27 May 2026

Tiffany Durette
City of Redding
777 Cypress Avenue
Redding, CA 96001

NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY: STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 GENERAL WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION FOR REGIONAL GENERAL PERMIT 8 (ORDER WQ 2023-0061-DWQ), CITY OF REDDING, TARMAC EMERGENCY REPAIR PROJECT, SHASTA COUNTY, WDID NO. 5A45CR00697

This letter serves to notify City of Redding the Tarmac Emergency Repair Project (Project) is certified under State Water Resources Control Board's Clean Water Act Section 401 General Water Quality Certification for Regional General Permit 8 for Emergency Repair and Protection Activities (General Order; Order WQ 2023-0061-DWQ). The project site is located at approximate latitude 40.5780° and longitude -122.3278° in Shasta County, California.

This Notice of Applicability (NOA) is being issued to City of Redding (hereinafter Enrollee) by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) under the General Order pursuant to Section 3838 of the California Code of Regulations. A copy of the General Order is enclosed and may also be accessed on State Water Resources Control Board's General Orders Web Page (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.html #yr_2023).

The Project must proceed in accordance with the requirements contained in this NOA and the General Order. The Project is described in the Notice of Intent requesting coverage and supplemental information (Application Package) submitted by the Enrollee and is limited to the impacts identified in the Application Package and described in this NOA. If the Project is modified from that described in the Application Package, then coverage under the General Order is no longer valid.

I. EMERGENCY WORK DESCRIPTION

Due to damage caused by the 2025 late December storms, the Enrollee proposes to conduct permanent emergency repairs by removing a damaged 6-foot tall, 20-foot wide, and 160-foot long bottomless metal arch culvert and replacing it with a 7-foot tall, 10-foot wide, and 134-foot long cast in place concrete box culvert with headwalls and wing walls approximately 10 feet at the inlet and outlet. The culvert will be replaced using a two stage method. One half of the roadway will remain in place during each stage in order to provide continuous access to residents during construction. In stage one, the south road elevation will be lowered, and a temporarily widened road will be constructed above the existing outlet. To achieve this, a 24-inch diameter, 20-foot long culvert will be placed on the downstream side of the arch culvert and earthen material will be placed above it to create the widened road. Construction will then proceed on the northern half of the culvert and road. The same sequencing will occur in stage 2, so the south side can be reconstructed; however, the temporarily widened road on the north side will not require fill within the watercourse.

Existing utilities within the roadway include water, electricity, gas, phone, and cable. Most utilities will be suspended on temporary supports during construction. There is a great deal of risk in supporting the water and gas lines, so temporary bypass lines will be constructed down the canyon and across the channel. The temporary water bypass will be constructed on the downstream side of the culvert. The temporary water line (4-inch HDPE) will be placed in a 1-foot wide and 1-foot deep trench, backfilled with native material, and covered with steel plates. The temporary gas line (2-inch HDPE) will be constructed on the upstream side of the culvert and placed in a 1-foot wide and 1-foot deep trench, backfilled with native material, and covered with steel plates.

Existing wastewater utility access roads will be used to access the channel, and spawning gravel will be placed in the channel to protect it from equipment crossing. Staging and stockpiling areas are located within the canyon, but outside of the channel. On the north, upstream side of the culvert, a 20-foot long, 24-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe culvert will be placed in the stream along with gravel to provide access to a staging area. Just downstream of the culvert will be a temporary clear water diversion, likely constructed with gravel bags, plastic sheeting, a pump, and a plastic hose/pipe. Any water that is present will be pumped up to the top of the road and into an existing drainage inlet. Water is not anticipated to be present, as this stream dries up each summer.

When the storms occurred and the culvert failed, a large amount of streambed substrate washed downstream and outside of the channel. The washed out streambed material will be moved back upstream and used to fill the scour hole at the culvert outlet.

Upon completion of construction, the temporary fill will be removed, and the channel will be returned to its original elevations and contours. The spawning gravel will be spread out, so it can wash out and provide a benefit to downstream critical habitat

and protected fish species. All disturbed areas will be treated with an erosion control seed mix consisting of locally sourced native seed.

II. DESCRIPTION OF DIRECT IMPACTS TO WATERS

Total Project fill/excavation quantities for all impacts are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Total Project Fill/Excavation Quantity for Temporary Fill/Excavation Impacts

Aquatic Resources Type	Acres	Cubic Yards	Linear Feet
Stream Channel	0.075	181.19	314

III. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION FOR PERMANENT IMPACTS

No compensatory mitigation is required because the Project will only result in temporary impacts which will be restored to pre-construction conditions, as applicable, upon completion of construction activities.

IV. REPORTING

The Enrollee must notify the Central Valley Water Board no less than forty-eight (48) hours prior to initiating the emergency project.

A Notice of Completion (NOC) shall be submitted by the Enrollee within 45 calendar days of completion of Project activities. The NOC shall demonstrate that the work has been carried out in accordance with the description provided in the Enrollee's Notice of Intent.

Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this NOA may expose the Enrollee to enforcement action pursuant to the Clean Water Act and California Water Code.

V. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

A. General:

If surface water is present, continuous visual surface water monitoring shall be conducted during active construction periods to detect accidental discharge of construction related pollutants (e.g. oil and grease, turbidity plume, or uncured concrete). Sampling is not required in a wetland where the entire wetland is being permanently filled, provided there is no outflow connecting the wetland to surface waters. The Permittee shall perform surface water sampling:

1. when performing any in-water work;
2. during the entire duration of temporary surface water diversions;
3. in the event that the Project activities result in any materials reaching surface waters; or
4. when any activities result in the creation of a visible plume in surface waters.

B. Accidental Discharges/Noncompliance:

Upon occurrence of an accidental discharge of hazardous materials or a violation of compliance with a water quality standard, Central Valley Water Board staff may require water quality monitoring based on the discharge constituents and/or related water quality objectives and beneficial uses.

C. In-Water Work or Diversions:

During planned in-water work, dewatering activities, or during the installation of removal of temporary water diversions, any discharge(s) to waters of the state shall conform to the following water quality standards:

1. Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
2. Activities shall not cause pH to be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5 in surface water.
3. Activities shall not cause turbidity increases in surface water to exceed:
    a. where natural turbidity is less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), controllable factors shall not cause downstream turbidity to exceed 2 NTU;
    b. where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 1 NTU;
    c. where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent;
    d. where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 NTUs;
    e. where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent.

    In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses will be fully protected. Averaging periods may only be used with prior permission of the Central Valley Water Board Executive Officer.

Sampling during in-water work or during the entire duration of temporary water diversions shall be conducted in accordance with Table 2 sampling parameters.[1] The sampling requirements in Table 2 shall be conducted upstream out of the influence of the Project, and approximately 300 feet downstream of the work area.

The sampling frequency and/or monitoring locations may be modified for certain projects with written approval from Central Valley Water Board staff. An In-Water Work Water Quality Monitoring Report shall be submitted within two weeks of initiation of in-water construction, and the remaining In-Water Work Water Quality Monitoring Report shall be submitted with the Request for Notice of Completion of Discharges letter. In reporting the data, the Permittee shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the sampling locations, date, constituents, and concentrations are readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner to illustrate clearly whether the Project complies with Order requirements. The report shall include surface water sampling results, visual observations, and identification of the turbidity increase in the receiving water applicable to the natural turbidity conditions specified in the turbidity criteria in V.C.3.

If no sampling is required, the Permittee shall submit a written statement stating, “No sampling was required” within two weeks on initiation of in-water construction, and every two weeks thereafter.

[1]Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136; where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the method shall be approved by Central Valley Water Board staff. Grab samples shall be taken between the surface and mid-depth and not be collected at the same time each day to get a complete representation of variations in the receiving water. A hand-held field meter may be used, provided the meter utilizes a U.S. EPA-approved algorithm/method and is calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. A calibration and maintenance log for each meter used for monitoring shall be maintained onsite.

Table 2: Sample Type and Frequency Requirements

Parameter	Unit of Measurement	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Every 4 hours
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Every 4 hours
Visible construction related pollutants[2]	Observations	Visual Inspections	Continuous throughout the construction period

VI. CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD CONTACT:

If you have any questions regarding this Notice of Applicability, please contact Carson Blodow at (530) 224-4848 or Carson.Blodow@Waterboards.ca.gov.

Original Signed by Clint E. Snyder, AEO — *5/27/2026*

For Patrick Pulupa, Executive Officer — Date
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

CB: db

Attachment A - Project Maps
Attachment B - Receiving Water, Impacts, and Mitigation Information

Enclosure: State Water Resources Control Board's Clean Water Act Section 401 General Water Quality Certification for Regional General Permit 8 for Emergency Repair and Protection Activities (Order WQ 2023-0061-DWQ)

cc via email: U.S. EPA, Region 9, San Francisco
Water Quality Certification Program, SWRCB, Sacramento
Christy Morgan, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District
Kate Blanchard, California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Region 1, Redding

[2]Visible construction-related pollutants include oil, grease, foam, fuel, petroleum products, and construction-related, excavated, organic or earthen materials.

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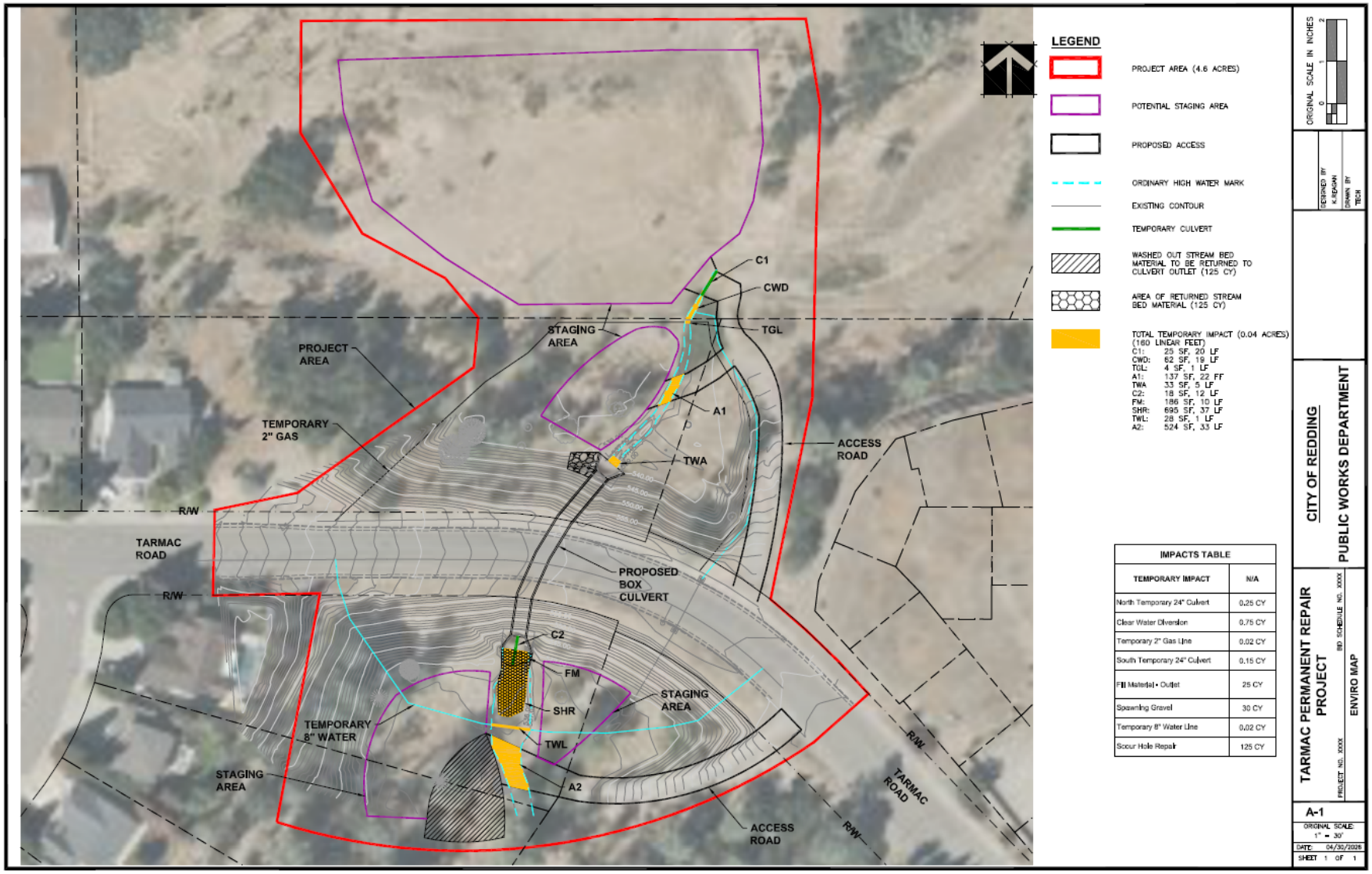
Attachment A

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Tarmac Permanent Emergency Repair Project
Figure 1- Location Map

Figure 2. Project Impact Map



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Receiving Waters, Impacts and Mitigation Information

The following table shows the receiving waters associated with each impact site.

Table 1: Receiving Waters Information

Site ID	Waterbody Name	Impacted Aquatic Resource Type	Water Board Hydrologic Units	Receiving Waters	Receiving Waters Beneficial Uses	303d Listing Pollutant	California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) ID
Tarmac Emergency Repair Project	Unnamed Tributary to Churn Creek	Stream Channel	508.1	Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Colusa Basin Drain)	MUN, AGR, IND, POW, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, COLD, MIGR, SPWN, WILD, NAV	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Individual Direct Impact Locations

The following tables show individual impacts.

Table 2: Individual Permanent Fill/Excavation Impact Information

Impact Site ID	Latitude	Longitude	Indirect Impact Requiring Mitigation?	Acres	Cubic Yards	Linear Feet
FM	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.0043	25	10
A1, A2, TWA	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.0159	30	60
C1	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.00057	0.25	20
CWD	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.0014	0.75	19
TGL	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.00009	0.02	1
C2	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.00041	0.15	12
TWL	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.00064	0.02	1
SHR	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.016	125	37
Culvert	40.5780°	-122.3278°	No	0.035		154