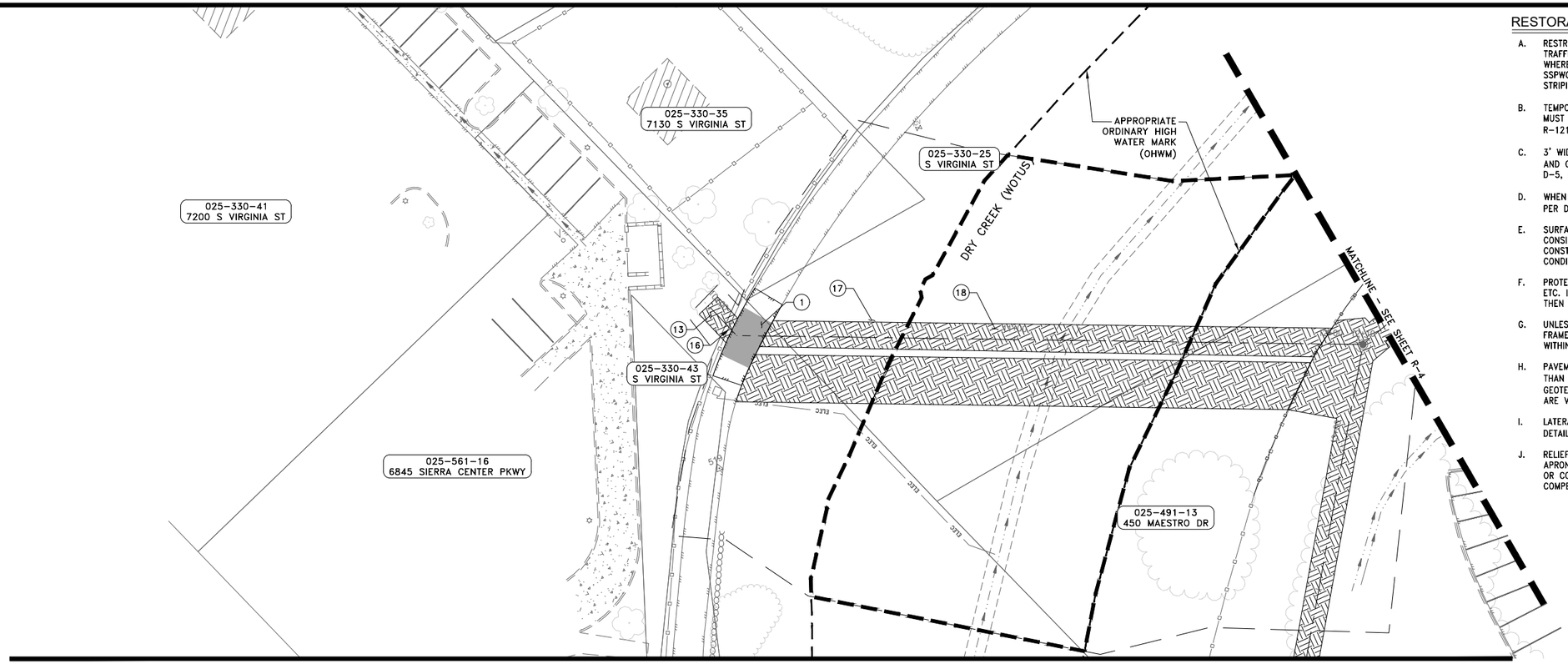

RESTORATION NOTES

A. RESTRIPE ALL PAVEMENT MARKINGS ON STREETS AS SHOWN WITH TWO COATS OF TRAFFIC PAINT OR THERMOPLASTIC AS REQUIRED. RED CURB SHALL BE PLACED WHERE EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ALL STRIPING SHALL CONFORM TO SSPWC AND THE CONTRACT DOCUMENT SPECIFICATIONS. REFER TO SHEET D-8 FOR STRIPING DETAILS.

B. TEMPORARY PATCHES SHALL BE 3" HMA. COLD MIX NOT APPROVED. ALL AREAS MUST RECEIVE TEMPORARY PATCHES PRIOR TO OPENING TO TRAFFIC PER DETAIL R-121/D-6.

C. 3' WIDE AC PATCH ALONG LENGTH OF LATERALS. WHERE LATERALS CROSS CURB AND GUTTER AND/OR SIDEWALK, REMOVE AND REPLACE PER DETAILS ON SHEETS D-5, AND D-6.

D. WHEN PATCH IS LOCATED 24" FROM CURB LINE, REPLACE TO THE CURB LINE, PER DETAIL R-109/D-6.

E. SURFACE RESTORATION LIMITS ARE ESTIMATED AS SHOWN AND SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED A MAXIMUM OR MINIMUM AREA. CONTRACTOR SHALL EVALUATE CONSTRUCTION METHODS, DESIGN DETAILS, EQUIPMENTS, SOILS, AND OTHER CONDITIONS TO DETERMINE QUANTITIES.

F. PROTECT ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES, TREES, UTILITIES, FENCING, BOXES, POLE, ETC. IN PLACE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. IF DAMAGE IS CAUSE BY CONTRACTOR, THEN IT SHALL BE REPLACED AT NO DIRECT PAYMENT.

G. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, PROTECT AND ADJUST ALL EXISTING UTILITY MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER, VALVE BOXES, AND VAULT COVERS TO NEW FINISH GRADE WITHIN RESTORATION LIMITS.

H. PAVEMENT PATCHING SHALL MATCH EXISTING THICKNESS, BUT SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 8" AND NO LESS THAN 4". REFER TO PATCHING DETAILS ON SHEET D5, GEOTECHNICAL LOGS, & BORE/TEST PITS SUMMARY TABLE ON THIS SHEET. THERE ARE VARIATIONS IN EXISTING AC THICKNESS AS SHOWN IN THE SUMMARY TABLE.

I. LATERAL RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DIG REPLACEMENT ARE SHOWN ON DETAIL C106/D-4.

J. RELIEF PERWANENT PATCH FOR CONSTRUCTING PEDESTRIAN RAMP, DRIVEWAY APRON, AND CURB AND GUTTER SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE PEDESTRIAN RAMP OR COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAY LINE ITEM AND NO ADDITIONAL PATCHING COMPENSATION WILL BE PROVIDED.

LEGEND:

- PERMANENT ASPHALT PATCH — R120 / D-4
- TEMPORARY ASPHALT PATCH — R121 / D-4
- 2" GRIND AND OVERLAY — C203 / D-4
- REMOVE AND REPLACE SIDEWALK — R104A / D-4
- REMOVE AND REPLACE CURB AND GUTTER — R109 / D-4
- LANDSCAPE RESTORATION
- SPECIAL RESTORATION

SHEET R-2 SURFACE IMPROVEMENT QUANTITIES

NO.	IMPROVEMENT TYPE	UNIT	QTY.	DETAIL	SHEET
1	PERMANENT BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT PATCH (SANITARY SEWER)	SF		R120	D-4
2	TEMPORARY BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT PATCH (SANITARY SEWER)	SF		R121	D-4
3	2" GRIND AND OVERLAY	SF		C203	D-4
4	RECONSTRUCT SURVEY MONUMENT	EA		R124	D-4
5	PROTECT AND ADJUST WATER VALVE BOX TO NEW FINISH GRADE	EA		C111	D-1
6	INSTALL 4" DOUBLE SOLID YELLOW PAVEMENT STRIPING	LF		C301	D-5
7	INSTALL 6" SINGLE SOLID WHITE PAVEMENT STRIPING	LF		C301	D-5
8	INSTALL 12" WHITE THERMOPLASTIC STOP BAR	LF		C300	D-5
9	INSTALL PREFORMED THERMOPLASTIC PAVEMENT MARKINGS - WORDS, SYMBOLS, ARROWS	EA		C301	D-5
10	PROTECT AND ADJUST NEW OR EXISTING MANHOLE TO FINISH GRADE WITH PCC COLLAR AND NEW 24" CITY OF RENO LOGO COVER WITH, WHEN REQUIRED, A NEW 36" FRAME AND ADAPTOR	EA		R214A/B	D-1
11	REMOVE AND REPLACE PCC SIDEWALK	SF		R104A	D-4
12	REMOVE AND REPLACE PCC CURB AND GUTTER	LF		R109	D-4
13	LANDSCAPE RESTORATION	SF		C-205	D-4
14	INSTALL RED CURB	LF		C-301	D-5
15	INSTALL PCC PEDESTRIAN RAMP	SF		R106A	D-5
16	REMOVE AND REPLACE CHAIN LINK OR WOODEN FENCE	LF		C208	D-5
17	CHANNEL RESTORATION	SF		-	-
18	SPECIAL RESTORATION AREA (WORK WITHIN ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK OF CHANNEL)	SF		-	-
19	PERFORM ROOT MITIGATION BY AN ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST (CONTINGENT ITEM)	EA		-	-

HORIZONTAL SCALE
0 20' 40'
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RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

DRY CREEK RESTORATION PLAN

PROJ. No.: 11492.000
DESIGN BY: TDA
DRAWN BY: TDA
CHECK BY: AJG
SCALE: HORZ: AS SHOWN
VERT: AS SHOWN

SHEET R-2

OF X

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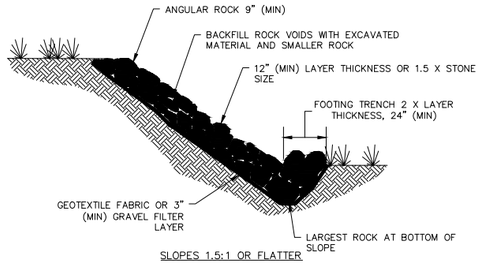


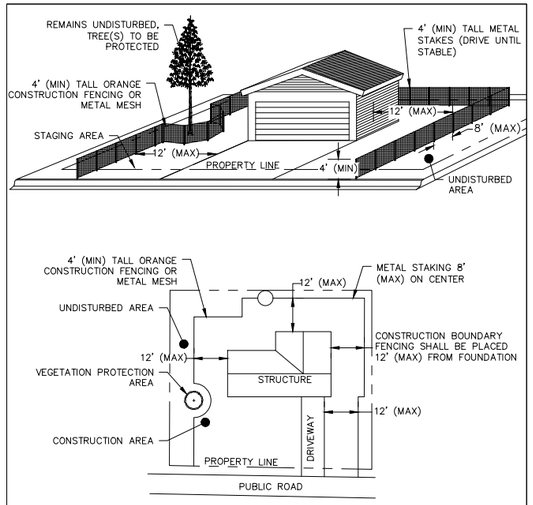
NOTES:
1. RIPRAP SHALL BE HARD, DURABLE, ANGULAR ROCK WITH A MINIMUM SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 2.6.
2. ROCKS SHALL BE PLACED TO FORM A STABLE STRUCTURE WITH A MINIMUM OF VOIDS AND EACH ROCK SHOULD HAVE A 3 POINT BEARING CONTACT WITH ROCKS BELOW.
3. IF A GRAVEL FILTER LAYER IS SUBSTITUTED FOR GEOTEXTILE, THEN THE MATERIAL SHALL BE A MIXTURE OF SAND AND GRAVEL, CONSISTING OF 1 1/2" IN SIZE OR LESS.
4. RIPRAP SLOPE PROTECTION SHALL BE INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED BY A CIVIL ENGINEER FOR SLOPES GREATER THAN 6 FEET HIGHER, WHERE SEEPAGE OR OTHER INDICATIONS OF GENERAL SLOPE INSTABILITY ARE PRESENT, OR WHERE STRUCTURES ARE AFFECTED.
5. FOR NON-PERMITTED PROJECTS, REVEGETATE ADJACENT AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRPA BMP HANDBOOK. FOR PERMITTED PROJECTS, REVEGETATE ADJACENT AREAS TO SPECIFICATIONS OF REVEGETATION PLAN.
6. RETAIN LARGER TREES AND SHRUBS WHERE FEASIBLE.
7. APPLY GEOTEXTILE FABRIC BEFORE INSTALLING ROCKS ON SLOPES WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOW IS EXPECTED OR SEEPAGE WILL OCCUR. OTHERWISE, CONSTRUCT WITHOUT GEOTEXTILE FABRIC OR CONSULT A CIVIL ENGINEER FOR SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

RIPRAP SLOPE PROTECTION

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-206
JUNE 2023

THE TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY (TRPA) SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THIS DETAIL.



NOTES:
1. METAL OR WIRE MESH FENCING MAY BE REQUIRED FOR SITES THAT CONSISTENTLY FAIL TO MAINTAIN PERMITTED FENCING REQUIREMENTS.
2. INSPECTIONS SHALL BE MADE DAILY AND DOWNED SECTIONS REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
3. ALL DISTURBED SOIL WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA MUST BE DE-COMPACTED AND RESTORED. PLANT WITH NATIVE AND/OR ADAPTED PLANTS POST-CONSTRUCTION.

TEMPORARY BOUNDARY CONSTRUCTION FENCING

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-501
JUNE 2023

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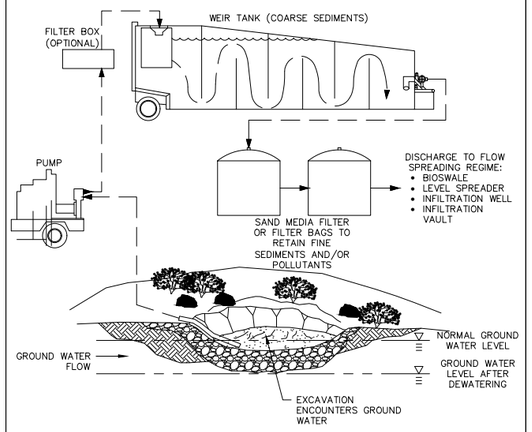

NOTES:
1. ALL DEWATERING SYSTEMS REQUIRE SPECIAL PERMITTING. CONTACT TRPA AND LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD.
2. DEWATERING SYSTEMS ARE CUSTOM DESIGNED FOR UNIQUE SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS. CONTACT SYSTEM SUPPLIERS OR DESIGN ENGINEERING FOR ASSISTANCE.
3. A DEWATERING WELL MAY REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE NEED OF PRETREATMENT PRIOR TO DISCHARGE.

DEWATERING

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-502
JUNE 2023

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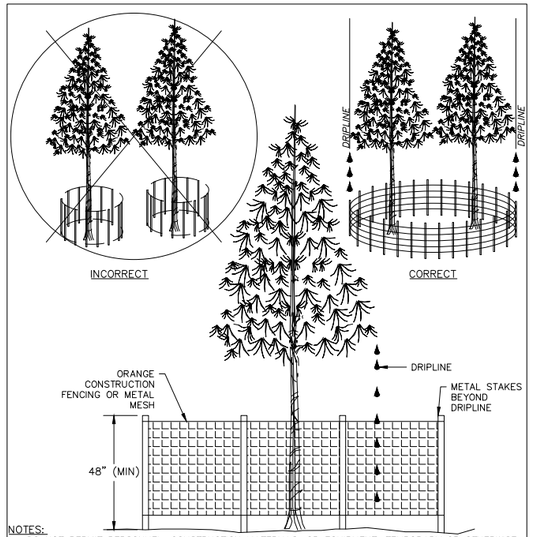


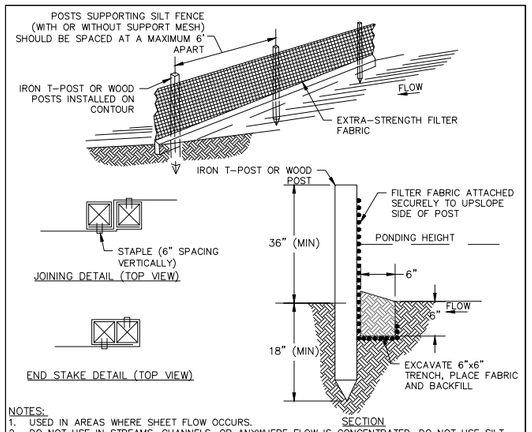
NOTES:
1. DO NOT PERMIT PERSONNEL, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS, OR EQUIPMENT, TEMPORARY OR OTHERWISE, WITHIN PROTECTIVE FENCING.
2. VEGETATION PROTECTION IS REQUIRED FOR ALL PROJECTS AS A CONDITION OF PROJECT APPROVAL.
3. METAL OR WIRE MESH FENCING MAY BE REQUIRED.
4. CALCULATE THE PROTECTIVE PERIMETER FOR SHIELDING LARGER SPECIMEN TREES MEASURING OVER 30" DBH AS FOLLOWS: COMPUTE THE PROTECTIVE RADIUS BY ADDING ONE FOOT, AS MEASURED OUT FROM THE TREE BOLE, FOR EVERY INCH IN DBH. (E.G. A TREE WITH A 30" DBH WOULD RECEIVE A 30' PROTECTIVE PERIMETER)

VEGETATION PROTECTION

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-507
JUNE 2023

THE TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY (TRPA) SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THIS DETAIL.



NOTES:
1. USED IN AREAS WHERE SHEET FLOW OCCURS.
2. DO NOT USE IN STREAMS, CHANNELS, OR ANYWHERE FLOW IS CONCENTRATED. DO NOT USE SILT FENCES TO DIVERT FLOW.
3. DO NOT USE BELOW SLOPES SUBJECT TO CREEP, SLUMPING, OR LANDSLIDES.
4. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE WOVEN POLYPROPYLENE WITH A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 36 INCHES AND A MINIMUM TENSILE STRENGTH OF 100 LB FORCE.
5. INSTALL ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR SO WATER DOES NOT POND MORE THAT 1.5 FEET AT ANY POINT ALONG THE SILT FENCE.
6. THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF SLOPE DRAINING TO ANY POINT ALONG THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE 200 FEET OR LESS.
7. THE MAXIMUM SLOPE PERPENDICULAR TO THE FENCE LINE SHOULD BE 1:1.
8. PROVIDE SUFFICIENT ROOM FOR RUNOFF TO POND BEHIND THE FENCE AND TO ALLOW SEDIMENT REMOVAL EQUIPMENT TO PASS BETWEEN THE SILT FENCE AND TOES OF SLOPES OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.
9. TURN THE ENDS OF THE FILTER FENCE UPHILL TO CREATE A "J" SHAPE, TO PREVENT STORMWATER FROM FLOWING AROUND THE FENCE.
10. LEAVE AN UNDISTURBED OR STABILIZED AREA IMMEDIATELY DOWN SLOPE FROM THE FENCE WHERE FEASIBLE.
11. SILT FENCES SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
12. REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY 1/3 HEIGHT OF BARRIER.

SILT FENCE

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-513
JUNE 2023

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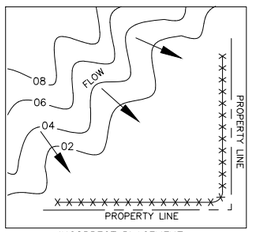
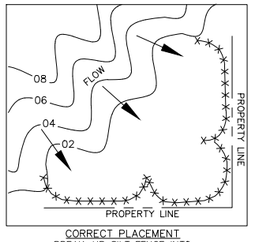


INCORRECT PLACEMENT
DO NOT LAYOUT PERIMETER CONTROL SILT FENCES ALONG PROPERTY LINES. ALL SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF WILL CONCENTRATE AND OVERWHELM THE SYSTEM.



CORRECT PLACEMENT
BREAK-UP SILT FENCE INTO SECTIONS TO PREVENT SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF FROM CONCENTRATING AND OVERWHELMING THE SYSTEM.

SILT FENCE PLACEMENT

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-514
JUNE 2023

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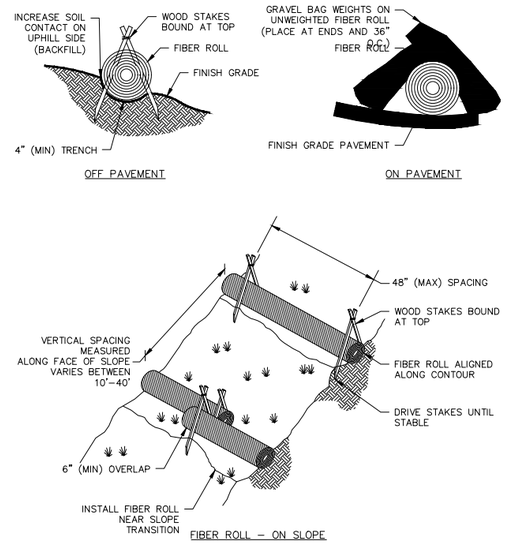
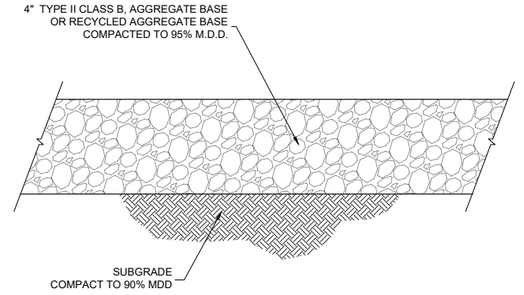


Fiber Rolls

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

BMP-512
December 2025

THE TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY (TRPA) SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THIS DETAIL.



1 / D1.0 TYPE II AGGREGATE BASE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / TRANSITION

SCALE: NTS

CITY OF RENO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CAPITAL PROJECTS
ONE EAST FIRST STREET, 8TH FLOOR
PO BOX 1900
RENO, NV 89505
PHONE (775) 334-2548

PERMIT SET
CONTRACT NO.

MAESTRO DRIVE
SEWER CAPACITY PROJECT

DETAIL SHEET

PROJ. No.:	11492.000
DESIGN BY:	TDA
DRAWN BY:	TDA
CHECK BY:	AJG
SCALE: HORZ:	AS SHOWN
VERT:	AS SHOWN

SHEET D-1

OF X

L:\APro\11492.000 - City of Reno Summit Ridge Sewer Rehab\3-Design\DWG\Civil\Sheets\11492000DETAILS-MAESTRO.dwg,D-1, 12/23/2025 12:50 pm tdavis

MEGADECK® HD+

WITH MDX CONNECTION SYSTEM

MODULE SIZE	**ACTUAL** 7.5’ L x 14’ W x 4” H (105 ft^2) 2.3 m x 4.3 m x 10.16 cm (9.75 m^2) **USABLE (DUE TO FLANGE)** 6.5’ L x 13’ W x 4” H (84.5 ft^2) 1.98 m x 3.96 m x 10.16 cm (7.85 m^2)
WEIGHT	1,025 lbs (464.9 kg)
FLANGE THICKNESS	2 in (5.08 cm)
COLOR	Orange
MATERIAL	High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) with special impact modifiers that incorporate UV resistance and anti-static properties
WEIGHT LOADING	600 psi, depending on subsurface conditions
FLAMMABILITY RESISTANCE	UL94HB
CONNECTION SYSTEM	Aluminum core pin with engineered plastic casing that inserts directly into large pin holes in the mat, eliminating the need for the cam system. A simple twist of a T-bar tool grabs both mats directly and locks mats into place.
SHIPPING INFO	U.S. standard 48 ft. flatbed truck: 42 mats 40 ft ISO HC shipping container: 42 mats 20 ft ISO shipping container: 20 mats - 1 stack, 20 full mats high U.K. lorry/EU trucks: Up to 50 mats

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