Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Boire Field
Nashua Municipal Airport
Nashua, New Hampshire

NHDOT No. SBG-12-10-2013
October 2013

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NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

OCTOBER 2013

NHDOT No. SBG-12-10-2013

Study Sponsor:

City of Nashua
Nashua Airport Authority
Boire Field - Nashua Municipal Airport
93 Perimeter Road
Nashua, NH 03063

Prepared by:

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"The preparation of this document was financed in part through a planning grant from the FAA as provided under the Airport Improvement Program of 1982, as amended. The contents of this report reflect the views of the consultant and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of the FAA. Acceptance of this report by the FAA does not in any way constitute a commitment on the part of the United States to participate in any development depicted therein nor does it indicate that the proposed development is environmentally acceptable in accordance with applicable public laws."

SWPPP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

BOIRE FIELD - NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Frequency	Action(s)	Associated Forms / SWPPP Section	Follow-up
Weekly	• Erosion Inspection	• See Section 3	• Take corrective action(s) if required
	• Dumpster Inspection	• See Section 3	• Take corrective action(s) if required
	• Drainage Swale Inspection	• See Section 3	• Take corrective action(s) if required
	• Tie-down Apron Inspection	• See Section 3	• Take corrective action(s) if required
April July October December	• Quarterly Visual Inspection	• *Visual Inspection Checklist* (see Appendix B) • See Section 3	• File *Visual Inspection Checklist* in Appendix J • Take corrective action(s) if required
	• Quarterly Visual Monitoring	• *Quarterly Visual Stormwater Monitoring Report* (see Appendix B) • See Section 5	• File *Quarterly Visual Stormwater Monitoring Report* in Appendix J
July	• Perform Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (CSCE)	• See Section 6 of the SWPPP	• Complete the Compliance Evaluation Report within 30 days of completing the CSCE • Include Quarterly Visual Monitoring Report

SWPPP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

BOIRE FIELD - NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Frequency	Action(s)	Associated Forms / SWPPP Section	Follow-up
July	• Complete Compliance Evaluation Report to be completed within 30 days after CSCE	• *Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report* (see Appendix B) • See Section 6	• File *Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report* and all required paperwork in Appendix J
November	• Employee Training	• *Employee Training Log* (see Appendix B) • See Section 3 and 5	• File *Employee Training Log* in Appendix J
Upon Spill, Leak or Discharge	• Notify the Nashua Fire Department • Follow their instructed SWPPP recommendations	• *Spill Notification Form* (see Appendix B) • *Emergency Contact List* (see Appendix B)	• File *Spill Notification Form* in Appendix J • File with Nashua Fire Department
Upon Detection of BMP(s) not Functioning Properly	• Repair, replace, remove, and/or modify the BMP(s) immediately	• *BMP Maintenance Log* (see Appendix B) • See Section 3 of the SWPPP	• Monitor the BMP after repairing, replacing, or removing • Observe the BMP at the next Quarterly Visual Monitoring
Tenant Lease Agreement or Renewal	• Require tenant(s) to comply with USEPA NDPES MSGP by requiring them to prepare their own SWPPP	• None	• Assist the tenant(s) in the development of their SWPPP if at all possible

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APPENDIX

1. INTRODUCTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the Nashua Municipal Airport (the Airport), owned by the City of Nashua, New Hampshire, and overseen by the Nashua Airport Authority (the Authority). The Authority, lessees and tenants at the Airport have participated in the preparation of this SWPPP and are stakeholders in its implementation.

Due to construction of the new Runway 14-32 and the associated modifications to the airfield stormwater management system, the existing Airport's SWPPP, dated August 2012 is outdated and requires a comprehensive review and update to bring it into conformance with the applicable federal, state and local regulations. As such, this SWPPP shall supersede the previous SWPPP dated August 2012.

Stormwater can dissolve or carry pollutants far from their source and distribute them to many points along its path. Eliminating pollutants from stormwater improves general water quality for everyone. If eliminating pollutants is not possible, then reduction or treatment of pollutants is a prudent goal. This SWPPP describes the management practices and pollutant controls implemented or proposed to be implemented at the Airport to reduce or eliminate pollutants from stormwater. This SWPPP is comprehensive in that it covers the entirety of the Airport property and its operations.

This plan will be reviewed and evaluated annually by the Airport Authority and amended accordingly within two weeks of review to include changes in the Airport environment, and when more effective prevention and control technologies are identified as needed. Records of reviews will be maintained with the SWPPP for the length of the permit term. This plan will also be amended if any significant material release occurs on Airport property and before any change is made in Airport operations and maintenance affecting the Airport's potential for pollutant discharge to stormwater. Some examples of changes that will require plan amendments include, but are not limited to:

- Construction or demolition that changes the amount of impervious area or the storm drainage system;
- Changes in the handling or storage of materials exposed to stormwater; and
- Changes in the design, construction, daily operation or maintenance activities that significantly affect the potential stormwater or pollutant discharge.

An authorized member of the Authority will certify all amendments to this plan.

1.1 Applicability

This SWPPP is prepared solely for the Authority in compliance with applicable law, rules, regulations, and/or policies pertaining to stormwater pollution. This SWPPP is not intended to serve as a compliance document for any other entity, including

airport tenants or others. The preparation and implementation of this SWPPP does not relieve these entities from their responsibilities under current law to prepare their own SWPPP and file for their own stormwater permit, as required.

Where applicable, each airport tenant is responsible for preparing and maintaining its own individual SWPPP, if required, that is consistent with and follows the guidance of this SWPPP. These individual SWPPPs should contain at a minimum: identification of the in-house program team, tenant's facility sketch, inventory of potential pollutants, and best management practices summary. These individual SWPPPs, if any, must be provided to the Airport Manager.

1.2 Regulatory Summary

Pollutants discharged into water bodies of the United States from a point source are regulated under several jurisdictions. Federal, state, and local regulatory and review agencies work together to help eliminate or reduce these pollutants with the ultimate goal of improving water quality throughout the nation.

1.2.1 Federal Regulations

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 created regulations for restoring and maintaining the integrity of the Nation's waters. The amendments to this Act in 1972, 1977, and beyond are commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA).[1] The CWA gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) the authority to regulate pollution-control programs under Section 402 of that Act. Section 404 of the CWA is to put into practice programs that eliminate or minimize the discharge of pollutants into stormwater.

The U.S. EPA regulates stormwater through a permit called the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Regulated facilities must comply with either an individual permit or a Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for Industrial Activities issued by U.S. EPA in September 2008 through its Notice of Intent process (NOI).[2] The MSGP is a permit that is national in scope and applies to all regulated facilities that are not otherwise covered by a state permit authorized by the U.S. EPA. The Nashua Municipal Airport is included in the MSGP according to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES), which defaults to U.S. EPA for its administration of the NPDES program.

On September 29, 2008, the U.S. EPA signed and entered into the Federal Register a new permit to replace the expired October 2000 permit. This permit expired on September 29, 2013, and a proposed draft was released on September 27, 2013. This SWPPP has been prepared using the draft MSGP released on September 27, 2013. For reference, a copy of the draft 2013 MSGP is included in Appendix D. When the 2013 MSGP is finalized, a copy of the MSGP will be provided.

[1] 33 U.S.C 1251 et seq.

[2] 73 Federal Register 56572, September 29, 2008 (refer to Appendix D for a copy of this permit)

Through the NPDES MSGP, U.S. EPA regulates industrial activities. Airports with any of the following were identified under Phase I of NPDES regulations as a regulated facility:

1) Discharges of stormwater runoff that are specifically identified by outfall or discharge location;
2) Vehicle maintenance shops (includes: maintenance, repairs, fueling, lubrication, and painting);
3) Equipment or vehicle cleaning operations; or
4) Deicing operations using more than 100 tons of urea/year OR more than 100,000 gallons/year of ethylene glycol.

The Airport qualifies under 1 and 2 above as a regulated facility pursuant to NPDES. The Airport must comply with the MSGP by:

- preparing a plan demonstrating compliance with the MSGP;
- electronically submitting a NOI[3] requesting coverage under the MSGP;
- implementing and updating the plan as needed;
- providing reports as required by the MSGP; and
- maintaining records of activities as required in the plan until such time as the MSGP expires or the Airport submits a Notice of Termination (NOT).

This SWPPP has been developed to address all of the above requirements.

1.2.2 State Regulations

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) cooperates with U.S. EPA to regulate stormwater in New Hampshire. Though the U.S. EPA administers the stormwater program in New Hampshire, the NHDES reviews the U.S. EPA's NPDES MSGP for all industrial activity stormwater discharges. Related state regulations in New Hampshire include:

- RSA 485-A, Water Pollution and Waste Disposal Regulations;
- RSA 147-A, Hazardous Waste Management Regulations;
- RSA 146-A, Oil Discharge or Spillage in Surface Water or Ground Water.

Requirements of these state regulations can also be found in the federal regulations and are incorporated as part of this SWPPP.

[3] refer to Appendix E for a copy of this NOI.

1.2.3 Local Regulations

The City of Nashua relies largely on the laws and regulations promulgated by the federal and state agencies on this topic. The City maintains a Water Supply Protection District[4], included in the City's ordinances and regulations, which is intended to protect the water supply of the Pennichuck Brook Watershed. Proposed uses within the Water Supply Protection District must be reviewed by the City's zoning administrator.

1.3 Plan Objectives

This SWPPP documents the Airport's policies on managing stormwater pollutants originating at the Airport. This SWPPP will:

- identify reasonably anticipated potential sources of stormwater and non-stormwater contamination;
- identify BMP's to help prevent, reduce, and/or remove contamination from stormwater;
- identify an implementation schedule to help manage contamination of stormwater.

1.4 SWPPP Program Team

The SWPPP only benefits the facility and the environment when all affected parties actively participate in the process. This process is cyclical, starting with the development of the SWPPP, implementation of the SWPPP recommendations, evaluation of the SWPPP for currency, and then redevelopment of the SWPPP where necessary. Since names may change over time, job titles are included for identification of the responsible parties:

Team Leader: Stephen Bourque, Airport Manager
Phone: (603) 882-0661

Responsibilities: Has overall responsibility for ensuring that daily activities, including those of employees, tenants, and customers, comply with the requirements and recommendations of the SWPPP; identifying needed improvements to the SWPPP; providing SWPPP training requirements for Airport employees; and supervising any emergency response to an event that could lead to stormwater contamination.

Team Member: Donald C. Davidson, Airport Authority Chairman
Phone: (603) 882-0661

Responsibilities: Assists the Team Leader with enforcement of SWPPP requirements and recommendations by providing input into the development and

[4] Revised Ordinances, City of Nashua, NH. Part II, Chapter 16, Article X, Water Supply Protection District, adopted December 1998.

evaluation of the SWPPP, and serving as the Team Leader during the Airport Manager's absence.

Team Member: Ronald Willey, Airport Maintenance Supervisor
Phone: (603) 882-0661

Responsibilities: Assists the Team Leader with enforcement of SWPPP requirements and recommendations by providing input into the development and evaluation of the SWPPP, and implementing SWPPP recommendations in Airport practices.

FBO Member: Robert Byrd, Nashua Jet Aviation
Phone: (603) 204-5632

Responsibilities: Has overall responsibility for ensuring that daily activities, including those of NJA employees, tenants, and customers, comply with the requirements and recommendations of the SWPPP; providing for SWPPP training requirements of NJA employees, and for providing input into the development and evaluation of the SWPPP documentation.

FBO Member: Gregory Lison, Infinity Aviation
Phone: (603) 598-4526

Responsibilities: Has overall responsibility for ensuring that daily activities, including those of Infinity Aviation employees, tenants, and customers, comply with the requirements and recommendations of the SWPPP; providing for SWPPP training requirements of Infinity Aviation employees, and for providing input into the development and evaluation of the SWPPP documentation.

Airport Consultant: Erik W. Strand, P.E., Project Manager, Gale Associates, Inc.,
Phone: (603) 471-1887

Responsibilities: Responsible for initial development and publishing of the SWPPP; providing the Project Team with regulatory expertise and interpretations with regards to the SWPPP; and providing coordination services with the Team Leader to ensure the SWPPP remains current.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

This section documents the Airport's existing conditions relative to stormwater issues and sets forth the basis for formulating recommended improvements.

2.1 Site Location Description

The City of Nashua is located in southern Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. Developed as a mill town because of its location at the confluence of the Merrimack and Nashua Rivers, the City was incorporated in 1746. Today, the City is the second largest in New Hampshire and has a population of approximately 88,000 across its 32 square miles.

The Airport is situated approximately 3 miles north-west of downtown Nashua. It is located just off of NH Route 3, locally known as the Everett Turnpike, a major north-south arterial connecting the City to Interstate 495 in Massachusetts. The Airport is a large general aviation airport serving mostly private pilots and business aircraft. It is comprised of 390± acres set at approximately 200 feet above mean sea level. Approximately 23% of the Airport runoff area is covered by impervious surfaces.

Figure 1 in Appendix C provides a locus map for the Nashua Airport.

2.2 Region's Climate

The climate in the region reaches a mean high temperature of 70.8°F[5] in summer and can reach a mean low temperature of 22.8°F during the winter. On average, 45.43 inches of precipitation fall at the Airport each year. Typically the Airport sees the most precipitation between the months of May and October.

2. 3 Proximate Watersheds

In 1987, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) completed a study of stratified drift aquifers in the Nashua Region. The study indicated that a watershed boundary roughly bisects the airport in an east-west direction.

The northern portion of the airport is within the Pennichuck Pond and Brook watershed. The area draining to Pennichuck Pond is an important part of the Pennichuck Water Works water supply network which serves the City of Nashua, and other nearby communities. The watershed is protected by the City of Nashua Water Supply Protection District, which is depicted in *Figure 3* of Appendix C.

The southern portion of the airport drains to Spectacle Brook, a part of the Nashua River watershed.

[5] *Monthly Normals of Temperature, Precipitation, and Heating and Cooling Degree Days 1971-2000* (New Hampshire), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

2.4 Floodplain

Areas of the Airport fall into a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) moderate flood hazard area (Zone X). Zone X is a flood hazard area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. These floodplain areas are largely associated with Spectacle Pond.

2.5 Wetland Resource Areas

A wetland at the Runway 14 end serves as a receiving area and filter for stormwater runoff. A defined channel brings flow from this wetland toward a headwall and culvert system, which ultimately flows southwesterly towards Spectacle Brook. The principal functional value of this wetland is flood storage potential and groundwater protection.

2.6 Receiving Waters

Spectacle Brook, a small brook, and the associated unnamed pond are located at the south-western side of the Airport property. A series of vegetated swales and drainage pipes carry stormwater from the Airport to six (6) outfalls that drain into this pond.

The NHDES maintains the State of New Hampshire Surface Water Quality 303(d)[6] list which it is required to submit to the U.S. EPA every two years. This list includes the impaired waters in the State. A water is impaired if it does not meet its designated use. According to the list, there are no impaired water bodies located within one mile of the Airport.

Surface waters within one mile of the Airport are shown in *Figure 1*, the Locus Map, in Appendix C.

2. 7 Existing Drainage System Description

In general, surface water from the Airport is transported through man-made and natural vegetated swales to either underground culvert pipes or infiltration-type catch basins. *Figures 4 & 5* in Appendix C give an overview of the drainage flows at the Airport.

The western-most area of the airport drains indirectly to a wetland area near the Runway 14 end of the Airport's parallel taxiway. The remaining stormwater flows are directed through vegetated swales and drainage pipes to Spectacle Brook and its associated wetlands.

[6] State of New Hampshire Final 2004 Section 305(b) and 303(d) Surface Water Quality List, March 2010.

2.8 Inventory of Potential Pollutant Sources

Pollutants from a number of sources can potentially contaminate stormwater. The Airport is a general aviation airport providing services to private recreational and corporate aircraft. Activities and locations at the Airport that can potentially introduce pollutants are few. Typical activities or locations at the Airport that could introduce pollutants that may or may not be exposed to stormwater are listed below:

- aircraft taxiing, departing, and arriving;
- aircraft refueling;
- aircraft and equipment maintenance;
- aircraft preflight checks;
- refuse disposal;
- roadside areas;
- shipping or receiving areas;
- disturbed or constructed areas; and
- material storage areas.

In further support of efforts to maintain a safe facility, the Airport and its tenants were asked to provide an inventory of their facilities in June 2013. Information was gathered regarding the quantities, types and storage methods of all materials that could be considered potentially hazardous to stormwater. The tenant surveys are not included in this report. This constituted a good-faith effort and neither the Airport nor Gale Associates, Inc. is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided by the tenants and their representatives performing the inventory.

This section will examine the Airport, its Fixed-Base Operators (FBOs), and other Airport tenants in detail and discuss the potential threats to stormwater that may exist at each of these facilities. The locations of key structures discussed in this section are indicated in *Figures 4 and 5* of Appendix C.

2.8.1 Airport Facilities

The Airport administration and operation facilities are largely centered in the Nashua Airport Authority building on Airport property (Building #93). This building houses the Airport's administrative offices, and also serves as a Snow Removal Equipment (SRE) and airfield maintenance building.

The administrative offices have household amounts of cleaning products stored indoors. There is one (1) floor drain in the men's room and the copier room, with no risk to stormwater from this area of the building.

The SRE portion of the building houses all of the Airport's SRE and maintenance equipment. There are two (2) oil/water separators, one (1) in the maintenance pit for the south half of the building and one (1) located outdoors for the north half of the

building. In addition to equipment storage and the associated amounts of runoff which are tracked into the building during snow/ice events, some potentially hazardous materials are stored in the building. Mineral spirits, 10/40 oil, and motor oil are all stored inside the building. The mineral spirits and 10/40 oil drum are both kept in secondary containment as a precaution. Absorbent materials, a spill kit and fire extinguishers are kept in the building to be used in the event of a spill or fire. The materials stored within this building pose little risk to stormwater.

2.8.2 Fueling Facilities

The Airport has two (2) FBOs which perform aircraft maintenance, provide fuel, and offer other aviation-related services. A third tenant on the Airport owns and operates its own fuel pump. The possible threat that these facilities pose to stormwater on the Airport is discussed below.

Infinity Aviation Services, LLC leases aboveground storage tanks (AST's) from the Airport and operates that fuel facility and its mobile refueler trucks. There are two (2) AST's with capacity for 20,000 gallons each. Infinity Aviation Services, LLC also leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft maintenance, office rental and parts distribution. All fuel transfer is performed by trained Infinity employees. When not in service, Infinity fuel trucks are parked directly in front of the Infinity building, within view of staff. All chemicals which are stored in barrels rest on spill containment platforms and chemical storage cabinets are explosion resistant and have integral catch basins. A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan is required for this facility because it has greater than 1,320 gallons of aboveground oil storage. **The SWPPP and SPCC Plan for this facility must be updated in conformance with the current EPA regulations.**

Nashua Jet Aviation, LLC leases underground storage tanks (USTs) from the Airport and operates this fuel facility as well as four mobile refueler trucks. The Nashua Jet Aviation (NJA) fuel farm has three UST's. Two of these tanks are 10,000 gallon 100LL AvGas USTs. The third tank is a 20,000 gallon Jet A UST. The fuel-farm area is fenced with sliding gates, and the area is lighted. A fire extinguisher and spill kit are kept at the fuel farm in case of spill emergencies. In front of the fuel pumps there is a concrete pad with a catch basin. NJA's mobile refueler trucks pull onto the pad to fuel up, and in turn dispense fuel to aircraft on the Airport. All fuel transfer is performed by trained NJA employees. No aircraft are fueled at the site of the USTs. When not in service, NJA fuel trucks are parked directly in front of the NJA building, within view of staff. The fuel tanks are located in an area with concrete secondary containment and supported by a concrete base slab and footings. A SPCC plan is required for this facility because it has greater than 1,320 gallons of above-ground oil storage. **The SWPPP and SPCC Plan for this facility must be updated in conformance with the current EPA regulations.**

C R Helicopters, Inc. leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides helicopter flight training and service. Materials stored in the hangar facility include aircraft oil, gear oil, and paint thinners. Spill kits and absorbent

materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Stein Realty LLC/Scientific Solutions, Inc. leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides government R&D and aircraft storage. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel. Small amounts of aircraft oil are stored in the facility, along with household levels of cleaning products. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

CFR Communications, leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aerial surveys and photography. Materials stored in the hangar facility include AvGas in aircraft and hydraulic fluid. Small amounts of aircraft oil are stored in the facility, along with household levels of cleaning products. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

2.8.3 Other Tenant Facilities

Several Airport tenants provide aircraft hangaring and maintenance services and, in that capacity, use and store a number of hazardous materials. The most commonly stored materials include engine oil, both in bottles and drums, waste oil drums and tanks, and various lubricants. Following is a summary description of each tenant facility.

Leland Aero Service, LLC performs aircraft inspections and repairs at its facility. Materials stored in the building include a 55 gallon drum of aircraft oil; waste oil and solvents; drums of mineral spirits and alcohol; 5 gallon cans of paint, toluol, naptha, nitrate thinner, and paint stripper; and some household cleaners. A spill kit and Speedi-Dry are kept in the hangar. Staff keep the hangar clean at all times, drip pans are used when performing maintenance, and the hangar drains are kept covered at all times. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Blue Sky Aircraft Service conducts aircraft inspections and minor maintenance at its facility on the Airport. Some of the materials stored in the hangar include engine oil, used engine oil, mineral spirits, paint, acetone, and some household cleaners. All materials indicated in the tenant inventory are stored indoors. The facility has a concrete floor with no floor drains. Spill kits with absorbent pads are readily available, and other absorbent materials are kept onsite. The tenant keeps the smallest possible quantity of materials on hand, containers are labeled and kept off the floor, and the hangar is kept clean and dry. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Daniel Webster College operates its aviation training program at the Airport. The college hangar is used largely for aircraft storage. Small amounts of aircraft fuel, oil, and unleaded gasoline are stored in the facility, along with household levels of cleaning products. Spill kits with loose absorbent materials and pads are available at the college aircraft dispatch in the facility. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Eastpoint Executive Center leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft hangaring. Materials stored in the hangar facility include oxygen and nitrogen cylinders, waste oil, engine oil, cleaners, paint, paint thinner, and various greases and lubricants. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

OIA Air Corporation leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft hangaring. Materials stored in the hangar facility include engine oil and acetone. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

James N. Tamposi Building #7 T-Hangar provides aircraft hangaring. Materials stored in the hangar facility include engine oil and cleaning materials. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

MDL Consulting Associates, LLC leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft storage and maintenance. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel. Small amounts of aircraft oil are stored in the facility, along with household levels of cleaning products. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Boire Field Condo III leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft storage and maintenance. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel and engine oil. Small amounts of aircraft oil are stored in the facility, along with household levels of cleaning products. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans

and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Land Air Design/Archie Frangoudis leases hangar space at the Airport, and provides no commercial services. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel, engine oil, and heating oil. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored in the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

F1 Air leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft storage. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel, engine oil, and heating oil. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored in the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Drumond Investment Properties, LLC leases commercial office space at its facility on the Airport, and provides aircraft storage. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel, AvGas, and Aviation Oil. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored at the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Paul Skar leases hangar space at the Airport, and provides no commercial services. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel and aircraft engine oil. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored in the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Raymond Grenier leases hangar space at the Airport, and provides no commercial services. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel, aircraft engine oil' and oxygen. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored in the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Fredric R, Boswell, leases hangar space at the Airport, and provides no commercial services. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel, aircraft engine oil, unleaded gasoline, and aero shell cans. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored in the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite.

Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Weston Liu, leases hangar space at the Airport, and provides no commercial services. Materials stored in the hangar facility include Jet-A fuel and aircraft engine oil. Small amounts of household cleaning products are stored in the facility. Spill kits and absorbent materials are kept onsite. Rubber gloves, eye protection, and respiration equipment are kept in the building. The tenants practice good housekeeping, and drain pans and buckets are used to prevent spills while aircraft are stored. Materials stored at this facility pose little threat to stormwater.

Additionally, Gale Associates, Inc. conducted an inspection of Airport facilities on June 11, 2013 to gather information about the current operation of the facility. The inspection indicated that the existing drainage structures were clean and appeared to be performing very well. Aprons, taxilanes and other paved surfaces were clean and clear of foreign materials. All the stormwater conveyance swales were free of erosion signs, clean of debris and sediment, and well maintained. Storage trailers are being used in several locations to eliminate the outdoor storage of materials. Overall, the inspection indicated that the Airport is a clean and well-maintained facility.

There are no stormwater categorization or stormwater contaminant identification studies applicable to the Airport that are available for review.

2.9 Site Materials and Activities Exposed to Stormwater

Materials and activities that occur outside and are exposed to stormwater are limited to the following (excludes construction activities that are covered under construction SWPPPs):

- aircraft taxiing, departing, and arriving;
- aircraft, automobile, and equipment parking;
- aircraft fueling;
- aircraft preflight checks;
- refuse disposal facilities;
- shipping or receiving areas; and
- roadside areas.

Each of these activities is discussed more fully below, with respect to their exposure to stormwater and their potential for stormwater pollution.

2.9.1 Aircraft Parking

The Airport has over 400 based aircraft, of which 220 are tied down on outdoor parking aprons. The remaining aircraft are stored in hangars on the airport property. The tie-down areas are visually inspected daily. The parking aprons are clean and kept free of debris. Aircraft owners do not store materials on these outdoor areas. Because of the steps taken to monitor outdoor aircraft, these, as well as those stored indoors, have a low probability of polluting stormwater.

2.9.2 Equipment Parking

Airport owned equipment is stored in the Airport Authority building as previously discussed. The building is kept clean and the Airport staff practice good housekeeping. This equipment does not pose a threat to stormwater.

2.9.3 Automobile Parking

Automobile parking typically takes place in several locations, both inside and outside the Airport security gates. Small parking areas along Perimeter Road provide access to the airport terminal, the Airport Authority building, and airport FBOs.

Parking within the Airport premises is only for individuals authorized to pass through the security gate. Parking is generally adjacent to hangars or buildings. These areas are visually inspected to ensure that there are no leaks and if any are detected, they are cleaned up immediately. The June 2013 site inspection indicated that parking areas are kept clean and neat.

2.9.4 Refuse Disposal

Many airport tenants have dumpsters which are serviced by private waste disposal companies, including Waste Management, Ideal Disposal and Atlantic North Waste Services. Each of the dumpsters observed during the site inspection were covered and in good condition and pose little threat to stormwater.

2.9.5 Aircraft Fueling

Aircraft fueling is conducted by the Airport's FBOs as previously discussed. Infinity Aviation Group and Nashua Jet Aviation each lease fuel tanks from the Airport and have full responsibility for the operation of their fueling systems. The ASTs and USTs are used to fuel the FBOs' mobile refueler trucks, which, in turn, fuel aircraft on the airport. Currently, self-service fueling is not permitted and all fueling activities are conducted by trained staff members of the Airport's FBOs. As described earlier, the fuel tanks at the Airport each have some form of secondary containment. The threat to stormwater quality is relatively low due to these practices and conditions.

2.9.6 Vehicle Fueling

Nashua Jet Aviation, LLC and Infinity Aviation Services, LLC conduct aircraft refueling operations via fuel trucks. Airport equipment and vehicles are fueled off site at a municipal fuel pump shared with the Nashua Fire Department.

2.9.7 Aircraft Preflight Checks

Pilots are advised to check the fuel (typical 100LL aviation gasoline) in their aircraft for contamination (by water or other contaminants) prior to engine start-up. This practice is done by withdrawing a small amount of fuel (3 tablespoons per tank) into a glass jar or other container and examining the contents. The waste was historically discharged onto the ground or pavement, this practice is discouraged, however. Many Certified Flight Instructors are now instructing students on the use of GATS jars (see Appendix I) that, when used properly, can return uncontaminated fuel to the aircraft by separating the contaminants or debris from the fuel. The GATS jars are not only preferred for environmental reasons, but also to protect pavement from the debilitating effects of fuel.

2.9.8 Aircraft Washing

Aircraft washing shall be conducted only in designated areas. At this time there are **NO** designated aircraft washing areas on the Airport property. The FBOs and all the other aircraft related businesses located at the Airport may have identified potential aircraft washing areas within their hangar space, which have been or will be permitted under their own individual SWPPP. Aircraft owners may wash aircraft using spray bottles and rags as long as there is no runoff. When in need of further clarification, please contact the Airport Manager.

2.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges to the Stormwater System

Non-stormwater discharges include both allowable and prohibited discharges to the stormwater system. Allowable discharges include:

- fire fighting activity discharges;
- potable water flushings;
- uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- uncontaminated ground or spring water;
- landscape watering provided that all pesticides and fertilizers are properly applied;
- incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on roof tops;
- fire hydrant flushings;
- irrigation drainage;
- routine external building wash waters without detergents;

- uncontaminated flows from foundation or footing drains; and
- pavement wash waters without detergents and when no spills have occurred.

Non-stormwater discharges into the stormwater system that are not included above are unallowable non-stormwater discharges and are required to undergo chemical testing or be disconnected from the stormwater system with the discharge being properly disposed. At the time of the June 2013 inspection, the Airport has no known unallowable non-stormwater discharges to its stormwater system.

2.11 Past Pollution Incidents

The NHDES publishes a searchable online database[7] of environmental information for the State of New Hampshire. This database includes information regarding NHDES spill response and management. Since 1984, within the City of Nashua, a total of 90 initial spill responses have been recorded by the NHDES. One (1) of those spill reports was located on the Airport property in 1999. A spill was reported by an unknown source at Gate City Air, Scientific Solutions, Inc. The NHDES indicated that there were no Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards violations from the spill and the incident was declassified. The Airport had no incidents since. The NHDES One-Stop Data Retrieval results are contained in Appendix G.

2.12 Threatened and Endangered Species

There are no known federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat present in proximity[8] to the Airport. Under the MSGP, the Airport meets Criterion A[9] (see Appendix E of the 2008 MSGP). The 2008 Proposed MSGP can be found in Appendix D of the SWPPP. The Facility Operator Certification included here in Appendix A certifies that the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit (and discharge related activities), pose no jeopardy to endangered or threatened species or critical habitat in proximity to the Airport.

2.13 Historic and Archaeological Resources

The Airport does not anticipate effects on historic properties from stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges. No potential sites of archaeological significance have been identified on the site as of the date of preparation of this SWPPP. The Facility Operator Certification included in Appendix A certifies that the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges and discharge related

[7] http://www.des.state.nh.us/OneStop.htm
[8] "In proximity" refers to species being located in the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge path, or down-gradient areas from the industrial activities to the point of discharge into the receiving water, including around the discharge outfall. A species is in proximity if it is located in the area of a site where discharge related activities occur. Taken from 2008 Proposed MSGP, Appendix E.
[9] Criterion A. "No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat are in proximity to your facility as defined in Addendum G". Taken from 2008 Proposed MSGP. Appendix E.

activities do not have an effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act.

2.14 Site Observations

A site walk was conducted by Gale Associates, Inc. on June 11, 2013 to observe typical daily operating activities, document the Airport's existing stormwater catchments and distribution system, and observe any potentially prohibited stormwater connections or discharges. The weather was cool with some light precipitation having occurred during the previous 24-hour period. The following observations were made:

- Basins observed were clean of any debris, silt and other deposits.
- Stormwater swales were free of sediment and no erosion signs were visible at the time of inspection.
- Areas around the T-hangars and the maintenance hangar were clean with no visible outdoor storage of materials or refuse.
- All dumpsters were covered and in good condition.
- Tie-down aprons were clean with no outdoor storage of materials.
- Fuel trucks were all parked within view of FBO offices.

3. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

The focus of this SWPPP is to document methodologies to eliminate, reduce, reuse, and recycle potential pollutants before they reach stormwater systems. The following subsections identify methods and policies that the Airport uses to manage its stormwater.

3.1 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater are practices and policies that are used to prevent pollutants from reaching stormwater systems. BMPs can include generally accepted "good housekeeping" practices, preventative maintenance, spill prevention and response, erosion prevention, and stormwater runoff treatment. Most important is the Airport's policy of informing its employees (through regular training sessions), and its tenants and users (through its Minimum Standards, Rules and Regulations, periodic mailings, and monitoring by Airport personnel) of the Airport's responsibilities to maintain its stormwater. The Airport documents the use of BMPs on a regular basis (see the sample Checklist in Appendix B). BMPs for the Airport are listed below in Table 3-1, *Good Housekeeping Practices and Preventative Maintenance BMPs*.

3.1.1 Good Housekeeping Practices and Preventative Maintenance

Good housekeeping practices are those that help to keep exposed areas of the Airport neat, clean, and orderly such that the potential is minimized for pollutants to enter into the stormwater systems. Preventative maintenance activities are those that can be done to prevent potential pollutants from entering the stormwater systems. Table 3-1 identifies BMPs for good housekeeping and preventative maintenance that are practical to apply at the Airport.

Table 3-1
Good Housekeeping and Preventative Maintenance BMPs

Areas of Concern	BMPs
Trash containers, dumpsters	• Place all trash into containers • Firmly attach lids on trash containers • Replace trash containers that leak • Contract for regular trash disposal services • Inspect trash container areas daily
Exterior unsheltered storage areas	• Provide secondary containment for oil and hazardous materials. • Firmly attach lids on all drums and containers • Place materials under cover or indoors whenever possible or practicable
Cargo handling or loading areas	• Provide cover over loading/unloading areas where possible or practicable to reduce exposure to precipitation

Table 3-1
Good Housekeeping and Preventative Maintenance BMPs

Areas of Concern	BMPs
	• Park delivery vehicles so that spills can be contained • Avoid transfer of loads near storm drains • Provide adequate supplies of cleanup materials near areas where cargo is handled or loaded
Roadside areas	• Remove all trash from paved and turfed areas • Mow drainage swales on a regular basis • Remove excess sand from winter sanding operations from drainage swales and culverts and dispose of properly
Aircraft tie-downs	• Require aircraft owners to keep their tie down space neat and free of debris or trash • Do not allow placement of gas cans, oil containers, or other potential pollutants to stormwater in tie-down areas • Contain spills and leaks immediately and dispose of spilled or leaked materials properly • Check aircraft on tie-downs regularly (weekly) for leaks particularly aircraft that have not been flown for an extended period
Fueling areas	• Provide adequate supplies of clean up materials nearby • Maintain fueling tanks and dispensing equipment • Do not hose down spills or leaks but instead use absorbent materials and dispose of properly • Park fuel trucks in a secure location with secondary containment
Aircraft and equipment washing areas	• Prohibit the washing of aircrafts at the Airport to avoid polluting the stormwater management system or provide an oil/water separator
Equipment Maintenance	• Check equipment and vehicles regularly for leaks and repair any leaks promptly
Aircraft preflight checks	• Restrict pilots conducting preflight fuel sump checks to use GATS[10] jars or equivalent instead of discarding sumped fuel on the ground

[10] See Appendix I for GATS jar literature

Table 3-1
Good Housekeeping and Preventative Maintenance BMPs

Areas of Concern	BMPs
Aircraft or Runway De-icing	• The Airport does not currently offer de-icing services. If de-icing is offered in the future the SWPPP will need to be updated to incorporate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with de-icing activities from entering the stormwater system
Stormwater basins and swales	• Inspect basins at least twice annually and repair or clean as needed to remove sediment • Inspect swales weekly along with airfield inspection and remove sediments, and mow the swales regularly during the growing season
Material storage and handling	• Look for signs that materials are being lost during loading/unloading operations • Reduce inventory quantities of possible pollutants stored at the Airport • Assure that adequate space is provided for material storage • Keep material containers away from traffic areas to prevent accidental spills • Store all chemicals and lubricants indoors, and store on shelves whenever practical • Maintain a current inventory of materials • Assure that all containers are properly labeled to show the type of substance, expiration date, potential health hazard, suggestions for handling, and first aid instructions • Substitute less harmful substances whenever practicable • Recycle pollutants that cannot be eliminated completely from use • Locate waste and recycling containers in controlled areas of the Airport • Recycle cleaning agents where possible
Building and grounds maintenance	• Plant vegetation that reduces or eliminates the need for irrigation, pesticides, and fertilizers • Clean gutters and storm drains on a regular basis • Remove trash and dispose of properly
Aircraft maintenance	• Investigate the use of non-caustic detergents for parts cleaning

Table 3-1
Good Housekeeping and Preventative Maintenance BMPs

Areas of Concern	BMPs
	• Use detergent or water based cleaning agents where practical. • Replace chlorinated organic solvents with non-chlorinated solvents where possible • Place drip pans under aircraft that might leak while work is being performed • Transfer used fluids to proper waste or recycling containers for proper disposal
Employee training	• Incorporate good housekeeping practices into Airport's employee training program • Discuss good housekeeping items at employee meetings including how to contain spills, no topping off of fuel tanks, how to contact the proper authorities, and encouraging the use of GATS jars • Post a bulletin board in the maintenance hangar with reminders, tips, and procedures for good housekeeping
Airport Lease Holders	• Require all lease holders to maintain their own SWPPP by lease condition • Provide a copy of this SWPPP to all Airport lease holders

3.1.2 Maintenance of BMPs

The Airport shall maintain all BMPs identified in this SWPPP and implemented at the Airport in effective physical operating condition at all times. Failure to do so is a violation of the MSGP.

When, during inspections or any other event or observation, the Airport identifies BMPs that are not operating effectively (such as an infiltration basin that is filled with soil or debris and is not allowing the stormwater to flow through), the BMPs shall be repaired or maintained before the next anticipated storm event.

If maintenance prior to the next storm event is not possible, maintenance must be completed as soon as possible, and the Airport must document in the SWPPP the justification for the extended repair schedule. In the interim, the Airport must have back-up measures in place to ensure that the quality of its stormwater discharge is not diminished. There is no grace period in the MSGP for making BMP repairs.

The Airport must document all maintenance and repairs in the SWPPP. Dates of regular maintenance should be documented. For repairs, the date of deficiency discovery and the date on which the BMP was restored to full-function should also be documented in the SWPPP. (See BMP Maintenance Log in Appendix B)

3.1.3 Mobile Refueler Requirements

Mobile refueler trucks are regulated as aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) under the U.S. EPA Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control (SPCC) rule, as well as the NHDES. U.S. EPA Oil Pollution Prevention regulations[11] require that any aboveground container for the storage of oil be provided with appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures to prevent discharge. The final amendment to the SPCC Rule, which is effective July 1, 2010, exempts mobile refueler trucks on an airport from the bulk storage sized containment requirements, however the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.7(c) must be met. This rule calls for appropriate containment to be used in order to prevent discharge to a navigable water of the United States. Active forms of spill containment, such as use of absorbent pads or materials, may qualify as appropriate containment. The SPCC rule requires that facilities implement these requirements before October 31, 2012.

3.1.4 Erosion Prevention and Stormwater Treatment

The Airport will maintain areas prone to erosion using methods including, but not limited to: application of rip-rap, turf, installation of silt fencing, or stone/hay bale check dams. The purpose of these methods is to prevent soil from entering the stormwater system. Treating stormwater at the Airport takes place through vegetated swales, stormwater sedimentation basins and infiltration basins. As the Airport reconstructed and relocated its runway, and reconstructed some of its taxiways and aprons, the stormwater management system received upgrades and new BMPs by installing some detention, sedimentation and infiltration basins and flow attenuating grassed swales for pre-treatment prior to entering the sedimentation basins and subsequent infiltration into the ground. All stormwater treatment facilities are designed and constructed in accordance with NHDES stormwater policies.

3.1.5 Employee Training

Participation by all employees, users, and vendors in this SWPPP is key to successfully protecting stormwater from pollutants. One aspect of this participation is recurrent SWPPP training for Airport employees and lease holders. The more knowledgeable these participants are with SWPPP requirements and recommendations, the greater the chances of success of this SWPPP. The topics covered during these training sessions can vary but are focused around spill prevention and response, good housekeeping and other BMPs, record keeping, and other goals of the SWPPP. The Airport will document these training sessions by including an attendee roster and a brief summary of the topic for each training session. It should be noted that participation in these training sessions by lease holders does not relieve the leasee from responsibility to train its own employees in its specific SWPPP requirements. (See Employee Training Log in Appendix B).

[11] 40 CFR 112 *Oil Pollution Prevention*

3.2 Recommended Stormwater Management Improvements

To comply with a number of federal, state, and regional regulations, it is recommended that the Airport take steps to implement the following suggestions:

- Provide and/or maintain leak and spill containment products at or near areas for potential leaks and/or spills of pollutants (fueling area, fuel trucks);
- Where practical, reduce potential sources of pollution by use of substitute non-toxic products; obtain technical assistance through the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Pollution Prevention Program at (800) 273-9469;
- Inspect stormwater sedimentation and infiltration basins quarterly. Clean the sedimentation and infiltration basins, as needed;
- Promptly repair any areas that show signs of erosion as they appear;
- Inspect dumpsters at least weekly to assure they are covered and that they are not leaking;
- Contract with a licensed firm to recycle waste chemical cleaning products until suitable less hazardous products can be used;
- Develop and implement an education program for Airport users, employees, businesses and vendors that stress the prevention or reduction of activities that may cause a discharge of pollutants to stormwater;
- Obtain SPCC plans for tenant facilities on Airport property as required by the U.S. EPA regulations;
- Obtain SWPPPs for tenant facilities on Airport property as required by the U.S. EPA regulations.

3.3 Construction Practices

For construction projects at the Airport, the Airport shall require that all contractors demonstrate compliance with applicable local, regional, state, and federal laws, rules and regulations with regard to the prevention of stormwater pollution. Where appropriate, the Airport shall review a contractor's stormwater pollution prevention and spill control plans to ensure they contain appropriate measures with respect to handling and storage of hazardous materials; repair of equipment, vehicles and tools; equipment and vehicle storage; equipment and vehicle fueling; and other practices that may pose a threat to surface or groundwater. These plans should, at a minimum, address the locations where and conditions under which hazardous materials will be stored and the locations of construction activities (equipment fueling or repair, etc.) that pose a threat to stormwater.

4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

This section outlines practices that the Airport should employ in order to prevent a hazardous material spill, and also provides the proper procedures which must be taken in the event that a spill does occur.

4.1 Pre-Spill Practices

The Airport can implement a number of practices to reduce the potential threat of stormwater contamination from a hazardous material spill.

4.1.1 Common Sense Practices and Spill Prevention

Airport and FBO employees should be trained to implement spill prevention practices for work with and around oil sources. Personnel should use common sense and rely on spill prevention practices at all times to minimize the potential for a release of oil.

For example, the following "common sense" practices are recommended:

- Keep container lids securely fastened at all times;
- Do not leave portable sources outside unattended;
- Return portable sources to their storage location after use;
- Use pads, drip pans, and funnels when transferring petroleum products from a portable container;
- Protect oil sources from damage by moving equipment;
- Contaminated water should be removed and disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste contractor;
- Do not store oil sources near catch basins or drains that could lead to stormwater or groundwater contamination; and
- Loading and unloading of petroleum products should be attended at all times.

4.1.2 Potential Spill Area Identification

The activities and areas where spills are likely to occur are:

- Material loading and unloading areas (e.g., maintenance hangar and fueling facilities);
- Indoor storage areas (i.e., chemical storage);
- Fueling facilities (i.e., truck to aircraft);
- Solid waste storage facilities (i.e., dumpsters); and
- Fuel truck storage area.

4.1.3 Spill Prevention Procedures

Following is a list of actions that will lessen the potential for a spill:

- Maintain leak detection and overflow controls on fueling equipment;
- Do not top-off fuel tanks in aircraft;
- Use caution when fueling aircraft to prevent overflows;
- Implement material transfer procedures that reduce the chance of spills;
- Spill prevention during oil deliveries (offloading) is the primary responsibility of the supplier until the product is safely in the tank or vessel; aircraft fueling is the responsibility of FBO personnel. Each FBO responsible for fueling should implement spill prevention measures for aircraft fueling and truck unloading operations; and
- Inspect dumpsters weekly for leaks, failing parts, missing lid or other deficiency including overloading.

Any deficiencies found should be corrected without delay.

4.1.4 Aircraft Fueling

- Only trained personnel will perform aircraft fueling operations.
- Facility personnel will monitor the fueling area for safe and proper operation, and take immediate action to correct any deficiencies.
- Currently there are no self-serve fueling stations on the Airport.

4.2 Inspections

Stormwater facility infrastructure should be inspected as otherwise required in this SWPPP.

4.2.1 Inspection of Fuel Dispensing Equipment

All petroleum tank and piping problems shall be immediately reported to the Airport Manager or designee**.** Visible oil spills (leaks) that cause a loss of oil from dispensing equipment or other components shall be repaired immediately and replaced as soon as possible to prevent the potential for a major spill from the source. This is especially important for sources located outside or near drains or catch basins that discharge to the environment.

4.3 Training

The Airport shall provide spill training for personnel involved with handling hazardous materials. The Airport Manager shall arrange for annual training, which shall include the following training topics:

- An introduction to pollution control laws;
- Rules and regulations pertaining to the use and storage of petroleum products;
- Inspection, operation and maintenance of spill equipment, and petroleum storage and dispensing equipment;
- Spill response and cleanup;
- Spill notification and record keeping; and
- Spill prevention practices.

The Airport Manager shall maintain records of attendance and topics covered at each training session.

4.3.1 Documentation for Training

The annual SWPPP training shall be documented to include the instructor's name, course outline, date and duration of training, attendant's names and signatures, and corrective action list for areas in need of improvement, if any. This information shall be filed in the SWPPP and maintained for at least three years at the Airport Manager's Office with a copy to the Airport Authority Chair. (See Appendix B for Employee Training Log)

4.4 Security

A chain link perimeter fence limiting access to the facility surrounds the Airport. Electronic gates control access to the Airport, and only authorized individuals may enter the Airport property.

The Airport is periodically patrolled during the day and night by the Nashua Police Department as part of the Airport's overall security plan.

The Airport is occupied with Airport personnel Monday through Friday from 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM and often longer into the evening.

The airport entrances, aprons and fueling areas are lighted at night.

4.5 Emergency Response

This section describes the cleanup response protocols to follow in the event of an oil spill. State or federal laws prohibit the uncontrolled discharge of oil to groundwater, surface water, or soil. It is imperative that action be taken to respond to a spill once

it has occurred. In the event of an oil spill, depending on the volume and characteristics of the material released, the Airport has defined spill response as either a "Minor Spill Response" or "Major Spill Response" ("Spill Emergency"). A list of Emergency Contacts is included in Appendix B. A list of recommended spill response materials that should be kept at the Airport in a central location is also included in Appendix B.

4.5.1 Minor Spill Response

A "Minor Spill Response" is defined as one that poses no significant harm to human health or the environment. These spills involve generally less than ten (10) gallons and can usually be cleaned up by Airport personnel. Other characteristics of a minor spill include the following:

- The spilled material is easily stopped or controlled at the time of the spill;
- The spill is localized;
- The spilled material is not likely to reach surface water or groundwater;
- There is little danger to human health; and
- There is little danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a minor spill the following guidelines shall apply:

- Contact the Nashua Fire Department (603-594-3650) immediately. The Fire Department will advise whether NHDES should be notified at 1-800-346-3899;
- Notify the senior on-site person (i.e., Airport Manager, or designee);
- Under the direction of the senior on-site person, contain the spill with spill response materials and equipment;
- Place spill debris in properly labeled waste containers and dispose of properly; and
- Complete the Spill Notification Form (Appendix B) and send to the Nashua Fire Prevention Officer.

4.5.2 Major Spill Response (Spill Emergency)

A "Major Spill Emergency" is defined as one involving a spill that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up. Characteristics include the following:

- The spill is large enough to spread beyond the immediate spill area or is large enough to be reportable (see Appendix H for a list of Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances);
- The spilled material enters surface water or groundwater (regardless of spill size);

- The spill requires special training and equipment to cleanup;
- The spilled material is dangerous to human health; and
- There is a danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a spill emergency, the following guidelines shall apply:

- All workers shall immediately evacuate the spill site and move to a safe distance away from the spill;
- The senior on-site person shall call for medical assistance if workers are injured (no worker shall engage in rescue operations unless they have been properly trained and equipped);
- The senior on-site person shall immediately contact the Nashua Fire Department (603-594-3650) and notify the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (1-800-346-4009) and the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802). Document the telephone call on the Spill Notification Form in Appendix B;
- The senior on-site person shall contact the Airport Manager and the Airport Authority Chairman and provide details regarding the spill; and
- The Airport Manager will coordinate cleanup efforts and seek assistance from a cleanup contractor as necessary. The party responsible for the spill will be charged for all cleanup and reporting costs, and will be legally liable for the release.

If a senior on-site person is not available at the time of the spill, then the next highest Airport employee in command shall assume responsibility.

4.5.3 Spill Response Equipment

Spill response equipment as outlined in the checklist in Appendix B should be stored convenient to the fuel pumps and maintenance hangars or wherever a spill could reasonably occur.

4.5.4 Waste Disposal

Waste resulting from a minor spill response will be containerized in impervious bags, drums, or buckets. The waste will be removed from the site by a licensed waste hauler within two weeks.

Waste resulting from a major spill response will be removed and disposed by a cleanup contractor.

4.5.5 Notification and Reporting

In the event of any spill, minor or major, the Nashua Fire Department must be contacted.

In the event of a minor spill, the senior on-site person shall notify the Airport Manager and Airport Authority Chairman and complete a written Spill Notification Form (see Appendix B) and file the completed form in the SWPPP binder. This form details the time, material, and quantity of substance released.

If a major spill occurs the Airport Manager shall, **in addition to the notification procedures above,** provide written information to the EPA Regional Administrator. A copy of this information should also be provided to the NHDES.

After the appropriate phone calls are made and the spill is contained, a Spill Notification Form shall be completed and submitted to the Nashua Fire Department Fire Prevention Officer. The Spill Notification Form includes a checklist to document the proper notification of state and federal agencies. The form shall be filed and maintained as long as the City of Nashua owns and/or operates this facility.

4.5.5 SWPPP Update Post-Discharge

The SWPPP must be updated following a discharge with an evaluation of the success or failure of the SWPPP and any necessary improvements, particularly with special attention to BMP's involved.

4. 6 Area Plans

The EPA administers Area Plans for spill contingency response by Region throughout the United States. The EPA covers inland areas. In a major spill event, contacting the National Response Center hotline (1-800-424-8802) will trigger assistance from the appropriate agency, if needed.

5. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

This section presents an implementation schedule for the Airport to follow in order to maintain this SWPPP. It is the responsibility of the Airport to see that the required monitoring, training, and maintenance of BMPs is performed as described in this SWPPPP. An additional requirement of the MSGP is that this SWPPP be evaluated and amended as needed, and records of any such evaluations must be kept with this SWPPP.

5.1 Implementation Schedule

In order to be in compliance with the MSGP, certain recommendations are required to be implemented at the Airport. For a complete list of recommended actions, see the *SWPPP Implementation Schedule* located at the front of this report.

All recommendations in this SWPPP, including those listed in Section 3.2, should be implemented by April 1, 2014.

5.2 Schedules for New and Recurrent Training

Scheduled tenant and Airport personnel employee training occurs once each year, and at the time a new employee is hired, as well as when changes to the SWPPP are made (See *Employee Training Log* in Appendix B). Training updates or bulletins should be posted in the Airport Manager's office in a conspicuous location.

The SWPPP training program should include, but not be limited to the following:

5.2.1 Spill Prevention and Response

- Potential spill areas and stormwater drainage patterns are identified and information on past spills and causes is provided;
- Spill containment procedures are discussed and the location and proper use of spill response equipment is identified;
- Significant (reportable) spills are reported as required in the SWPPP;
- Material handling and storage procedures and requirements are provided; and
- On-site contractors and temporary personnel are informed of Airport operations with a view toward preventing accidental discharges and spills.

5.2.2 Good Housekeeping

- Airport tenants and personnel are instructed on how to maintain a clean and orderly work environment with an emphasis on regular sweeping, prompt cleanup of spilled materials, and instruction on securing drums and other containers and frequently checking for spills and leaks.

5.2.3 Materials Management Practices

- The importance of organizing stored materials is discussed;
- All toxic or hazardous materials or substances that are stored or handled on-site should be identified;
- Proper handling and storage procedures for all toxic or hazardous materials are discussed; and
- Unacceptable practices, such as hosing down work areas or washing or pouring materials down drains and sinks is discussed.

5.2.4 Training Program Tools

- Airport and tenant meetings are conducted on a regular basis; and
- A bulletin board is maintained in the Airport Manager's office for display of stormwater management practices.

5.3 Stormwater Monitoring

The Airport is responsible for visually monitoring its stormwater outfalls on a quarterly basis. Following is guidance on these monitoring requirements:

5.3.1 Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Discharges

The Airport must visually monitor the quality of its stormwater discharges at each monitoring outfall shown on *Figure 4* (Appendix C). Though the MSGP does not require that the monitoring reports be submitted to them, they must be completed at each monitoring event and they must be maintained with this SWPPP document.

According to the permit, each stormwater outfall must be monitored, except for when adverse weather conditions make it illogical to monitor (ie; electrical storms, extended frozen periods, periods of flooding, or periods of drought). Use the following sampling criteria in order to sample and record the information:

- Collect sample during daylight hours in a well-lit area
- If possible, the same individual should carry out the inspections for the term of the permit (5 years)
- Collect sample within 30 minutes (but no later than one hour) from when stormwater runoff or snowmelt began
- Samples must be collected from a storm event discharge greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable greater than 0.1 inch rainfall. (This requirement is waived when the preceding measurable storm did not yield a measurable discharge, or if it is observed that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period). The National Weather Service maintains a website with data of local precipitation events which can be used to conduct

inspections following a qualifying rain event (http://www.erh.noaa.gov/er/box/dailystns.shtml)

- The inspection must document observations of:
  - Color;
  - Odor;
  - Clarity;
  - Floating Solids;
  - Settled Solids;
  - Suspended Solids;
  - Foam;
  - Oil Sheen; and
  - Any other obvious indicator of stormwater pollution.
- When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples as described above, a substitute sample may be taken at the next qualifying event. Adverse weather conditions includes such things as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that may make sampling illogical such as drought or extended frozen conditions
- The Airport must maintain visual inspection reports on-site with the SWPPP

A blank copy of the *Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form* is included in Appendix B.

5.4 Maintaining an Updated SWPPP

The SWPPP must be reviewed and evaluated annually for effectiveness. It must be updated when changes occur at the Airport, or when in the Airport's opinion, the SWPPP or one of its components is not producing the desired result of preventing, reducing and/or removing measurable pollution of stormwater and adequately mitigating the potential to pollute stormwater. This annual evaluation is discussed in Section 6 of this plan.

6. ANNUAL EVALUATION AND RECORD KEEPING

This SWPPP has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the EPA Final NPDES stormwater MSGP for industrial activities effective September 29, 2008. The Airport facility must be inspected annually, and this SWPPP must incorporate any changes in daily operations, material storage, material handling, or material processing that occurs at the Airport.

The SWPPP shall be evaluated annually for effectiveness and updated if changes occur at the Airport. This annual evaluation is called a Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and includes the following:

- Site inspections;
- Compilations of Records; and
- SWPPP and site plan revisions where appropriate.

6.1 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluations are reviews performed by the individuals designated by the Airport and at least one member of the Pollution Prevention Team that have the responsibility and expertise in conducting such reviews. The individual(s) conducting the annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation shall be known as inspector(s).

When conducting the annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation, the inspector(s) must look for the following:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have come into contact with stormwater;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site;
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas;
- Evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
- Evidence of pollutants discharging to surface waters at all facility outfalls, and the condition of and around the outfall;
- Evidence of ineffective pollution reduction measures and BMP's;
- Insufficient equipment and supplies for SWPPP implementation;
- Evidence that SWPPP changes were implemented in a timely fashion; and
- Evidence that the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluations are done and are included in Appendix J of this plan.

Inspectors must consider the result of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections.

Stormwater BMP's identified in the SWPPP must be observed during active operation, i.e., during a stormwater runoff event, to ensure their proper operation. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

When the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation overlaps with a routine facility inspection required under the MSGP, the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation may also be used as one of the routine inspections, provided all components of both types of inspections are included.

Any corrective action required as a result of the comprehensive site inspection must be performed within 14 days of discovery of any faulty condition. Within 24 hours of discovery of any faulty condition the inspector must document the following information:

- Identification of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review;
- Description of the problem identified;
- Date the problem was identified;

A Compliance Evaluation Report, as outlined in Section 6.3 below, must be filled out after the completion of the annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation.

6.2 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting

Records of discharges, inspections, maintenance activities, and training must be included in the SWPPP.

6.2.1 Record Keeping and Reporting Procedures for Spills, Leaks, and Other Discharges

Records of all spills, leaks, and other discharges will be maintained and used to provide guidance in developing future BMP's to prevent similar spills in the future.

Records, in the form of a written report, of spills or leaks are maintained in Appendix J in this SWPPP and include the following as appropriate:

- The date and time of the incident;
- Weather conditions;
- Duration of spill or leak;
- The cause of the spill or leak;
- Environmental problems;

- Response procedures;
- Parties notified;
- Recommended revisions to the BMP program;
- Operating procedure; and
- Any equipment or supplies needed to prevent recurrence.

6.2.2 Record Keeping and Reporting Procedures for Inspections and Maintenance Activities

A blank log of all stormwater system BMP maintenance activities is provided in Appendix B (*BMP Maintenance Log*). The log is to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the various components of the BMP program, equipment, and operations. Where appropriate for clarity and understanding, drawings, maps, photographs with dates and field notes should be appended to the log. Completed logs should be filed in Appendix J of this plan.

At a minimum, routine facility inspections must include the following:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
- Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from site;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements;

6.2.3 Record Keeping for Training

A log of all attendees and topics addressed, and the date of the training session will be completed by the instructor and filed at the Airport (see *Employee Training Log* in Appendix B). The log should also be used as a guide to improving the training system as the staff becomes more experienced with the stormwater program. Wherever appropriate for clarity and understanding, drawings, maps, photographs with dates, and field notes should be used in the training sessions and appended to the log. Completed logs should be filed in Appendix J of this plan.

6.3 Compliance Evaluation Report

Within thirty (30) days of completion of the annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation, the Airport shall prepare a written Compliance Evaluation Report. The report shall be signed by the Airport Manager and filed in Appendix J of this plan.

The Compliance Evaluation Report shall include the following:

- Permit identification number;
- Facility name, address, and location;
- Contact name, address, and phone number;
- Name of report preparer(s);
- Date(s) of Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation;
- Name of Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation inspector(s);
- Any evidence of non-compliance including but not limited to those listed in Section 6.1 of this plan;
- Certification that the Airport is in compliance if no evidence of non-compliance is noted;
- Changes and revisions proposed to the SWPPP or its implementation as a result of the Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation; and
- Signature and date of the preparer and the Airport.

The Compliance Evaluation Report should also include copies or references (if they are elsewhere in the SWPPP) of the following:

- All spill records;
- All inspection reports;
- All test results from monitoring;
- All implementation logs;
- All training logs; and
- All SWPPP revisions or changes.

A blank *Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report* can be found in Appendix B of this plan.

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATIONS

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

FACILITY OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Part 1.1.2 eligibility requirements for coverage under the multi-sector stormwater general permit including those requirements relating to the protection of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat. To the best of my knowledge, the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit (and discharge related activities), pose no jeopardy to endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.1.4.5 of the permit. To the best of my knowledge, I further certify that such discharges and discharge related activities do not have an effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the National Historic Preservation Act, or are otherwise eligible for coverage under Part 1.1.4.6 of the permit. I understand that the continued coverage under the multi-sector stormwater general permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.1.2.

This document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____ _____

Erik W. Strand, P.E.
Gale Associates, Inc., Preparer

Date

_____ _____

Donald C. Davidson
Chairman, Nashua Airport Authority

Date

SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST (40 CFR 112.20 (e)) CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY

FACILITY NAME: Nashua Municipal Airport
FACILITY ADDRESS: 93 Perimeter Road, Nashua, NH 03063

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?
Yes ____ No __X__

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?
Yes ____ No __X__

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?
Yes ____ No __X__

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?
Yes ____ No __X__

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?
Yes ____ No __X__

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Donald C. Davidson _____
Name (please type or print)

_____
Signature

Chairman, Airport Authority
Title

_____
Date

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSESSMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

Date of Test or Evaluation	Drainage Facility Observed	Method Used to Test	Results from Inspection	Potential Pollution Sources	Person Conducting the Test

CERTIFICATION

I, Don C. Davidson, Chairman, Nashua Airport Authority, certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my inquiry and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

A. Name and Official Title	B. Area Code and Telephone Number
Donald C. Davidson, Chairman, Airport Authority	
C. Signature	**D. Date Signed**

APPENDIX B

BLANK REPORT FORMS, LOGS & CHECKLISTS

SPILL NOTIFICATION FORM

Part A: Basic Spill Data	
Type of Spilled Substance:	**Notification Person:**
Quantity Released:	**Spill Date and Time:**
Location of Spill:	**Discovery Date and Time:**
	Spill Duration:
Facility Name & Location: Nashua Municipal Airport 93 Perimeter Road Nashua, NH 03063	**Release to**: [ ]air [ ] water [ ] soil [ ] containment [ ] other_____
Owner / Company Name: Nashua Airport Authority 93 Perimeter Road Nashua, NH 03063 Telephone: 603-882-0661	**Responsible Party Contact Information:**
Nature of spill and any environmental or health effects: [ ]Injuries [ ] Fatalities	

Part B: Notification Checklist		
Spill Type	**Notification Date and Time**	**Name of Person that Received Call**
Spill is any amount of petroleum product:		
Nashua Fire Department 911		
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services 1-800-346-3899		
Spill reaches groundwater or surface water:		
Nashua Fire Department 911		
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services 1-800-346-3899		
USEPA National Response Center 1-800-424-8802		

Send a copy of completed form to the City of Nashua Fire Department Environmental Compliance Officer.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING LOG	**Instructor:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____

Describe the employee training program below. The program should at a minimum address the topics enumerated below. Provide the date when the training took place and list all persons in attendance (use a separate sheet if necessary and attach to this Form).

Training Topics	Brief Description of Training Programs/Materials	Date of Training Session	Attendees
Spill Prevention			
Good Housekeeping			
Material Management Practices			
Other Topics			

BMP MAINTENANCE LOG	**Instructor:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____

This form is an aid to keep track of each Best Management Practice (BMP) maintenance that is performed. Provide a brief description of the BMP being maintained and provide a visual observation of the BMP maintenance at the next Quarterly Visual Inspection.

Existing BMP	Description of BMP Maintenance	Date of BMP Maintenance	BMP Maintenance Completed By	Observation of BMP Maintenance at Next Quarterly Inspection

QUARTERLY VISUAL STORMWATER MONITORING REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Year	Quarter	Date & Time	Monitoring Person
			Name:_____
Weather Conditions			
			_____ *Signature of Monitoring Person*

Outfall No. 1		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: *Y / N*	*Oil Sheen:* *Y / N*	*Suspended Solids:* *Y / N*
Floating Solids: *Y / N*	*Settled Solids:* *Y / N*	*Other:*

Outfall No. 2		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: *Y / N*	*Oil Sheen:* *Y / N*	*Suspended Solids:* *Y / N*
Floating Solids: *Y / N*	*Settled Solids:* *Y / N*	*Other:*

Outfall No. 3		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: *Y / N*	*Oil Sheen:* *Y / N*	*Suspended Solids:* *Y / N*
Floating Solids: *Y / N*	*Settled Solids:* *Y / N*	*Other:*

Outfall No. 4		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: *Y / N*	*Oil Sheen:* *Y / N*	*Suspended Solids:* *Y / N*
Floating Solids: *Y / N*	*Settled Solids:* *Y / N*	*Other:*

Outfall No. 5		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: *Y / N*	*Oil Sheen:* *Y / N*	*Suspended Solids:* *Y / N*
Floating Solids: *Y / N*	*Settled Solids:* *Y / N*	*Other:*

QUARTERLY VISUAL STORMWATER MONITORING REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Outfall No. 6		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location A		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location B		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location C		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location D		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

QUARTERLY VISUAL STORMWATER MONITORING REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Monitoring Location E		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location F		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location G		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location H		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location I		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

Monitoring Location J		
Color:	*Odor:*	*Clarity:*
Foam: Y / N	*Oil Sheen:* Y / N	*Suspended Solids:* Y / N
Floating Solids: Y / N	*Settled Solids:* Y / N	*Other:*

QUARTERLY VISUAL STORMWATER MONITORING REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Methodology of Visual Monitoring

Collecting a Sample – Using a small, clean, clear glass jar collect a sample of stormwater from each outfall (outlet of a culvert), see Fig. 4 for the locations of each outfall. The sample should fill the glass jar by approximately 75%.

Visual Monitoring of Samples – Using the sample that was collected for each outfall, now observe the sample in a well-lit area. If possible, each sample should be observed in the general area of the respective outfall. The following is a list of parameters that should be observed:

Color – Does the sample from the outfall appear to be discolored? If so, write down what color it appears to be on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Odor – Does the sample from the outfall appear to have an odor to it? If so, write down what it appears to smell like on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Clarity – Does the sample from the outfall appear to be clear or is it cloudy? Write down your observation on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Foam – Does the sample from the outfall appear to have foam on top of it or not? Write down your observation on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Oil Sheen – Does the sample from the outfall appear to have oil sheen on the top of it or not? Write down your observation on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Suspended Solids – Does the sample from the outfall appear to have suspended solids in it or not? Write down your observation on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Floating Solids – Does the sample from the outfall appear to have floating solids on top of it or not? Write down your observation on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Settled Solids – Does the sample from the outfall appear to have settled solids on top of it or not? Write down your observation on page 1 of the report in the designated box. For this observation, it is important that you wait 2-5 minutes after the sample is originally taken.

Other – Is there anything else about the sample that appears to be out of sorts? If so, write down your observation(s) on page 1 of the report in the designated box.

Notes:

1. See Section 5.3.1 *Quarterly Visual Monitoring of Discharges* for additional information pertaining to this *Quarterly Visual Stormwater Monitoring Report*.

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(SEE SECTION 6 OF SWPPP)
PAGE 1 OF 3

Permit No.	Facility Information
	Nashua Municipal Airport Perimeter Road Nashua, NH
Date Report Performed	
Year and Date of CSCE*	
CSCE* Inspector(s) **(One must be on the SWPPP Team)**	Contact Person: Stephen Bourque Title: Airport Manager Phone No.: (603) 882-0661 E-mail: s.bourque@nashuaairport.com
Name(s):_____ _____ _____	

** Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (CSCE)*

Inspection of Stormwater Drainage Facilities/Erosion Control Measures **(Catch basins, Swales, etc…)**
Findings/Comments:

Inspection of Vehicle & Aircraft Parking Areas
Findings/Comments:

Inspection of BMP's
Findings/Comments:

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(SEE SECTION 6 OF SWPPP)
PAGE 2 OF 3

Area(s) of Non-compliance (if applicable)
Findings/Comments:

Other Areas Inspected	
Area Inspected:	*Findings/Comments:*

Notes:

1. Be sure to include in the Other Areas Inspected Box above the following information:
   a. Location(s) and notes of discharges of pollutants from the site
   b. Location(s) and notes of previously unidentified sources of pollutants
   c. Location(s) and notes of BMP's requiring maintenance or repair(s)
   d. Location(s) and notes of failed BMP's that require replacement
   e. Location(s) and notes of additional BMP's needed.

Corrective Action(s) Required (if applicable)	
Area requiring corrective action(s):	*Corrective Action(s)/Comment(s)*

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION REPORT

NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT – NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(SEE SECTION 6 OF SWPPP)
PAGE 3 OF 3

Signature of Responsible Inspector(s):

Signature	*Date*	*Title*
Signature	*Date*	*Title*
Signature	*Date*	*Title*

Certification of Compliance:

Through the process of completing the annual *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation* and the preparation of this *Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation Report*, no non-compliant issues were discovered at the Airport.

I certify under the penalty of law that the Airport, to the best of my knowledge, complies with all applicable requirements of the latest version of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for industrial activities.

Signature	*Date*	*Title*

Note:

1. If any non-compliant issues are discovered during the annual *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation*, then this certification section does not need to be filled out and executed.

2. Include *Quarterly Visual Stormwater Monitoring Report* with the annual *Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation*.

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

(for quarterly use by Airport)

Date of Inspection:_____Inspector:_____

Check For:

_____ Corroded drums or drums without plugs or covers

_____ Corroded or damaged tanks, tank supports, or tank drain valves

_____ Torn bags or bags exposed to rainwater

_____ Corroded or leaking pipes

_____ Leaking or improperly closed or seated valves and valve fittings (not including potable water)

_____ Leaking pumps and hose connections (not including potable water)

_____ Broken walls, leaking roofs or other physical barriers designed to prevent stormwater from reaching stored materials

_____ Windblown dry chemicals

_____ Signs of erosion or sedimentation

_____ Deteriorated headwalls or blocked culverts

_____ Missing or open dumpster lids

_____ Leaking or over-filled dumpsters

_____ Outside storage of containers

Recommended List of Minimum Spill Response Materials

Cleanup Equipment:

Non-sparking shovel
Pushbroom
Barriers
Speedy Dry
Drum container to hold equipment
Drum container to hold contaminated materials

Safety Equipment:

Eye Protection (goggles)
Protective Clothing
Fire Extinguisher
Vinyl or PVC Pull-on Overboots
Neoprene Gloves

Emergency Contact List

Spill Reporting Hotlines

Agency	Telephone #
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Spill Response	1-800-346-3899
National Response Center USCG/USEPA	1-800-424-8802

Local Emergency Agencies

Agency	Telephone #
Nashua Fire Department	1-603-594-3650
Nashua Police Department	1-603-594-3500

Spill Response Contractors

Company/Location	Telephone #
Clean Harbors	800-645-8265
Safety-Kleen	800-669-5740

Nashua Municipal Airport

Name/Title	Telephone #
Stephen Bourque, Airport Manager	(603) 882-0661
Donald C. Davidson, Airport Authority Chairman	(603) 882-0661

APPENDIX C

PLANS AND MAPS

NEW AIRPORT PAVEMENT

GRAPHIC SCALE
500 1,000 2,000
SCALE: 1" = 1,000'

GALE
Gale Associates, Inc
Engineers Architects Planners
15 Constitution Drive
Bedford, NH 03110
P 603.471.1887 F 603.471.1809
www.gainc.com
Boston Baltimore Orlando San Francisco

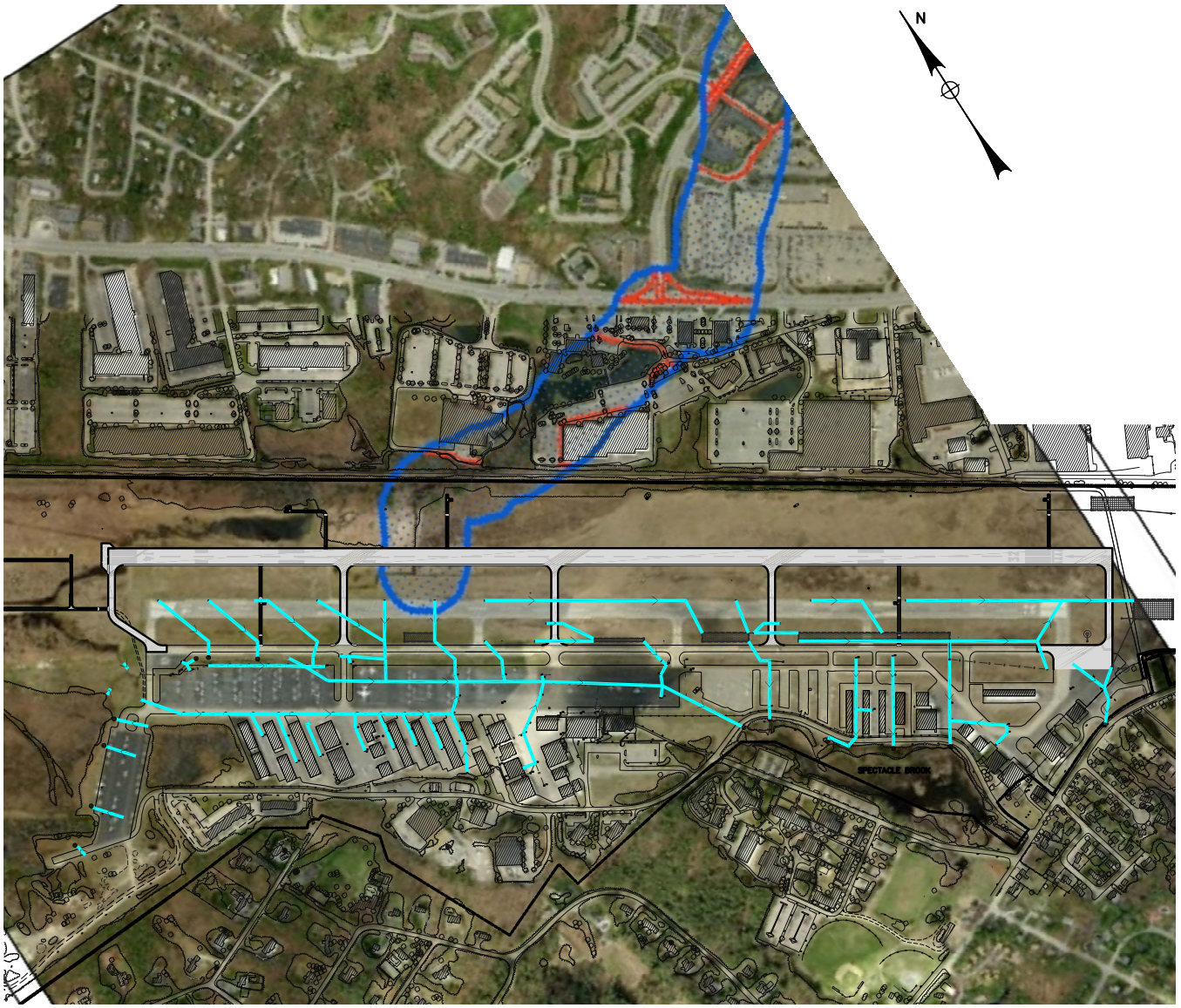
BOIRE FIELD
NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PROJECT LOCUS MAP
NHDOT NO. SBG.-12-10-2013

PROJ. NO:	DRAWN	REVIEWED	CADD FILE
777004	IR	EWS	

DATE:	OCTOBER 10, 2013
SCALE:	
REVISION:	-

FIG. 1



LEGEND

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SETBACKS

EXISTING DRAINAGE

NEW AIRPORT PAVEMENT

GRAPHIC SCALE

500 1,000 2,000

SCALE: 1" = 1,000'

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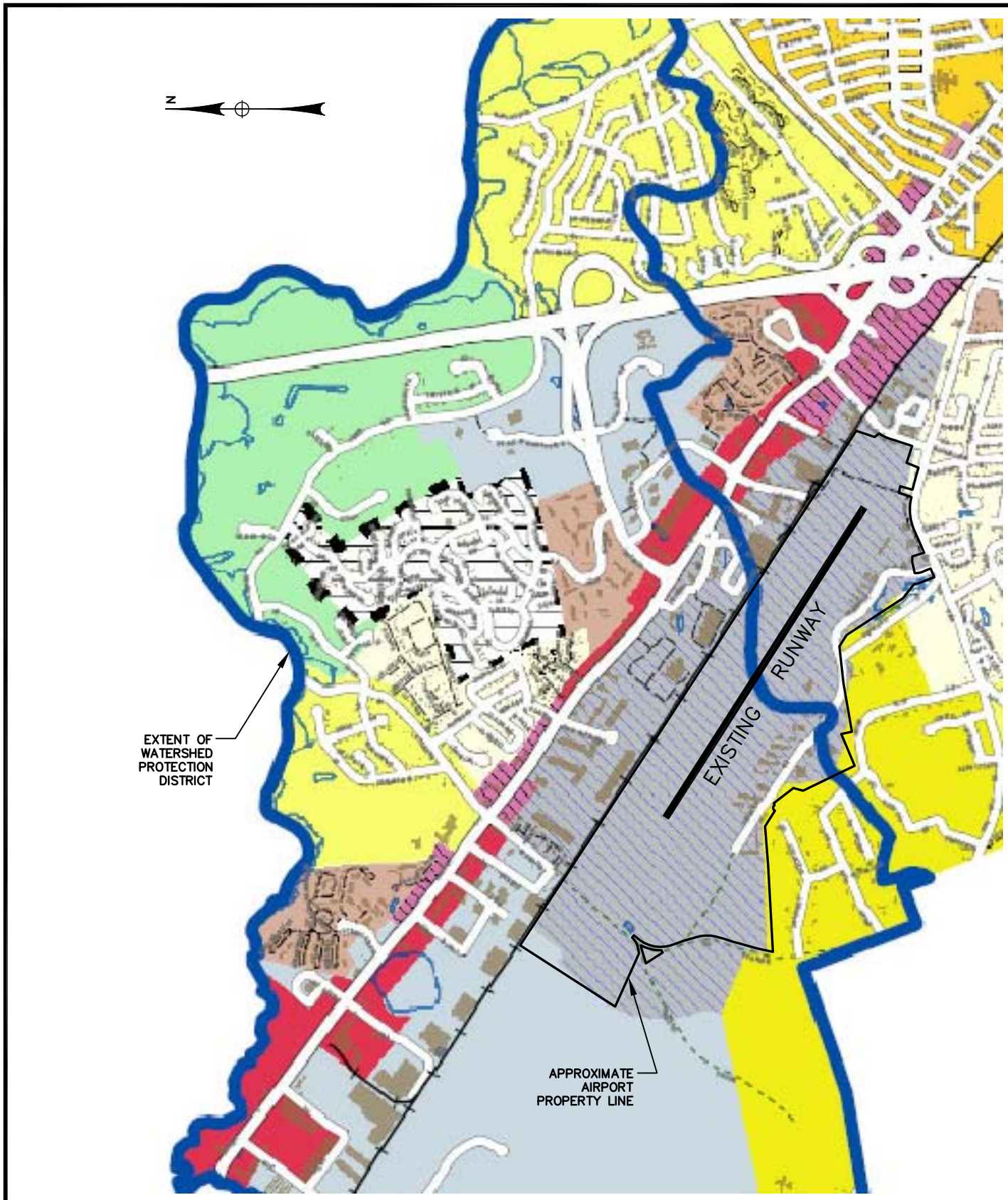
NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SETBACKS
NHDOT NO. SBG.-12-10-2013

PROJ. NO:	DRAWN	REVIEWED	CADD FILE
777004	IR	EWS	

DATE:	OCTOBER 10, 2013
SCALE:	
REVISION:	-

FIG. 2



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BOIRE FIELD
NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT SWPPP

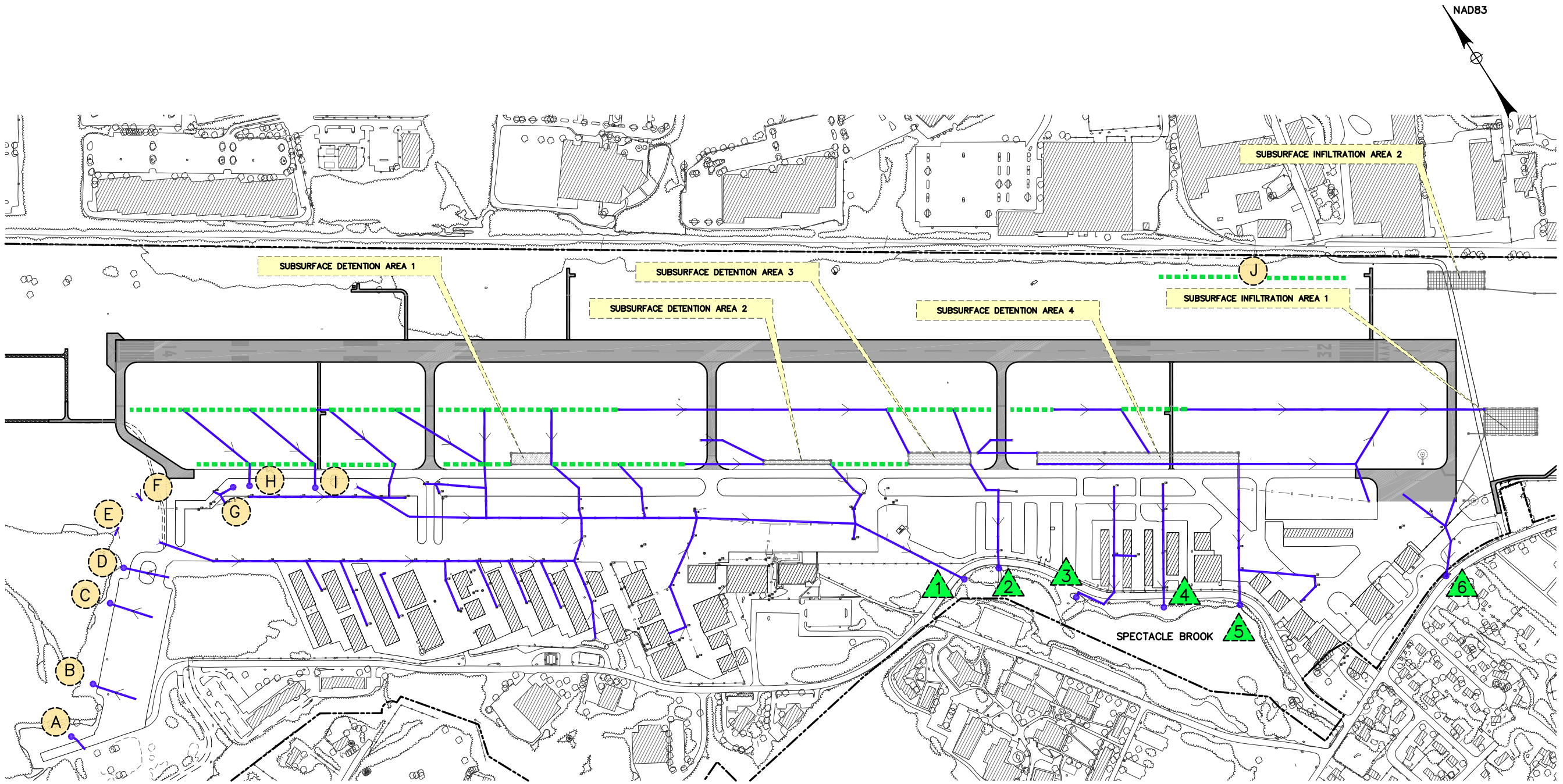
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
WATERSHED PROTECTION DIISTRICT
NHDOT NO. SBG.-12-10-2013

PROJ. NO:	DRAWN	REVIEWED	CADD FILE
777004	IR	EWS	Figure 3

DATE:	OCTOBER 10, 2013
SCALE:	NOT TO SCALE
REVISION:	.

FIG.3

U:\777004- ASH Wildlife Hazard, SHPO, SWPPP\Drawings\003-Watershed Protection.dwg,
10/17/2013 4:43:58 PM, ir



1 DENOTES BENCHMARK QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL EFFLUENT MONITORING LOCATION

A DENOTES QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING LOCATION

INFIELD SWALE ANNUAL MONITORING FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT

GALE
Gale Associates, Inc.
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15 Constitution Drive
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P 603.471.1887
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www.gainc.com
Boston Baltimore Orlando San Francisco

PROJECT
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN 2013
NHDOT NO. SBG-12-10-2013

OWNER
BOIRE FIELD
NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–

PROJECT NO.	777004
DESIGNED BY	IR
DRAWN BY	IR
CHECKED BY	EWS
DATE	OCTOBER 10, 2013

GRAPHIC SCALE

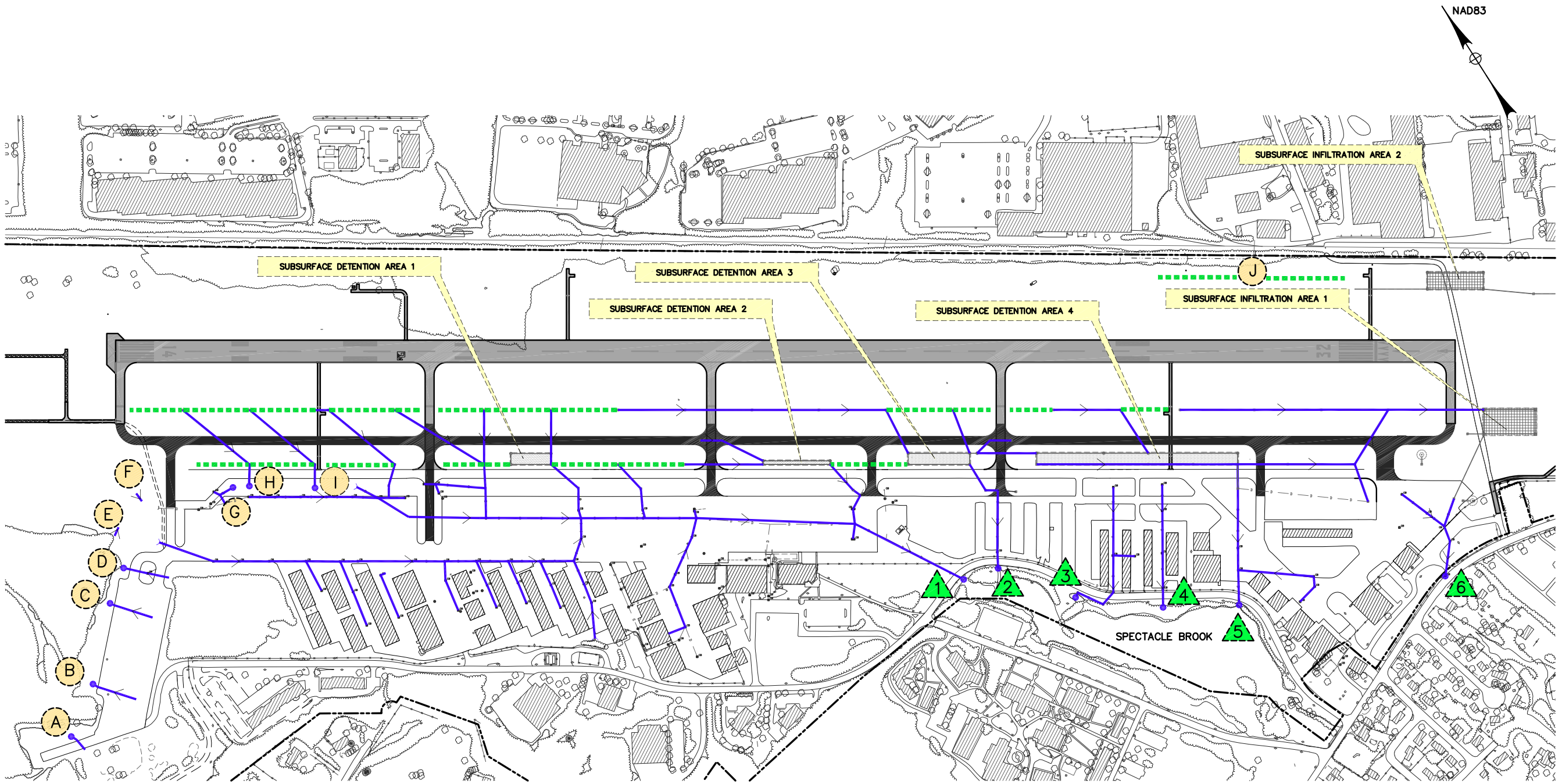
SHEET TITLE

EXISTING DRAINAGE PLAN

DRAWING NO.

FIG.4

OF 1



1 DENOTES BENCHMARK QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL EFFLUENT MONITORING LOCATION

A DENOTES QUARTERLY VISUAL MONITORING LOCATION

INFIELD SWALE ANNUAL MONITORING FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT

PROPOSED AIRFIELD PAVEMENT

GALE
Gale Associates, Inc.
Engineers - Planners
15 Constitution Drive
Bedford, NH 03110
P 603.471.1887
F 603.471.1809
www.gainc.com
Boston Baltimore Orlando San Francisco

PROJECT
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN 2013
NHDOT NO. SBG-12-10-2013

OWNER
BOIRE FIELD
NASHUA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO.	BY
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–

PROJECT NO.	777004
DESIGNED BY	IR
DRAWN BY	IR
CHECKED BY	EWS
DATE	OCTOBER 10, 2013

GRAPHIC SCALE

SHEET TITLE

PROPOSED DRAINAGE PLAN

DRAWING NO.

FIG.5

OF 1

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

DRAFT 2013 MSGP

(SEPTEMBER 27, 2013)

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), operators of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity located in an area identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States in accordance with the eligibility and Notice of Intent (NOI) requirements, effluent limitations, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. This permit is structured as follows:

- General requirements that apply to all facilities are found in Parts 1 through 7;
- Industry sector-specific requirements are found in Part 8; and
- Specific requirements that apply in individual states and Indian country are found in Part 9.

The Appendices (A through P) contain additional permit conditions that apply to all operators covered under this permit.

This permit becomes effective on **[insert date of final permit signature]**.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, **[insert date 5 years from date of final permit signature]**.

Name
Title, EPA Region 1

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 2 Caribbean Office

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 3

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 5

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 6

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 7

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 8

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 9

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

Name
Title, EPA Region 10

Signed and issued this Xth day of X, 2013

NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Coverage Under this Permit.

1.1 Eligibility.

1.1.1 Facilities Covered.

To be eligible to discharge under this permit, you must (1) have a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity from your primary industrial activity, as defined in Appendix A, provided your primary industrial activity is included in Appendix D, or (2) be notified by EPA that you are eligible for coverage under Sector AD of this permit.

1.1.2 Allowable Stormwater Discharges.

Unless otherwise made ineligible under Part 1.1.4, the following discharges are eligible for coverage under this permit:

1.1.2.1 Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity for any primary industrial activities and co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A, except for any stormwater discharges specifically prohibited in Part 8;

1.1.2.2 Discharges designated by EPA as needing a stormwater permit as provided in Sector AD;

***1.1.2.3 Discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain NPDES permit authorization but are commingled with discharges that are authorized under this permit;* and**

1.1.2.4 Discharges subject to any of the national stormwater-specific effluent limitations guidelines listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Stormwater-Specific Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	A	Yes	1/26/81
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	C	Yes	4/8/74
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	D	Yes	7/28/75
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	E	Yes	2/20/74
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, and D	J	No	N/A

Regulated Discharge	40 CFR Section	MSGP Sector	New Source Performance Standard (NSPS)	New Source Date
Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subparts A and B	K, L	Yes	2/2/00
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	O	Yes	11/19/82 (10/8/74)[1]
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with stormwater	Part 449	S	Yes	6/15/12

1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

The following are the only non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit, provided that all discharges comply with the effluent limitations set forth in Part 2:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Potable water, including water line flushings;
- Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- Irrigation drainage;
- Landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hazardous cleaning products are used (e.g., bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols), and the wash waters do not come into contact with oil and grease deposits or any other toxic or hazardous materials (unless cleaned up using dry clean-up methods). You are prohibited from directing any authorized pavement wash waters directly into any surface water or storm drain inlet unless you have implemented appropriate control measures that meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2. Where appropriate control measures are not in place, wash water runoff must first undergo treatment prior to discharge such as filtration, detention, or settlement;
- Routine external building washdown / power washwater that does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products, (such as those containing bleach, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, nonylphenols);
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials;
- Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains); and

[1] NSPS promulgated in 1974 were not removed via the 1982 regulation; therefore wastewaters generated by Part 423-applicable sources that were New Sources under the 1974 regulations are subject to the 1974 NSPS.

- Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage (applicable only to Sector A facilities provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the non-numeric effluent limits requirements in Part 2.1.2).

Also allowed are discharges of stormwater listed above in Parts 1.1.2 or authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.1.3, commingled with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization. All other non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage except those specifically listed in Part 1.1.3 are not authorized by this permit. If non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than those specifically authorized in Part 1.1.3, including sector-specific non-stormwater discharges that are listed in Part 8 (a non-exclusive list provided to raise awareness of contaminants or sources of contaminants characteristic of certain sectors), will be discharged, such non-stormwater discharges are not covered by this permit or the permit shield provision of the CWA Section 402(k) and must be covered under another NPDES permit.

1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.

Any discharges not expressly authorized under this permit are not within the scope of the pollutants authorized. Such discharges are not covered by this permit or the permit shield provision of the CWA Section 402(k) and they cannot become authorized or shielded by disclosure to EPA and/or state via the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit or by any other means (e.g., in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or during an inspection).

1.1.4.1 For Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than those non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3, are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.2 For Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing one acre or more, or that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more, are not eligible for coverage under this permit, unless in conjunction with mining activities or certain oil and gas extraction activities as specified in Sectors G, H, I, and J of this permit.

1.1.4.3 For Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit. Unless you have received written notification from EPA specifically allowing these discharges to be covered under this permit, you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for any of the following:

- Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are currently covered under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit;
- Discharges covered within five years prior to the effective date of this permit by an individual permit or alternative general permit where that permit established site-specific numeric water quality-based limitations developed for the stormwater component of the discharge; or
- Discharges from facilities where any NPDES permit has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by EPA (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).

1.1.4.4 For Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines. For discharges subject to stormwater effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR, Subchapter N, only those stormwater discharges identified in Table 1-1 are eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.5 Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection. Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities were the subject of an Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation or an ESA Section 10 permit, or if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the ESA and are not likely to adversely affect habitat that is federally-designated as "critical habitat" under the ESA. You must meet one of the criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix E:

Criterion A. No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in the "action area" as defined in Appendix A. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the E.4 Criterion Selection worksheet. You must also provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Criterion B. The industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for your action area under this permit and there is no reason to believe that federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat not considered in the prior certification may be present or located in the "action area" (e.g., due to a new species listing or critical habitat designation). To certify your eligibility under this criterion, there must be no lapse of NPDES permit coverage in the other operator's certification. You must also comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the other operator's valid certification of eligibility to ensure that your discharges and discharge-related activities are protective of listed species and/or critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the E.4 Criterion Selection worksheet. You must include in your NOI the NPDES ID from the other operator's notification of authorization under this permit, and a description of the basis for the criterion selected on your NOI form, including the eligibility criterion selected by the other operator's certification. You must also provide any documentation in your SWPPP that supports the other operator's eligibility determination, as well as any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements that applied under the prior certification.

Criterion C. Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat(s) are likely to occur in or near your facility's "action area," and your industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the E.4 Criterion Selection worksheet. At least 30 days prior to filing your NOI for permit coverage, you must submit to EPA and the Services your completed Criterion C worksheet. After evaluation of your worksheet, EPA may require additional controls that you must implement to avoid or eliminate adverse effects on listed species and critical habitat from discharges and discharge-related activities. You may submit your NOI for permit coverage 30 days after submitting your completed Criterion C

worksheet. You must provide a description of the basis for the criterion you selected on your NOI form and provide documentation supporting your eligibility determination in your SWPPP.

Criterion D. Consultation between a Federal Agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service under section 7 of the ESA has been concluded. Consultations can be either formal or informal, and would have occurred only as a result of a separate federal action (e.g., during application for an individual wastewater discharge permit or the issuance of a wetlands dredge and fill permit), and consultation must have addressed the effects of the industrial activity's discharges and discharge-related activities on all federally-listed threatened or endangered species and all federally-designated critical habitat. The result of this consultation must be either:

i. A biological opinion that concludes that the action in question (taking into account the effects of your facility's discharges and discharge-related activities) is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, nor the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat; or

ii. Written concurrence from the applicable Service(s) with a finding that the facility's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat.

To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the E.4 Criterion Selection worksheet. You must verify that the consultation remains valid, in accordance with 50 CFR §402.16. If reinitiation of consultation is required, in order to be eligible under this Criterion you must conclude the reinitiated consultation and the result of the consultation must be consistent with (i) or (ii) above.

If eligible, you must also provide supporting documentation for your determination in your NOI and SWPPP, including the Biological Opinion (or PCTS tracking number) or concurrence letter.

Criterion E. Your industrial activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and this authorization addresses the effects of the facility's discharges and discharge-related activities on federally-listed species and federally-designated critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, you must use the E.4 Criterion Selection worksheet. You must also provide supporting documentation for your determination in your NOI and SWPPP, including a copy of the permit from the Services.

You must comply with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility criteria in this section to remain eligible for coverage under this permit. Documentation of these requirements must be kept as part of your SWPPP (see Part 5.2.6.1).

1.1.4.6 Historic Properties Preservation. Coverage under this permit is available only if you meet one of the eligibility criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix F:

Criterion A. There is no potential of an adverse effect on historic properties because there will be no new subsurface control measures (which include stormwater conveyances) constructed or installed; or

Criterion B. There are no historic properties or properties eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* within the area of potential effects (APE); or

Criterion C. Your subsurface stormwater controls have the potential to cause adverse effects on historic properties. After contacting in writing the EPA Regional office and the appropriate SHPO, THPO or an authorized tribal representative, you have coordinated with the SHPO, THPO or an authorized tribal representative (or EPA in coordination with the SHPO, THPO or an authorized tribal representative), and received a written conclusion that the subsurface stormwater controls will not cause adverse effects on historic properties; or I have entered into a written agreement with the SHPO, THPO or an authorized tribal representative (or EPA in coordination with the SHPO, THPO or an authorized tribal representative) regarding measures required to mitigate or prevent adverse effects on historic properties; or

Criterion D. Your subsurface stormwater controls have the potential to cause adverse effects on historic properties. You have contacted both the EPA Regional office and the SHPO, THPO or an authorized tribal representative in writing, and EPA provided the additional measures, if any, required for me to be eligible for permit coverage.

If you have been unable to reach agreement with a SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding appropriate measures to mitigate or prevent adverse effects, EPA may notify you of additional measures you must implement to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.1.4.7 Eligibility for New Dischargers: Based on Water Quality Standards. If you are a new discharger (as defined in Appendix A), you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges that EPA, prior to authorization under this permit, determines will not meet any applicable water quality standard. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.2.3. However, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure your discharge meets water quality standards. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the stormwater control requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 2, will meet applicable water quality standards.

1.1.4.8 Eligibility for New Dischargers to Water-Quality Impaired Waters. If you are a new discharger (as defined in Appendix A), you are not eligible for coverage under this permit to discharge to an "impaired water" (as defined in Appendix A) unless you do one of the following:

a. Prevent all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retain documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with your SWPPP.

b. Prior to submitting your NOI, provide to the appropriate EPA Regional Office technical information or other documentation to support your claim that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your site, and retain such documentation with your SWPPP.

c. Prior to submitting your NOI, provide to the appropriate EPA Regional Office information, either data or other technical documentation, to support a

conclusion that the discharge is expected to meet applicable water quality standards, and retain such information with your SWPPP. The information to be submitted must be sufficient to demonstrate:

i. For discharges to waters without an EPA-approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or

ii. For discharges to waters with an applicable EPA-approved or established TMDL, which specifically provides for a wasteload allocation to stormwater or determined that stormwater was not a source of the impairment, that there are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in the TMDL to allow your discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

You are eligible under Part 1.1.4.8.c if you receive an affirmative determination from the Regional Office that your discharge will meet applicable water quality standards, in which case you must maintain such determination onsite with your SWPPP, or if the Regional Office fails to respond within 30 days of submission of data to the Regional Office.

Note: Your project will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

1.1.4.9 *Eligibility for New Dischargers to Waters with High Water Quality*.

For new dischargers to Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 waters:
If you are a new discharger (as defined in Appendix A), you are eligible to discharge to a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 water only if your discharge will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. See a list of Tier 2 and Tier 2.5 waters in Appendix L.

For new dischargers to Tier 3 waters:
If you are a new discharger (as defined in Appendix A), you are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges to waters designated by a state or tribe as Tier 3 (outstanding natural resource waters) for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.13(a)(3). See a list of Tier 3 waters in Appendix L.

Note: Your project will be considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first water of the US to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the US to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

1.1.4.10 For Discharges to a Federal CERCLA Site. If you discharge to a federal CERCLA Site as defined in Appendix A and referenced in Appendix P, you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and

the EPA Regional Office determines that you are eligible for permit coverage pursuant to Part 1.1.4.10. In determining eligibility for coverage under this Part, the EPA Regional Office may evaluate whether you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure your discharge will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site. If it is determined that your facility discharges to a CERCLA Site referenced in Appendix P after you have obtained coverage under this permit, you must contact your applicable EPA Regional Office and develop appropriate controls and/or implementation procedures to ensure that your discharges will not lead to recontamination of aquatic media at the CERCLA Site.

For the purposes of this permit, a permittee discharges to a federal CERCLA Site if the discharge flows directly into the site through its own conveyance, or a through a conveyance owned by others, such as a municipal separate storm sewer system.

1.2 Authorization Under this Permit.

1.2.1 How to Obtain Authorization.

To obtain authorization under this permit, you must:

- Be located in a state, territory, or Indian country, or be a federal operator identified in Appendix C where EPA is the permitting authority;
- Meet the Part 1.1 eligibility requirements;
- Select, design, install, and implement control measures in accordance with Part 2.1 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
- Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit or update your existing SWPPP consistent with Part 5 prior to submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit; and
- Submit a complete and accurate NOI in accordances with this Part.

1.2.1.1 Submitting Your Notice of Intent (NOI). To be covered under this permit, you must submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOI by the deadline applicable to your facility presented in Table 1-2. The NOI certifies to EPA that you are eligible for coverage according to Part 1.1, and provides information on your industrial activities and related discharges.

You must complete the development of a SWPPP or update your existing SWPPP consistent with Part 5 prior to submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit. If you choose to post your SWPPP on the Internet according to Part 5.4.1, you must include the URL on your eNOI form and this URL must directly link to the SWPPP (not just the corporate or facility homepage). If you do not post your SWPPP online, you must enter additional facility information from your SWPPP, in accordance with Part 5.4.2.

1.2.1.2 How to Submit Your NOI. You must submit your NOI, electronically, unless you have received a waiver from electronic reporting as described in Part 7.1.

1.2.1.3 Deadlines for Submitting Your NOI and Your Official Date of Permit Coverage. Table 1-2 provides the deadlines for submitting your NOI and your official start date of permit coverage.

Table 1-2. NOI Submittal Deadlines/2013 MSGP Discharge Authorization Dates

Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date[1, 2]
Existing dischargers that were authorized for coverage under the 2008 MSGP	No later than [90 days after permit issuance].	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed. *Note: You must review and update your SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting your NOI.* Your authorization under the 2008 MSGP is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.
New dischargers or existing dischargers not authorized for coverage under the 2008 MSGP	A minimum of 30 days prior to commencing discharge.	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.
New owner/operator of existing discharger whose discharge is authorized under this permit	A minimum of 30 days prior to the date that the transfer to the new owner/operator will take place.	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.
Other eligible facilities – Facilities that commenced discharging prior to [date of permit issuance], but not covered under the 2008 MSGP or another NPDES permit	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.	30 days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization has been denied or delayed.

[1] If you have missed the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your industrial activities will continue to be unauthorized under the Clean Water Act until they are covered by this or a different NPDES permit. EPA may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of discharging and discharge authorization.

[2] Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage.

1.2.2 Continuation of Coverage for Existing Permittees After the Permit Expires.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and 40 CFR 122.6 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to expiration. If you were authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- Your authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement version of this permit following your timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI requesting coverage under the new permit; or

  Note: If you fail to submit a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit, your coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due.

- Your submittal of a Notice of Termination (NOT); or
- Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharges; or
- A formal permit decision by EPA not to reissue this general permit, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

EPA reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit under 40 CFR 122.62 and 63, in which case you will be notified of any relevant changes or procedures to which you may be subject.

1.2.3 Coverage Under Alternative Permits.

EPA may require you to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit, i.e., either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.64 and 124.5. Any interested person may petition EPA to take action under this paragraph. If EPA requires you to apply for an alternative permit, the Agency will notify you in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will contain alternative permit application requirements, including deadlines for completing your application.

1.2.3.1 Denial of Coverage for New or Previously Unpermitted Facilities. For new or previously unpermitted facilities, following your submittal of your NOI, you may be denied coverage under the 2013 MSGP and must apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an alternative permit, according to the provisions of Part 1.2.3.

1.2.3.2 Loss of Authorization Under the 2013 MSGP for Existing Permitted Facilities. If your stormwater discharges are covered under this permit, you may receive a written notification that you must either apply for coverage under an individual NPDES permit or an alternative general NPDES permit, according to the provisions of Part 1.2.3. In addition to the reasons for the decision and alternative permit application deadlines, the notice will include a statement that on the effective date of your alternative permit coverage, your coverage under the 2013 MSGP will terminate. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application if you request it. If you fail to submit an alternative permit application as required by EPA, then your authorization to discharge under the 2013 MSGP is terminated at the end of the day EPA required you to submit your alternative permit application. EPA may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge. When you become authorized to discharge under an alternative permit, your coverage under the 2013 MSGP is terminated on the effective date your replacement permit coverage.

1.2.3.3 Operator Requesting Coverage Under an Alternative Permit. You may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3)(iii), with reasons supporting the request, to EPA at the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1 of this permit. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or authorization of coverage under an alternative general permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request. When you are authorized to discharge under an alternative permit, your authorization to discharge under the 2013 MSGP is terminated on the effective date of the alternative permit.

1.3 Terminating Coverage.

1.3.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT).

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate NOT. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that you are notified that your complete NOT has been processed. If you submit a NOT without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.3.3, then your NOT is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

1.3.2 How to Submit Your NOT.

See Part 7.2 for information on how to submit required information to EPA.

1.3.3 When to Submit Your NOT.

You must submit a NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or
- You have ceased operations at the facility, there are not or no longer will be discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity from the facility, and you have already implemented necessary sediment and erosion controls as required by Part 2.1.2.5; or
- You are a Sector G, H, or J facility and you have met the applicable termination requirements; or
- You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless EPA has required that you obtain such coverage under authority of Part 1.2.3, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

1.4 Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.

If you are covered by this permit, and become eligible for a "no exposure" exclusion from permitting under 40 CFR 122.26(g), you may file a No Exposure Certification. You are no longer required to have a permit upon submission of a complete and accurate no exposure certification to EPA. If you are no longer required to have permit coverage because of a no exposure exclusion and have submitted a No Exposure Certification form to EPA, you are not required to submit a NOT. See Part 7.2 for information on how to submit required information to EPA.

You must submit a No Exposure Certification to EPA once every five years.

1.5 Permit Compliance.

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of this permit, issued under the CWA. As detailed in Part 4 (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitutes an independent, additional violation of this permit, in addition to any original violation that triggered the need for corrective action. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance.

Where corrective action is triggered by an event that does not itself constitute permit noncompliance, such as an exceedance of an applicable benchmark, there is no permit violation provided you take the required corrective action within the relevant deadlines established in Part 4.2.

2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits.

In the technology-based limits included in Parts 2.1 and 8, the term "minimize" means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

2.1 Control Measures.

You must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to address the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.1.3, and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part 2.2. The selection, design, installation, and implementation of these control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturer's specifications. Note that you may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where you provide justification for such deviation and include documentation of your rationale in the part of your SWPPP that describes your control measures, consistent with Part 5.2.4. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, you must modify these control measures in accordance with the corrective action requirements set forth in Part 4. Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned") are marked with an asterisk (*). When documenting in your SWPPP in Part 5 how you will comply with the requirements marked with an asterisk, you have the option of including additional information or you may just "cut-and-paste" the effluent limits verbatim into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation (see Part 5.2.4).

2.1.1 Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations.

You must consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- Preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from stormwater;
- Using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge;
- Assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- Minimizing impervious areas at your facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;

- Attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- Conserving and/or restoring riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and
- Using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

2.1.2 Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).

In addition to complying with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits in Part 8, you must also:

2.1.2.1 Minimize Exposure. You must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. In minimizing exposure, you must:

- Use grading, berming or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas, unless infeasible;
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that potential leaks and spills are contained or able to be contained or diverted before discharge;
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- Unless infeasible, store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray;
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned or will remain unused for extended periods of time;* and
- Ensure that all washwater, with the exception of discharges from pavement wash water and routine building washdown described in Part 1.1.3, drains to a sanitary sewer, sump, or other proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).*

The discharge of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, is not authorized by this permit. These wastewaters must be covered under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or disposed of otherwise in accordance with applicable law.

Note: Industrial materials do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from affected areas does not discharge to receiving waters or if discharges are authorized under another NPDES permit.

2.1.2.2 Good Housekeeping. You must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants. You must perform good housekeeping measures, including but not limited to, the following:

- Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals;
- Store materials in appropriate containers;

- Identify and control all on-site sources of dust to minimize stormwater contamination from the deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation;
- Keep all dumpsters under cover or fit with a lid that must remain closed when not in use;* and
- Ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic pellets are required to implement best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in stormwater. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as stormwater pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

2.1.2.3 Maintenance. You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition, as well as all industrial equipment and systems to help prevent discharges of pollutants from them. This includes:

- Performing inspections and preventive maintenance of stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems, and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater.
- Diligently maintaining nonstructural control measures (e.g., keep spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained).
- Inspecting and maintaining bag houses quarterly to prevent the escape of dust from the system and immediately removing any accumulated dust at the base of the exterior bag house.*
- Cleaning catch basins when the depth of debris reaches two-thirds (2/3) of the sump depth and keeping the debris surface at least six inches below the outlet pipe.*

If you find that your control measures need to be replaced or repaired, you must immediately take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge during subsequent storm events.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" requires you to, on the same day you identify that a control measure needs to be replaced or repaired, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to take action, the initiation of action must begin on the following work day.

2.1.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response. You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. You must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:

- Plainly label containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides") that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;*

- Implement procedures for material storage and handling, including the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;
- Develop training on the procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible.
- Keep spill kits on-site, located near areas where spills may occur; and
- Notify appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies when a leak, spill, or other release occurs.

Where a leak, spill or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. State or local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

2.1.2.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls. You must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at your facility and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations. You must also use structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose. There are many resources available to help you select appropriate BMPs for erosion and sediment control, including EPA's Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities website at: www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/construction.

2.1.2.6 Management of Runoff. You must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to minimize pollutants in your discharges. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA's internet-based resources relating to runoff management, including the sector-specific *Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series*, (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPs* (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps), and *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas* (www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html), and any similar state or tribal resources.

2.1.2.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt. You must enclose or cover storage piles of salt, or piles containing salt, used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces. You must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered if stormwater runoff from the piles is not discharged or if discharges from the piles are authorized under another NPDES permit.

2.1.2.8 Employee Training. You must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors,

maintenance personnel), including all members of your Pollution Prevention Team. You must ensure the following personnel understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements:

- Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);
- Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in stormwater discharges;
- Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts 3 and 6; and
- Personnel who are responsible for taking and documenting corrective actions as required in Part 4.

Personnel must be trained in at least the following if related to the scope of their job duties (e.g., only personnel responsible for conducting inspections need to understand how to conduct inspections):

- An overview of what is in the SWPPP;
- Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices;
- The location of all controls on the site required by this permit, and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions.

2.1.2.9 Non-Stormwater Discharges. If non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than those specifically authorized in Part 1.1.3 will be discharged, such non-stormwater discharges are not covered by this permit or the permit shield provision of the CWA Section 402(k) and must be covered under another NPDES permit.

2.1.2.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials. You must minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials.

2.1.3 Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.

If you are in an industrial category subject to one of the effluent limitations guidelines identified in Table 6-1 (see Part 6.2.2.1), you must meet the effluent limits referenced in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1. Applicable Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	Part 429, Subpart I	See Part 8.A.7
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Part 418, Subpart A	See Part 8.C.4
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	Part 443, Subpart A	See Part 8.D.4

Regulated Activity	40 CFR Part/Subpart	Effluent Limit
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Part 411, Subpart C	See Part 8.E.5
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	Part 436, Subparts B, C, or D	See Part 8.J.9
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart A	See Part 8.K.6
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	Part 445, Subpart B	See Part 8.L.10
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	Part 423	See Part 8.O.8
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with stormwater	Part 449	See Part 8.S.7

2.2 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

2.2.1 Water Quality Standards.

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge does not meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Part 4.1 and document the corrective actions as required in Part 4.3. You must also comply with any additional requirements that your state or tribe requires in Part 9.

EPA may also impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. You must implement all controls necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an EPA established or approved TMDL.

2.2.2 Discharges to Water Quality-Impaired Waters.

Note: Your project will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

2.2.2.1 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA approved or established TMDL, EPA will inform you if any additional limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in the TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Part 1.5.1.

2.2.2.2 Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water without an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL. If you discharge to an impaired water without an EPA approved or established TMDL, you are still required to comply with Part 2.2.1, and you must comply with the monitoring requirements of Part 6.2.4. Note that this provision also applies to situations where EPA determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards in a downstream water segment, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified on a Section 303(d) list.

2.2.2.3 New Discharge to an Impaired Water. If your authorization to discharge under this permit relied on Part 1.1.4.8 for a new discharge to an impaired water, you must implement and maintain any control measures or conditions on your site that enabled you to become eligible under Part 1.1.4.8, and modify such measures or conditions as necessary pursuant to any Part 4 corrective actions. You are also required to comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirements of Parts 6.2.4.

2.2.3 Tier 2 Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers.

If you are a new discharger, or an existing discharger required to notify EPA of an increased discharge consistent with Part 7.7 (i.e., a "planned changes" report), and you discharge directly to waters designated by a state or tribe as Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), in the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the stormwater control requirements of this permit will result in discharges that will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. See list of Tier 2 and 2.5 waters in Appendix L. However, EPA may notify you that additional analyses, control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 2.2.1.

2.3 Requirements Relating to Endangered Species and Historic Properties.

If your eligibility under either Part 1.1.4.5 or Part 1.1.4.6 was made possible through your, or another operator's, agreement to include certain measures or prerequisite actions, or implement certain terms and conditions, you must comply with all such agreed-upon requirements to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

3. Inspections.

3.1 Routine Facility Inspections.

During normal facility operating hours you must conduct inspections of areas of the facility covered by the requirements in this permit, including the following:

- Areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.
- Areas identified in the SWPPP and those that are potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3).
- Areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years.
- Discharge points.
- Control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit.

Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter), or in some instances more frequently (e.g., monthly), as appropriate. Increased frequency may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes and stormwater control measures, or areas

of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. At least one of your routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Appendix A) with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. Inspectors must consider the results of visual and analytical monitoring (if any) for the past year when planning and conducting inspections.

During the inspection you must examine or look out for the following:

- Industrial materials, residue or trash that may have or could come into contact with stormwater.
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site.
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance or repair.

During an inspection occurring during a stormwater discharge, control measures implemented to comply with effluent limits must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined in Appendix A, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

3.1.1 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.

The requirement to conduct facility inspections on a routine basis does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. Such a facility is only required to conduct an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. To invoke this exception, you must indicate your facility is inactive and unstaffed on your NOI. If you are already covered under the permit and your facility has changed from active to inactive and unstaffed, you must modify your NOI. You must also maintain a statement in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume routine facility inspections. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from routine inspections, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

3.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.

You must document the findings of your facility inspections and maintain this report with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5. Do not submit your routine facility inspection report to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. However, you must summarize your findings in the annual report per Part 7.5. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:

- The inspection date and time;
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);
- Weather information;
- All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:
  - A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
  - Any previously unidentified discharges and/or pollutants from the site;
  - Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
  - Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;
  - Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 4 of this permit.

If you performed a discharge visual assessment required in Part 3.2 during your facility inspection, you may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part 3.1.2, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.

3.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.

3.2.1 Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.

Once each quarter for the entire permit term, you must collect a stormwater sample from each outfall (except as noted in Part 3.2.3) and conduct a visual assessment of each of these samples. These samples are not required to be collected consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 procedures but should be collected in such a manner that the samples are representative of the stormwater discharge. Guidance on monitoring is available at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp.

The visual assessment must be made:

- Of a sample in a clean, clear glass, or plastic container, and examined in a well-lit area;
- On samples collected within the first 30 minutes of an actual discharge from a storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and you must document why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge from your site; and
- For storm events, on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you

document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

You must visually inspect or observe the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

- Color;
- Odor;
- Clarity (diminished);
- Floating solids;
- Settled solids;
- Suspended solids;
- Foam;
- Oil sheen; and
- Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.

Whenever the visual assessment shows obvious signs of stormwater pollution, you must initiate the corrective action procedures in Part 4.

3.2.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.

You must document the results of your visual assessments and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.5. You are not required to submit your visual assessment findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. Your documentation of the visual assessment must include, but not be limited to:

- Sample location(s);
- Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample;
- Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures;
- Nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snowmelt);
- Results of observations of the stormwater discharge;
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and
- If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes.

Any corrective action required as a result of a quarterly visual assessment must be performed consistent with Part 4 of this permit.

3.2.3 Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.

Adverse Weather Conditions: When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the quarter, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment for the quarter must be included with your SWPPP records as described in Part 5.5. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as extended frozen conditions.

Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff: If your facility is located in an area where limited rainfall occurs during many parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climate) or in an area where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, then your samples for the quarterly visual assessments may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff occurs.

Areas Subject to Snow: In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge, as described in Part 6.1.3, taking into account the exception described above for climates with irregular stormwater runoff.

Inactive and Unstaffed Sites: The requirement for a quarterly visual assessment does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP as required in Part 5.2.5.2 indicating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to precipitation, in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g)(4)(iii). The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11. If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately resume quarterly visual assessments. If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.5.

Inactive and unstaffed facilities covered under Sectors G (Metal Mining), H (Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities), and J (Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing), are not required to meet the "no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" standard to be eligible for this exception from quarterly visual assessment, consistent with the requirements established in Parts 8.G.8.4, 8.H.8.1, and 8.J.8.1.

Substantially Identical Outfalls: If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, as documented in Part 5.2.5.3, you may conduct quarterly visual assessments of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that you perform visual assessments on a rotating basis of each substantially identical outfall throughout the period of your coverage under this permit.

If stormwater contamination is identified through visual assessment performed at a substantially identical outfall, you must assess and modify your control measures as appropriate for each outfall represented by the monitored outfall.

4. Corrective Actions.

4.1 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision to Eliminate Problems.

When any of the following conditions occur or are detected during an inspection, monitoring or other means, or the EPA, or local, state or tribal entity informs you that any of the following conditions has occurred, you must review your SWPPP (e.g., sources of pollution, spill and leak procedures, non-stormwater discharges, selection, design, installation and implementation of your control measures) to determine if and where revisions may need to be made to eliminate the condition, prevent its reoccurrence, and ensure that effluent limits are met:

- An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-stormwater not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at your facility.

- A discharge violates a numeric effluent limit.
- Your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit.
- A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with Parts 2 and/or 8, or is not being properly operated or maintained.
- Visual assessments indicate obvious signs of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam).
- The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark (see Part 6.2.1.2). If less than four benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review.
- Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

4.2 Corrective Actions and Deadlines.

4.2.1 Immediate Actions.

In all circumstances, you must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

Note: In this context, the term "immediately" requires you to, on the same day a condition requiring corrective action is found, take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if a problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the initiation of corrective action must begin on the following work day.

4.2.2 Subsequent Actions.

If you determine that additional changes are necessary beyond those implemented pursuant to Part 4.2.1, you must install a new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, before the next storm event if possible, and within 14 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 14 calendar days, you must document why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 14-day timeframe. You must also identify your schedule for completing the work, which must be done as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe but no longer than 45 days after discovery.

Where your corrective actions result in changes to any of the controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within 14 calendar days of completing corrective action work.

These time intervals are not grace periods, but are schedules considered reasonable for documenting your findings and for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these repairs and improvements are not allowed to persist indefinitely.

4.3 Corrective Action Documentation.

You must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Part 4.1 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. You are not required to submit your corrective action documentation to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. Include the following information in the documentation:

- Identification and description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of U.S., through stormwater or otherwise;
- Date the condition was identified; and
- A discussion of whether the triggering condition requires corrective action. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases (see Part 2.1.2.4).

You must also document the corrective actions taken that occurred as a result of the conditions listed in Part 4.1, within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. Provide the dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe.

4.4 Effect of Corrective Action.

If the event triggering the review is a permit violation (e.g., non-compliance with an effluent limit), correcting it does not remove the original violation. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this section is an additional permit violation. EPA will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

4.5 Substantially Identical Outfalls.

If the event triggering corrective action is linked to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, your review must assess the need for corrective action for each outfall represented by the outfall that triggered the review. Any necessary changes to control measures that affect these other outfalls must also be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. Any corrective actions must be conducted within the timeframes set forth in Part 4.2.

5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

You must prepare a SWPPP for your facility before submitting your NOI for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous version of this NPDES permit, you must review and update the SWPPP to implement all provisions of this permit prior to submitting your NOI. The SWPPP does not contain effluent limitations; the limitations are contained in Parts 2, 8, and 9 of the permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, and installation of control measures. As distinct from the SWPPP, the additional documentation requirements (see Part 5.5) are intended to document the implementation

(including inspection, maintenance, monitoring, and corrective action) of the permit requirements.

Note that any discharges not expressly authorized under the MSGP are not covered by the MSGP or the permit shield provision of the CWA Section 402(k) and they cannot become authorized or shielded by disclosure to EPA via the SWPPP or by any other means (e.g., during an inspection).

5.1 Person(s) Responsible for SWPPP Preparation.

The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and to industry standards. The SWPPP may be developed by either a person on your staff or a third party you hire, and it shall be certified in accordance with the signature requirements in Part 5.2.7. If EPA concludes that the SWPPP is not in substantial compliance with Part 5.2 of this permit, EPA may require the SWPPP to be reviewed, amended as necessary, and certified by a Professional Engineer, or for Sector G, H or J, by a Professional Geologist, with the education and experience necessary to prepare an adequate SWPPP.

5.2 Contents of Your SWPPP.

For coverage under this permit, your SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.2.1);
- Site description (see Part 5.2.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.2.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part 5.2.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.2.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal laws (see Part 5.2.6); and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.2.7).

Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

5.2.1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to it, and for compliance with the requirements in this permit. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

5.2.2 Site Description.

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- *Activities at the Facility.* Provide a description of the nature of the industrial activities at your facility.

- *General location map*. Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.
- *Site map.* Provide a map showing:
  - Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
  - Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
  - Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
  - Locations of all stormwater control measures;
  - Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state tribe or EPA as Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 waters;
  - Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
  - Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.2.3.2;
  - Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.2.3.3 have occurred;
  - Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
  - Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 1, No. 2), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" under Parts 3.2.3, 5.2.5.3, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
  - If applicable, municipal separate storm sewer systems and where your stormwater discharges to them;
  - Areas of federally-listed critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.
  - Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
    - fueling stations;
    - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
    - loading/unloading areas;
    - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
    - liquid storage tanks;
    - processing and storage areas;
    - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
    - transfer areas for substances in bulk; and
    - machinery.
  - Locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

5.2.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

You must document areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges may be released. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; and intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products. *Material handling activities* include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For structures located in areas of industrial activity, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the description must include:

5.2.3.1 Activities in the Area. A list of the industrial activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).

5.2.3.2 Pollutants. A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, and cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, which could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from your facility. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

5.2.3.3 Spills and Leaks. You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA Section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

5.2.3.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges. You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. If non-stormwater discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than those specifically authorized in Part 1.1.3 will be discharged, such non-stormwater discharges are not covered by this permit or the permit shield provision of the CWA Section 402(k) and must be covered under another NPDES permit.

Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- The date of the evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and

- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

5.2.3.5 Salt Storage. You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

5.2.3.6 Sampling Data. You must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at your facility during the previous permit term.

5.2.4 Description of Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.

You must document the location and type of control measures you have specifically chosen and/or designed to comply with:

- Effluent limits in Part 2.1.2;
- Applicable effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3;
- Water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2;
- Any agreed-upon endangered species requirements in Part 2.3; and
- Applicable effluent limits in Parts 8 and 9.

Regarding your control measures, you must also document, as appropriate:

- How you addressed the selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1.
- How they address the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.2.3.

Effluent limit requirements in Part 2.1.2 that do not involve the site-specific selection of a control measure or are specific activity requirements (e.g., "drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned") are marked with an asterisk (*). For the requirements marked with an asterisk, you may include extra information (e.g., the types of vehicles/equipment to be drained of fluids and fate of those fluids, or you may just "cut-and-paste" these effluent limits verbatim into your SWPPP without providing additional documentation.

5.2.5 Schedules and Procedures.

5.2.5.1 Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2. The following must be documented in your SWPPP:

- Good Housekeeping (See Part 2.1.2.2) – A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of waste materials, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;
- Maintenance (See Part 2.1.2.3) – Preventative maintenance procedures, including regular inspections, testing, maintenance and repair of all control measures to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases, and any back-up practices in place should a runoff event occur while a control measure is off-line. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2;

- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4) – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks, including notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in your SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and the procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate stormwater. Also specify cleanup equipment, procedures and spill logs, as appropriate, in the event of spills. You may reference the existence of other plans for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) developed for the facility under Section 311 of the CWA or BMP programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the facility, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan onsite and make it available for review consistent with Part 5.4;
- Erosion and Sediment Control (Part 2.1.2.8) – If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
- Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.8) – The elements of your employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part 2.1.2.8, and also the following:
    - The content of the training; The frequency/schedule of training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit;
    - A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

5.2.5.2 Pertaining to Inspections. You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1) and;
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 3.2).

For each type of inspection performed, your SWPPP must identify:

- Person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection;
- Schedules for conducting inspections, including tentative schedule for facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff discharges (see Part 3.2.3); and
- Specific items to be covered by the inspection, including schedules for specific outfalls.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts 3.1.1 and 3.2.3.

5.2.5.3 Pertaining to Monitoring. You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for conducting the five types of analytical monitoring specified by this permit, where applicable to your facility, including:

- Benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1);
- Effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 6.2.3);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 6.2.5).

For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must document:

- Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical;
- Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;
- Schedules for monitoring at your facility, including schedule for alternate monitoring periods for climates with irregular stormwater runoff (see Part 6.1.6);
- Any numeric control values (benchmarks, effluent limitations guidelines, TMDL-related requirements, or other requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and
- Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering storm event data, as specified in Part 6.1.

If you are invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Part 6.2.1.3.

You must document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part 3.2.3 or your benchmark monitoring requirements in Part 6.2.1:

- Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls;
- Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;
- Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges;
- An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low = under 40%; medium = 40 to 65%; high = above 65%); and
- Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

5.2.6 Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations Under Other Federal Laws.

5.2.6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species. You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.5 (Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection).

5.2.6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties. You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your determination with regard to Part 1.1.4.6 (Historic Properties Preservation).

5.2.7 Signature Requirements.

You must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11, including the date of signature.

5.3 Required SWPPP Modifications.

You must modify your SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required under Part 4.2 and that you documented under Part 4.3, such that the triggering conditions for

corrective action in Part 4.1 do not reoccur. SWPPP modifications must be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

5.4 SWPPP Availability.

You must retain a complete copy of your current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility in any accessible format. A complete SWPPP includes any documents incorporated by reference and all documentation supporting your permit eligibility pursuant to Part 5.2.6 of this permit, as well as your signed and dated certification page. Regardless of the format, the SWPPP must be immediately available to facility employees, EPA, a state or tribe, the operator of an MS4 receiving discharges from the site; and representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the time of an onsite inspection. Your current SWPPP or certain information from your current SWPPP described below must also be made available to the public (except any confidential business information (CBI) or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A)), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access; to do so, you must comply with one of the following two options:

5.4.1 SWPPP Posting on the Internet.

If you provide a URL in your NOI where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL, you will have complied with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP. To remain current, you must post any SWPPP modifications, records and other reporting elements required for the previous year at the same URL as the main body of the SWPPP. The SWPPP update shall be no later than 45 days after conducting the fourth (i.e., final) routine facility inspection for the year required in Part 3.1. If you did not provide a SWPPP URL in your NOI, you may reopen your NOI at any time subsequent to your original NOI submittal to add a URL where your current SWPPP can be found. You are not required to post any confidential business CBI or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A) (such information may be redacted), but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access. CBI may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within EPA, USFWS or NMFS.

5.4.2 SWPPP Information Provided on NOI Form.

If you did not provide a SWPPP URL in your NOI, your NOI must include the information required by Part 7.3. Irrespective of this requirement, EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request (except any CBI or restricted information (as defined in Appendix A)).

5.5 Additional Documentation Requirements.

You are required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with your SWPPP that together keep your records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate your full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

- A copy of the NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA specific to coverage under this permit;
- A copy of the acknowledgment you receive from the eNOI system assigning your NPDES ID;
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);

- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures, including the date(s) of regular maintenance, date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, and for repairs, date(s) that the control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended maintenance/repair schedules (see Part 2.1.2.3);
- All inspection reports, including the Routine Facility Inspection Reports (see Part 3.1) and Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 3.2);
- Description of any deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reason for the deviations (e.g., adverse weather or it was impracticable to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event) (see Parts 3.2.3, 6.1.4, and 6.2.1.2);
- Description of any corrective action triggering event/condition listed in Part 4.1 and documented per Part 4.3;
- Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and the type of response to the exceedance you employed, including:
    - the corrective action taken;
    - a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels, or;
    - a finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part 6.2.1.2.
- Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters, and that such pollutants were not detected in your discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (see Part 6.2.1.2); and
- Documentation to support your claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine facility inspections (see Part 3.1), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 3.2), and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1.3).

6. Monitoring.

You must collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6 and Appendix B, Subsections 10 – 12, and any additional sector-specific or state/tribal-specific requirements in Parts 8 and 9, respectively. Refer to Part 7 for reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

6.1 Monitoring Procedures.

6.1.1 Monitored Outfalls.

Applicable monitoring requirements apply to each outfall authorized by this permit, except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical outfall." If your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas, you may monitor the effluent of just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s). As required in Part 5.2.5.3, your SWPPP must identify each outfall authorized by this permit and describe the rationale for any substantially identical outfall determinations. The allowance for monitoring only one of the substantially identical outfalls is not applicable to any outfalls with numeric effluent limitations. You are required to monitor each outfall covered by a numeric effluent limit as identified in Part 6.2.2.

6.1.2 Commingled Discharges.

If discharges authorized by this permit commingle with discharges not authorized under this permit, any required sampling of the authorized discharges must be performed at a point before they mix with other waste streams, to the extent practicable.

6.1.3 Measurable Storm Events.

All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from your site ("measurable storm event") that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your site.

For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.

6.1.4 Sample Type.

You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part 6.1.3. Samples must be collected within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of a measurable storm event, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes and documentation must be kept with the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

6.1.5 Adverse Weather Conditions.

When adverse weather conditions as described in Part 3.2.3 prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt you from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. You must report any failure to monitor as specified in Part 7.4 indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period.

6.1.6 Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff.

If your facility is located in areas where limited rainfall occurs during parts of the year (e.g., arid or semi-arid climates) or in areas where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods, required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from your site. You must still collect the required number of samples.

6.1.7 Monitoring Periods.

Monitoring requirements in this permit begin in the first full quarter following either January 1, 2014 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later. If your monitoring is

required on a quarterly basis (e.g., benchmark monitoring), you must monitor at least once in each of the following 3-month intervals:

- January 1 – March 31;
- April 1 – June 30;
- July 1 – September 30; and
- October 1 – December 31.

For example, if you obtain permit coverage on June 2, 2014, then your first monitoring quarter is July 1 - September 30, 2014. This monitoring schedule may be modified in accordance with Part 6.1.6 if the revised schedule is documented with your SWPPP and provided to EPA with your first monitoring report.

6.1.8 Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

You are only required to monitor allowable non-stormwater discharges (as delineated in Part 1.1.3) when they are commingled with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

6.2 Required Monitoring.

This permit includes five types of required analytical monitoring, one or more of which may apply to your discharge:

- Quarterly benchmark monitoring (see Part 6.2.1)
- Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring (see Part 6.2.2);
- State- or tribal-specific monitoring (see Part 6.2.3);
- Impaired waters monitoring (see Part 6.2.4); and
- Other monitoring as required by EPA (see Part 6.2.5).

When more than one type of monitoring for the same parameter at the same outfall applies (e.g., total suspended solids once per year for an effluent limit and once per quarter for benchmark monitoring at a given outfall), you may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements (i.e., one sample satisfying both the annual effluent limit sample and one of the four quarterly benchmark monitoring samples).

All required monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Appendix B, Subsection 10.D.

6.2.1 Benchmark Monitoring.

This permit specifies pollutant benchmark concentrations that are applicable to certain sectors / subsectors. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for your use to determine the overall effectiveness of your control measures and to assist you in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the effluent limitations in Part 2.

The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if corrective action is required as a result of a benchmark exceedance, failure to conduct required corrective action is a permit violation.

At the Permittee's discretion, more than four samples may be taken during separate runoff events and used to determine the average benchmark parameter concentration for facility discharges.

6.2.1.1 Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring. You must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to your discharge. Your industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Part 8. If your facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, you are required to submit to EPA with your first benchmark report a hardness value, established consistent with the procedures in Appendix J, that is representative of your receiving water.

Samples must be analyzed consistent with 40 CFR Part 136 analytical methods and using test procedures with quantitation limits at or below benchmark values for all benchmark parameters for which you are required to sample.

6.2.1.2 Benchmark Monitoring Schedule. Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly, as identified in Part 6.1.7, for your first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than January 1, 2014. Facilities in climates with irregular stormwater runoff, as described in Part 6.1.6, may modify this quarterly schedule provided that this revised schedule is reported to EPA when the first benchmark sample is collected and reported, and that this revised schedule is kept with the facility's SWPPP as specified in Part 5.5. When conditions prevent you from obtaining four samples in four consecutive quarters, you must continue monitoring until you have the four samples required for calculating your benchmark monitoring average.

Data not exceeding benchmarks: After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term.

Data exceeding benchmarks: After collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, you must, in accordance with Part 4, review the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit, and either:

- Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until you have completed four additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or

- Make a determination that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limits or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2.1 and 2.2 of this permit, in which case you must continue monitoring once per year. You must also document your rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with your SWPPP.

In accordance with Part 4, you must review your control measures and perform any required corrective action immediately (or document why no corrective action is required), without waiting for the full four quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying your control measures and conducting four additional quarters of monitoring, your average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the four quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full four additional quarters of monitoring), you must again review your control measures and take one of the two actions above.

***Natural background pollutant levels*:** Following the first four quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than four quarters of data, see above), if the average concentration of a pollutant exceeds a benchmark value, and you determine that exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background, you are not required to perform corrective action or additional benchmark monitoring provided that:

- The average concentration of your benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;
- You document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required in Part 5.5, your supporting rationale for concluding that benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. You must include in your supporting rationale any data previously collected by you or others (including literature studies) that describe the levels of natural background pollutants in your stormwater discharge; and
- You notify EPA on your final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways. However, permittees may be eligible to discontinue monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources and should consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for related guidance.

6.2.1.3 Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites. The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater. To invoke this exception, you must do the following:

- Maintain a statement with your SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11; and
- If circumstances change and industrial materials or activities become exposed to stormwater or your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements under Part 6.2 as if you were in your first year

of permit coverage. You must indicate in your NOI that your facility has materials or activities exposed to stormwater or has become active and/or staffed.

- If you are not qualified for this exception at the time you are authorized under this permit, but during the permit term you become qualified because your facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to stormwater, then you must notify EPA of this change in your next benchmark monitoring report. You may discontinue benchmark monitoring once you have notified EPA, and prepared and signed the certification statement described above concerning your facility's qualification for this special exception.

Note: This exception has different requirements for Sectors G, H, and J (see Part 8).

6.2.2 Effluent Limitations Monitoring.

6.2.2.1 Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines. Table 6-1 identifies the stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines that are authorized for coverage under this permit. Beginning in the first full quarter following January 1, 2014 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each outfall containing the discharges identified in Table 6-1 for the parameters specified in the sector-specific section of Part 8.

Table 6-1. Required Monitoring for Effluent Limits Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Regulated Activity	Effluent Limit	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	See Part 8.A.7	1/year	Grab
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	See Part 8.C.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	See Part 8.D.4	1/year	Grab
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	See Part 8.E.5	1/year	Grab
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities	See Part 8.J.9	1/year	Grab
Runoff from hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.K.6	1/year	Grab
Runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills	See Part 8.L.10	1/year	Grab
Runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities	See Part 8.O.8	1/year	Grab
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with stormwater	See Part 8.S.7	1/year	Grab

6.2.2.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls. You must monitor each outfall discharging runoff from any regulated activity identified in Table 6-1. The substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for numeric effluent limits monitoring.

6.2.2.3 Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit. You must conduct follow-up monitoring within 30 calendar days (or during the next qualifying runoff event, should

none occur within 30 days) of implementing corrective action(s) taken pursuant to Part 4 in response to an exceedance of a numeric effluent limit contained in this permit. See Part 9 for specific monitoring requirements applicable to individual states or tribes. Monitoring must be performed for any pollutant(s) that exceeds the effluent limit. If this follow-up monitoring exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, you must:

- ***Submit an Exceedance Report:*** You must submit an Exceedance Report no later than 30 days after you have received your lab result consistent with Part 7.6; and

- **Continue to Monitor:** You must monitor, at least quarterly, until your discharge is in compliance with the effluent limit or until EPA waives the requirement for additional monitoring.

6.2.3 State or Tribal Monitoring Provisions.

6.2.3.1 Sectors Required to Conduct State or Tribal Monitoring. You must comply with any state or tribal monitoring requirements (see Part 9) applicable to your facility's location.

6.2.3.2 State or Tribal Monitoring Schedule. If a monitoring frequency is not specified for an applicable requirement in Part 9, you must monitor once per year for the entire permit term.

6.2.4 Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring.

6.2.4.1 Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters. If you discharge to an impaired water, you must monitor all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136). See EPA's Discharge Mapping Tool which provides information on the impairment status of the water, potential pollutants of concern, as well as applicable total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). For the purposes of this permit, a permittee discharges to an impaired water if the discharge flows directly to the impaired water.

Note: Your project will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a state, tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

If the pollutant of concern for the impaired waterbody is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If a pollutant of concern is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, you must monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant. No monitoring is required when a waterbody's biological communities are impaired but no pollutant, including indicator or surrogate pollutants, is specified as causing the impairment, or when a waterbody's impairment is related to hydrologic modifications, impaired hydrology, or other non-pollutant. Permittees should consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for any available guidance regarding required monitoring parameters under this part.

If the Discharge Mapping Tool does not provide the information you need, you may consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for guidance regarding required monitoring parameters under this part.

6.2.4.2 Impaired Waters Monitoring and Schedule.

Discharges to impaired waters without an applicable EPA-approved or established TMDL WLA: Beginning in the first full quarter following January 1, 2014 or your date of discharge authorization, whichever date comes later, you must monitor once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an applicable EPA-approved or established TMDL waste load allocation. This monitoring requirement no longer applies once the pollutant of concern is not detected above natural background levels in your stormwater monitoring results, and you document, as required in Part 5.5 (Additional Documentation Requirements), that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in your discharge.

If the pollutant of concern is not present and not expected to be present in your discharge, or it is present but you have determined that its presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must include a notification to this effect in your first monitoring report, after which you may discontinue monitoring. To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must document and maintain with your SWPPP, as required by Part 5.5:

- An explanation of why you believe that the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge is not related to the activities or materials at your facility; and
- Data and/or studies that tie the presence of the pollutant of concern in your discharge to natural background sources in the watershed.

Natural background pollutants include those that occur naturally as a result of native soils, and vegetation, wildlife, or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources that are not naturally occurring. However, permittees may be eligible to discontinue annual monitoring for pollutants that occur solely from these sources and should consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for related guidance.

Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL WLA: For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL waste load allocation, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant for which the TMDL was written unless EPA informs you, upon examination of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA, that you are subject to such a requirement consistent with the assumptions of the applicable TMDL and/or WLA. EPA's notice will include specifications on which pollutant to monitor and the required monitoring frequency. Permittees must consult the appropriate EPA Regional Office for guidance regarding required monitoring under this part.

6.2.5 Additional Monitoring Required by EPA.

EPA may notify you of additional discharge monitoring requirements. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping.

7.1 Electronic Reporting Requirement.

You must submit all NOIs, NOTs, NOEs, Annual Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), and other reporting information as appropriate electronically, unless you have received a waiver from your regional office based on one of the following conditions:

- If your headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., zip code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission; or

- If you have limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.

Waivers are only granted for a one-time use for a single information submittal, i.e., an initial waiver does not apply for the entire term of the permit. If you need to submit information on paper after your first waiver, you must apply for a new waiver.

If you wish to obtain a waiver from submitting a report electronically, you must submit a request to your EPA Regional Office. EPA Regional Office contact information can be found in Part 7.9.1 of this permit. In that request you must document which exemption you meet, provide evidence supporting any claims, and a copy of your completed NOI form. A waiver may only be considered granted once you receive written confirmation from EPA or its authorized representative. Any paper version of a document or form for which you have been granted a waiver must be sent to the approving EPA Regional Office at the address in Part 7.9.1.

7.2 Submitting Information to EPA.

All information required to be submitted by this permit shall be submitted via EPA's electronic NOI system, or "eNOI system", per Part 7.1 unless the permit states otherwise or unless a waiver has been granted pursuant to Part 7.1. The eNOI system allows you to both prepare and submit required information using specific forms or suggested templates, found in the permit's appendices. To access the eNOI system, go to www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgpenoi.

Information required to be submitted to EPA via the eNOI System:

- Notice of Intent (Part 1.3.1);
- No Exposure Certification (Part 1.5);
- Notice of Termination (Part 1.4.1);
- Discharge Monitoring Reports (Part 7.4); and
- Annual Report (Part 7.5).

If you are given a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to submit information in paper form, you must utilize the required forms found in the Appendices to this permit and submit the above forms directly to your EPA Regional Office at the address in Part 7.9.1.

Information required to be submitted to an EPA Regional office at the address in Part 7.9.1:

- New Dischargers to Water Quality-Impaired Waters (Part 1.1.4.8);
- Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits (Part 7.6); and
- Additional Reporting (Part 7.7)

7.3 Additional SWPPP Information Required in Your NOI.

If you did not provide a SWPPP URL in your NOI per Part 5.4.1, your NOI must include the additional SWPPP information as follows:

- Onsite industrial activities exposed to stormwater, including potential spill and leak areas (see Parts 5.2.3.1, 5.2.3.3 and 5.2.3.5);
- Pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with each industrial activity exposed to stormwater that could be discharged in stormwater and/or any authorized non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3 (see Part 5.2.3.2);
- Stormwater control measures you employ to comply with the non-numeric technology-based effluent limits required in Part 2.1.2 and Part 8, and any other measures taken to comply with the requirements in Part 2.2 Water Quality -Based Effluent Limitations (see Part 5.2.4). If you use polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of your controls, you must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and
- Schedule for good housekeeping and maintenance (see Part 5.2.5.1) and schedule for all inspections required in Part 3 (see Part 5.2.5.2).

7.4 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA.

All monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 6.2 must be submitted to EPA using EPA's online eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) (unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted) no later than 30 days (email date or postmark date) after you have received your complete laboratory results for all monitored outfalls for the reporting period. If you have received a waiver per Part 7.1, paper reporting forms must be submitted by the same deadline to the appropriate address identified in Part 7.9.1. See Part 9 for specific reporting requirements applicable to individual states or tribes.

For benchmark monitoring, note that you are required to submit sampling results to EPA no later than 30 days after receiving laboratory results for each quarter that you are required to collect benchmark samples, in accordance with Part 6.2.1.2. If you collect multiple samples in a single quarter (e.g., due to adverse weather conditions, climates with irregular stormwater runoff, or areas subject to snow), you are required to submit all sampling results to EPA within 30 days of receiving the laboratory results.

7.5 Annual Report.

You must submit an Annual Report to EPA electronically, per Part 7.2, by January 30th for each year of permit coverage containing information generated from the past calendar year. You must include the following information:

- The results or a summary of your past year's routine facility inspection documentation required (Part 3.1.2) and quarterly visual assessment documentation (Part 3.2.2);
- Information copied or summarized from the corrective action documentation required per Part 4 (if applicable). If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this Annual Report, you must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s);
- Regarding benchmark monitoring resulting in four quarter average exceedances, the rationale for why you believe that no further pollutant reductions are achievable (i.e., technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices) (Part 6.2.1.2); and

- Any incidents of noncompliance observed or, if there is no noncompliance, a certification signed in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11 stating the facility is in compliance with this permit.

7.6 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits.

If follow-up monitoring pursuant to Part 6.2.2.3 exceeds a numeric effluent limit, you must submit an Exceedance Report to EPA no later than 30 days after you have received your lab results. Your report must include the following:

- NPDES ID;
- Facility name, physical address and location;
- Name of receiving water;
- Monitoring data from this and the preceding monitoring event(s);
- An explanation of the situation; what you have done and intend to do (should your corrective actions not yet be complete) to correct the violation; and
- An appropriate contact name and phone number.

Send the Exceedance Report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1.

7.7 Additional Reporting.

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 7, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions of Appendix B, Subsection 12.

Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.1, as applicable. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 5.2.2).

- 24-hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) - You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24 hour reporting (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) - A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- Reportable quantity spills (see Part 2.1.2.4) - You must provide notification, as required under Part 2.1.2.4, as soon as you have knowledge of a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity.

Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.9.2, as applicable:

- Planned changes (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.A) – You must give notice to EPA promptly, no less than 60 days prior to making any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility that qualify the facility as a new source or that could significantly change the nature or significantly increase the quantity of pollutants discharged;
- Anticipated noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.B) – You must give advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which you anticipate will result in noncompliance with permit

requirements;

- Compliance schedules (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.F) - Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date;
- Other noncompliance (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.G) - You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in your monitoring report (pursuant to Part 7.1), compliance schedule report, or 24-hour report at the time monitoring reports are submitted; and
- Other information (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.H) – You must promptly submit facts or information if you become aware that you failed to submit relevant facts in your NOI, or that you submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report.

7.8 Recordkeeping.

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.5 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 4), all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

7.9 Addresses for Reports.

7.9.1 EPA Addresses.

If you have obtained a waiver by the EPA Regional Office to submit information in paper form, paper copies of any reports or forms and all other written correspondence concerning discharges in any state, Indian country land, territory covered under this permit and directed to the EPA, including individual permit applications, must be sent to the address of the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed below:

7.9.1.1 Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

U.S. EPA Region 1
Office of Ecosystem Protection
NPDES Stormwater Program
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
(OEP 06-1)
Boston, MA 02109-3912

7.9.1.2 Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

U.S. EPA Region 2
Caribbean Environmental Protection Division
NPDES Stormwater Program
Centro Europa Building
1492 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Suite 417
San Juan, PR 00907-4127

For New Jersey and New York:

(Coverage not available under this permit.)

U.S. EPA Region 2
NPDES Stormwater Program
290 Broadway, 24th Floor
New York, NY 10007-1866

7.9.1.3 Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

U.S. EPA Region 3
Office of NPDES Permits and Enforcement
NPDES Permits Branch, Mailcode 3WP41
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

7.9.1.4 Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

(Coverage not available under this permit.)

U.S. EPA Region 4
Water Protection Division
NPDES Stormwater Program
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

7.9.1.5 Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

U.S. EPA Region 5
NPDES & Technical Support
NPDES Stormwater Program
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Mail Code WN16J
Chicago, IL 60604-3507

7.9.1.6 Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico (except see Region 9 for Navajo lands, and see Region 8 for Ute Mountain Reservation lands).

U.S. EPA Region 6
NPDES Stormwater Program
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

7.9.1.7 Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.

U.S. EPA Region 7
NPDES Stormwater Program
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101

7.9.1.8 Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah (except see Region 9 for Goshute Reservation and Navajo Reservation lands), the Ute Mountain Reservation in New Mexico, and the Pine Ridge Reservation in Nebraska.

U.S. EPA Region 8
NPDES Stormwater Program
999 18th Street, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202-2466

7.9.1.9 Region 9: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Goshute Reservation in Utah and Nevada, the Navajo Reservation in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon.

U.S. EPA Region 9
NPDES Stormwater Program
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

7.9.1.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington.

U.S. EPA Region 10
NPDES Stormwater Program
1200 6th Avenue (OW-130)
Seattle, WA 98101-1128

7.9.2 State and Tribal Addresses.

See Part 9 (states and tribes) for the addresses of applicable states or tribes that require submission of information to their agencies.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.A.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart A apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Timber Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector A in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.A.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.A.2.1 *Prohibition of Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: stormwater discharges from areas where there may be contact with the chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection. These discharges must be covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.A.2.2 *Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.3) Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements in Part 2.1.2 (Non-Numeric Effluent Limits): discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray-down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage.

8.A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.A.3.1 *Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In areas where storage, loading and unloading, and material handling occur, perform good housekeeping to limit the discharge of wood debris, minimize the leachate generated from decaying wood materials, and minimize the generation of dust.

8.A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.A.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing areas, treatment chemical storage areas, treated wood and residue storage areas, wet decking areas, dry decking areas, untreated wood and residue storage areas, and treatment equipment storage areas.

8.A.4.2 *Inventory of Exposed Materials.* (See also Part 5.2.3.2) Where such information exists, if your facility has used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or preserving, document in your SWPPP the following: areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain and the management practices employed to minimize the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.

8.A.4.3 *Description of Stormwater Management Controls.* (See also Part 5.2.4) Document measures implemented to address the following activities and sources: log, lumber, and wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment and vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair areas. If your facility performs wood surface

protection and preservation activities, address the specific control measures, including any BMPs, for these activities.

8.A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

See also Part 3.1. If your facility performs wood surface protection and preservation activities, inspect processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas monthly to assess the usefulness of practices to minimize the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.

8.A.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.A-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.A-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Copper** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

8.A.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.A-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.A-2[1]		
Industrial Activity		
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u
	Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)	No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54-cm (1-in.) diameter round opening

[1] Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.B.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart B apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector B in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.B.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.B-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.B-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector B1. Paperboard Mills (SIC Code 2631)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart C – Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.C.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart C apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing, and Refining facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector C in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.C.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.C.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges containing inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an onsite spill, including materials collected in drip pans; washwater from material handling and processing areas; and washwater from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.

8.C.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.C-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.C-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/ L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2]The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. . Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

8.C.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.C-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.C-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	Total Phosphorus (as P)	105.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		35 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	Fluoride	75.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		25.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1] Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart D – Sector D – Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.D.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart D apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector D in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.D.2 Limitations on Coverage.

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit (see also Part 1.1.4):

8.D.2.1 Discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products, that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found in 40 CFR Part 419 (Petroleum Refining); or

8.D.2.2 Discharges from oil recycling facilities; or

8.D.2.3 Discharges associated with fats and oils rendering.

8.D.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.D-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.D-1.

Subsector	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.D.4 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.D-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.D-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Discharges from asphalt emulsion facilities.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		15.0 mg/L, 30-day avg.
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L, daily maximum
		10 mg/L, 30-day avg.

[1]Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart E – Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.E.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart E apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector E in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.E.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.E.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) With good housekeeping, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Sweep or vacuum at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be performed at least once a week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (cement, fly ash, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, or buildings, or under other covering.

8.E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.E.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map*. (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in the SWPPP the locations of the following, as applicable: bag house or other dust control device; recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier, or other device used for the treatment of process wastewater; and the areas that drain to the treatment device.

8.E.3.2 *Discharge Testing.* (See also Part 5.2.3.4) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge testing a description of measures that ensure that process wastewaters resulting from washing trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms, or other equipment are discharged in accordance with NPDES requirements or are recycled.

8.E.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.E-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.E-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

8.E.5 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.E-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.E-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

[1]Monitor annually.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.F.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart F apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Primary Metals facilities, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector F in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

8.F.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, include a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur; and, where practicable, the paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occur but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable (institute a sweeping or vacuuming program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping or vacuuming is not practicable, use stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

8.F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.F.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents and baths, sand, slag and dross; liquid storage tanks and drums; processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); and storage areas of raw material such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. In addition, indicate where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as furnace or oven emissions, losses from coal and coke handling operations, etc., and could result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

8.F.3.2 *Inventory of Exposed Material.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff, areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities are possible

8.F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1) As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly (Part 3.1), address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. Consider monitoring air flow at inlets and outlets (or use equivalent measures) to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts. Also inspect all process and material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of material; and material storage areas

(e.g., piles, bins, or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks and drums) for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

8.F.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.F-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.F-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Copper** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.G.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart G apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on Federal lands, as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector G in Table D-1 of Appendix D. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

8.G.1.1 Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities. All stormwater discharges.

8.G.1.2 Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities. Only the stormwater discharges from the following areas are covered:

- Waste rock and overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Topsoil piles;
- Offsite haul and access roads;
- Onsite haul and access roads constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Onsite haul and access roads not constructed of waste rock, overburden or spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control;
- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present;
- Runoff from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;
- Office or administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building;
- Parking areas (if necessary);
- Power plant;
- Truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area;
- Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990;

- Partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

8.G.1.3 Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Metal Mining and/or Ore Dressing Facilities. All stormwater discharges.

8.G.1.4 Covered Discharges from Facilities Undergoing Reclamation. All stormwater discharges.

8.G.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.G.2.1 *Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.* Stormwater discharges not authorized by this permit: discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

NOTE: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 if they are mixed with other discharges subject to Part 440. In this case, they are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless they: (1) drain naturally (or are intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combine with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, and meets the other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.2 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining if they are eligible for coverage under this permit, or must seek coverage under another NPDES permit. EPA recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges*. Not authorized by this permit: adit drainage, and contaminated springs or seeps discharging from waste rock dumps that do not directly result from precipitation events (see also the standard Limitations on Coverage in Part 1.1.4).

8.G.3 Definitions.

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.G.3.1 *Mining operation* - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

8.G.3.2 *Exploration phase* - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

8.G.3.3 *Construction phase* - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

8.G.3.4 *Active phase* - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from

the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

8.G.3.5 *Reclamation phase* - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

8.G.3.6 *Active metal mining facility* - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

8.G.3.7 *Inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive metal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.G.3.8 *Temporarily inactive metal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

8.G.3.9 *Final Stabilization* - A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

8.G.4 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit. During clearing, grading, and excavation activities you must comply with all applicable effluent limits in Part 2 of this permit, and you must also comply with the following effluent limits which are from the 2012 version of EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP). Contained in Part 8.G.4 are the basic requirements of EPA's CGP, however, you should consult EPA's CGP to ensure full compliance is achieved.

8.G.4.1 Requirements Regarding Erosion And Sediment Control. .

8.G.4.1.1 Installation of Stormwater Controls (See Part 2.1.1.3 of EPA's CGP)

- By the time construction commences, stormwater controls to treat initial disturbance must be installed and made operational.
- Controls must be installed along perimeter areas of site that will receive stormwater flow.
- Remaining controls must be installed as soon as conditions allow

8.G.4.1.2 Maintenance of Stormwater Controls (See Part 2.1.1.4 of EPA's CGP)

- At any time, if a stormwater control needs repair or replacement to continue operating effectively;

  - Initiate work to fix the problem immediately
  - Complete work by end of the next work day
- If a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, work must be completed within 7 days, unless infeasible

8.G.4.1.3 Natural Buffers (See Part 2.1.2.1 and Appendix G of EPA's CGP). If earth disturbances will occur within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., additional protections apply. You must comply with 1 of 3 compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction disturbances and the water of the U.S.; or
2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer; or
3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements don't apply:

1. There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to the water of the U.S.;
2. The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances; or
3. The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure (pier, boat ramp) or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit.

8.G.4.1.4 Sediment Discharge Controls (See Parts 2.1.2.2 – 2.1.3.3 of EPA's CGP)

Perimeter controls:
- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your site that will receive stormwater; and
- Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

Sediment track-out:
- Restrict vehicle use to designated exit points;
- Use appropriate stabilization techniques; and
- Remove tracked-out sediment by end of the work day.

Soil or sediment stockpiles:
- Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.1.3;
- Protect from contact with stormwater runoff using temporary barriers; and
- Provide cover or appropriate temporary stabilization, where practicable.

Storm drain inlets:

- Install inlet protection measures (at sewer inlets that you can access) that remove sediment prior to discharge into storm drain
- Can be removed in the event of flood conditions or to prevent erosion; and
- Clean, or remove and replace, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised

Sediment basins

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained; and
- Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from surface, unless infeasible.
- Prevent erosion of (1) the sediment basin using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices; and
- Locate sediment basins outside any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.1.3.

Other related requirements:

- Minimize amount of soil exposed at any one time during construction
- Minimize steep slope disturbances
- Minimize soil compaction
- Direct stormwater to the site's vegetated areas unless infeasible

8.G.4.1.5 Restrictions on Use of Treatment Chemicals (See Part 2.1.3.3 of EPA's CGP). If you will use treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional E&S controls prior to and after application of chemical;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Apply in accordance with state/local requirements, good engineering practices, and dosage recommendations of chemical supplier; and
- Ensure proper training.

The use of cationic treatment chemicals is not allowed under the MSGP unless EPA specifically authorizes its use:

- You will need to contact the applicable EPA Regional Office if you intend to use cationic treatment chemicals at your site to determine what information EPA requires to evaluate your request; and
- Use of cationic chemicals will likely be subject to additional requirements to ensure protection of water quality standards.

8.G.4.1.6 Site Stabilization (See Part 2.2 of EPA's CGP)

When to initiate stabilization:

- By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily

When stabilization must be completed:

- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization, the operator must:
    - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect planted area; and
    - Once established, vegetation must cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization, the operator must:
    - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures; and
    - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
    - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
    - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
    - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
    - Area must be planted so that within 3 years 70% cover requirement is met.
- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
    - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
    - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
    - Area must be planted so that within 3 years 70% cover requirement is met.

8.G.4.2 Pollution Prevention Requirements (See Part 2.3 of EPA's CGP)

8.G.4.2.1 Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for O&M of vehicles or equipment;
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle or equipment washing; and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release

8.G.4.2.2 Design and Location Requirements:

- Use effective means of preventing discharge from pollution sources:
    - Minimize exposure; or
    - Use secondary containment or equivalent measures; or
    - Provide spill kits.
- Use leak-proof containers for all chemicals:

- Locate away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; and
- Clean up spills immediately – do not clean by hosing area down

8.G.4.3 Water-Quality Requirements

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas:
  - Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping construction work.
- More frequent site inspections:
  - Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.G.4.4 Inspection Requirements (See Part 4.1 of EPA's CGP)

8.G.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. Note:
  - Inspections only required during working hours;
  - Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
  - If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

8.G.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where the stabilization as occurred pursuant to Part 8.G.4.1.6.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: if construction is occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections (to once per month) until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized.

8.G.4.4.3 Areas to be Inspected:

You must at a minimum inspect the following areas:

- All disturbed areas;
- All stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- All areas where stormwater flows; and
- All points of discharge.

8.G.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections

At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- If any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- Conditions that could lead to a spill or leak; and
- Visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge; and
- Whether controls are operating effectively

8.G.4.4.5 Inspection Report

Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings ;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s;)
- Each inspection report must be signed; and
- Must keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

8.G.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.G.5.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

8.G.5.2 *Stormwater Controls.* Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.G.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

8.G.5.2.1 *Stormwater Diversions*: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources where practicable. The following are some options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

8.G.5.2.2 *Capping*: When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

8.G.5.2.3 *Treatment*: If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater runoff is encouraged where practicable. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440).

8.G.5.3 *Discharge Testing.* (See also Part 5.2.3.4) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-stormwater discharges such as

seeps or adit discharges, or discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 440), such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP consistent with Part 8.G.6.6.

8.G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.G.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities*. (See also Part 5.2.2) Briefly document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities**.**

8.G.6.2 *Site Map*. (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or other process water; tailings piles and ponds (including proposed ones); heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine drainage and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.G.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, identify the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing ore or waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock. If any new data is acquired due to changes in ore type being mined, update your SWPPP with this information.

8.G.6.4 *Documentation of Control Measures.* Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part 8.G.5.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part 8.G.5.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP.

8.G.6.5 *Employee Training.* All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

8.G.6.6 *Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges:* If you are able, consistent with Part 8.G.5.3 above, to certify that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1 and 8.G.4.4.) Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase,

which are subject to Part 8.G.4.2.1, inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly, unless subject to 8.G.4.3. See Part 8.G.8.4 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Note: There are no Part 8.G.8 monitoring and reporting requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

8.G.8.1 *Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.* Table 8.G-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to active copper ore mining and dressing facilities. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.G-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

8.G.8.2 *Benchmark Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities.* For discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, perform benchmark monitoring once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-2, and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. You are also required to conduct analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table 8.G-3 in accordance with the requirements in Part 8.G.6.3. The Director may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

Table 8.G-2.

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a suite of metals, it is more cost effective	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$; calc. from Ca, Mg)[2]	no benchmark value
	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L
	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/ L
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L

Table 8.G-2.		
Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Cadmium (freshwater)[2] Total Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.04 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L
	Total Nickel (freshwater)[2] Total Nickel (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.074 mg/L
	Total Selenium	0.005 mg/L
	Total Silver (freshwater)[2] Total Silver (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0019 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (mg/L)	**Copper** (mg/L)	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Nickel** (mg/L)	**Silver** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

8.G.8.3 Additional Analytic Monitoring Requirements for Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles at Active Metal Mining Facilities. In addition to the monitoring required in Part 8.G.8.2 for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles, you must also conduct monitoring for additional parameters based on the type of ore you mine at your site. Where a parameter in Table 8.G-3 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table 8.G-2 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table 8.G-2 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part 8.G.8.2 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part 8.G.6.3. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks

in Table 8.G-2, there are no applicable benchmarks. The frequency and schedule for monitoring for these additional parameters is the same as that specified in Part 6.2.1.2.

Table 8.G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles

Supplemental Requirements			
Type of Ore Mined	**Pollutants of Concern**		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	**pH**	**Metals, Total**
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H)
Uranium, Radium, and Vanadium Ore	X	X	Chemical Oxygen Demand, Arsenic, Radium (Dissolved and Total), Uranium, Zinc (H)

Note: An "X" indicated for TSS and/or pH means that you are required to monitor for those parameters. (H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this pollutant is measured.

8.G.8.4 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections. As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.1.1 and 3.2.3. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. . You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason

to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table 8.G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	If mixed with stormwater from the industrial area
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	--
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	--
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	--
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage

Table 8.G-4. Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to Dec. 17, 1990	--
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements	--

Note: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to the NPDES program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to 40 CFR Part 440 that are regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Non-stormwater discharges from these sources are subject to NPDES permitting and may be subject to the effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock and overburden/waste rock-related areas are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440 unless: (1) it drains naturally (or is intentionally diverted) to a point source; and (2) combines with "mine drainage" that is otherwise regulated under the Part 440 regulations. For such sources, coverage under this permit would be available if the discharge composed entirely of stormwater does not combine with other sources of mine drainage that are not subject to 40 CFR Part 440, as well as meeting other eligibility criteria contained in Part 1.1 of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant NPDES permit issuance authority for assistance to determine the nature and scope of the "active mining area" on a mine-by-mine basis, as well as to determine the appropriate permitting mechanism for authorizing such discharges.

8.G.9. Termination of Permit Coverage

8.G.9.1 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.* A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.G.3.5.

8.G.9.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart H – Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.H.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart H apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector H in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.H.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.H.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: discharges from pollutant seeps or underground drainage from inactive coal mines and refuse disposal areas that do not result from precipitation events, and discharges from floor drains in maintenance buildings and other similar drains in mining and preparation plant areas.

8.H.2.2 *Discharges Subject to Stormwater Effluent Guidelines.* (See also Part 1.1.2.4) Not authorized by this permit: stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

8.H.3 Definitions

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.H.3.1 *Mining operation* - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

8.H.3.2 *Exploration phase* - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

8.H.3.3 *Construction phase* - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable coal. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

8.H.3.4 *Active phase* - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of coal. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 434.11(b). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

8.H.3.5 *Reclamation phase* - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

8.H.3.6 *Active coal mining facility* - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of coal is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired

contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 434.11(b).

8.H.3.7 *Inactive coal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive coal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.H.3.8 *Temporarily inactive coal mining facility* - A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

8.H.3.9 *Final Stabilization* - A site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

8.H.4 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit. During clearing, grading, and excavation activities you must comply with all applicable effluent limits in Part 2 of this permit, and you must also comply with the following effluent limits which are from the 2012 version of EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP). Contained in Part 8.H.4 are the basic requirements of EPA's CGP, however, you should consult EPA's CGP to ensure full compliance is achieved.

8.H.4.1.1 Installation of Stormwater Controls (See Part 2.1.1.3 of EPA's CGP)

- By the time construction commences, stormwater controls to treat initial disturbance must be installed and made operational.
- Controls must be installed along perimeter areas of site that will receive stormwater flow.
- Remaining controls must be installed as soon as conditions allow

8.H.4.1.2 Maintenance of Stormwater Controls (See Part 2.1.1.4 of EPA's CGP)

- At any time, if a stormwater control needs repair or replacement to continue operating effectively;
  - Initiate work to fix the problem immediately
  - Complete work by end of the next work day
- If a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, work must be completed within 7 days, unless infeasible

8.H.4.1.3 Natural Buffers (See Part 2.1.2.1 and Appendix G of EPA's CGP). If earth disturbances will occur within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., additional protections apply. You must comply with 1 of 3 compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction disturbances and the water of the U.S.; or
2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which

in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer; or

3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements don't apply:

1. There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to the water of the U.S.;
2. The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances; or
3. The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure (pier, boat ramp) or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit.

8.H.4.1.4 Sediment Discharge Controls (See Parts 2.1.2.2 – 2.1.3.3 of EPA's CGP)

Perimeter controls:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your site that will receive stormwater; and
- Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

Sediment track-out:

- Restrict vehicle use to designated exit points;
- Use appropriate stabilization techniques; and
- Remove tracked-out sediment by end of the work day.

Soil or sediment stockpiles:

- Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.1.3;
- Protect from contact with stormwater runoff using temporary barriers; and
- Provide cover or appropriate temporary stabilization, where practicable.

Storm drain inlets:

- Install inlet protection measures (at sewer inlets that you can access) that remove sediment prior to discharge into storm drain
- Can be removed in the event of flood conditions or to prevent erosion; and
- Clean, or remove and replace, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised

Sediment basins

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained; and
- Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from surface, unless infeasible.

- Prevent erosion of (1) the sediment basin using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices; and
- Locate sediment basins outside any natural buffers established under Part 8.H.4.1.3.

Other related requirements:
- Minimize amount of soil exposed at any one time during construction
- Minimize steep slope disturbances
- Minimize soil compaction
- Direct stormwater to the site's vegetated areas unless infeasible

8.H.4.1.5 Restrictions on Use of Treatment Chemicals (See Part 2.1.3.3 of EPA's CGP). If you will use treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional E&S controls prior to and after application of chemical;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Apply in accordance with state/local requirements, good engineering practices, and dosage recommendations of chemical supplier; and
- Ensure proper training.

The use of cationic treatment chemicals is not allowed under the MSGP unless EPA specifically authorizes its use:

- You will need to contact the applicable EPA Regional Office if you intend to use cationic treatment chemicals at your site to determine what information EPA requires to evaluate your request; and
- Use of cationic chemicals will likely be subject to additional requirements to ensure protection of water quality standards.

8.H.4.1.6 Site Stabilization (See Part 2.2 of EPA's CGP)

When to initiate stabilization:
- By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily

When stabilization must be completed:
- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization, the operator must:
    - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect planted area; and
    - Once established, vegetation must cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization, the operator must:
    - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures; and
    - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
    - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
    - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
    - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
    - Area must be planted so that within 3 years 70% cover requirement is met.
- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
    - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
    - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
    - Area must be planted so that within 3 years 70% cover requirement is met.

8.H.4.2 Pollution Prevention Requirements (See Part 2.3 of EPA's CGP)

8.H.4.2.1 Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for O&M of vehicles or equipment;
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle or equipment washing; and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release

8.H.4.2.2 Design and Location Requirements:

- Use effective means of preventing discharge from pollution sources:
    - Minimize exposure; or
    - Use secondary containment or equivalent measures; or
    - Provide spill kits.
- Use leak-proof containers for all chemicals:
    - Locate away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; and
    - Clean up spills immediately – do not clean by hosing area down

8.H.4.3 Water-Quality Requirements

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas:
    - Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping construction work.
- More frequent site inspections:

- Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.H.4.4 Inspection Requirements (See Part 4.1 of EPA's CGP)

8.H.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. Note:
  - Inspections only required during working hours;
  - Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
  - If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

8.H.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where the stabilization as occurred pursuant to Part 8.H.4.1.6.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: if construction is occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections (to once per month) until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized.

8.H.4.4.3 Areas to be Inspected:

You must at a minimum inspect the following areas:

- All disturbed areas;
- All stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- All areas where stormwater flows; and
- All points of discharge.

8.H.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections

At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- If any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- Conditions that could lead to a spill or leak; and
- Visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge; and
- Whether controls are operating effectively

8.H.4.4.5 Inspection Report

Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);

- Summary of inspection findings ;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s;)
- Each inspection report must be signed; and
- Must keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

8.H.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.H.5.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) As part of your good housekeeping program, use sweepers and covered storage, watering haul roads to minimize dust generation, and conserving vegetation to minimize erosion where practicable.

8.H.5.2 *Preventive Maintenance.* (See also Part 2.1.2.3) Perform inspections or other equivalent measures of storage tanks and pressure lines of fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, and slurry to prevent leaks due to deterioration or faulty connections.

8.H.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.H.6.1 *Other Applicable Regulations.* Most active coal mining-related areas (SIC Codes 1221-1241) are subject to sediment and erosion control regulations of the U.S. Office of Surface Mining (OSM) that enforces the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). OSM has granted authority to most coal-producing states to implement SMCRA through State SMCRA regulations. All SMCRA requirements regarding control of stormwater-related pollutant discharges must be addressed and then documented with the SWPPP (directly or by reference).

8.H.6.2 *Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas; acidic spoil, refuse, or unreclaimed disturbed areas; and liquid storage tanks containing pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants.

8.H.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: truck traffic on haul roads and resulting generation of sediment subject to runoff and dust generation; fuel or other liquid storage; pressure lines containing slurry, hydraulic fluid, or other potential harmful liquids; and loading or temporary storage of acidic refuse or spoil.

8.H.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.H.7.1 *Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas.* (See also Part 3) Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, which are subject to Part 8.H.4.2.4, perform routine inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative. See Part 8.H.8.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sties.

8.H.7.2 *Sediment and Erosion Control.* (See also Part 2.1.2.5) As indicated in Part 8.H.6.1, SMCRA requirements regarding sediment and erosion control measures must be complied with for those areas subject to SMCRA authority, including inspection requirements.

8.H.7.3 *Routine Site Inspections.* (See also Part 3.1) Your inspection program must include inspections for pollutants entering the drainage system from activities located on or near coal mining-related areas. Among the areas to be inspected are haul and access roads; railroad spurs, sliding, and internal hauling lines; conveyor belts, chutes, and aerial tramways; equipment storage and maintenance yards; coal handling buildings and structures; and inactive mines and related areas.

8.H.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.H-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector H. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.H-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector H1. Coal Mines and Related Areas (SIC 1221-1241)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.H.8.1 *Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Benchmark Monitoring.* As a Sector H facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the quarterly visual assessment or the benchmark monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.3.3 and 6.2.1.3, respectively. Additionally, if you are seeking to reduce your required routine inspection frequency, as is allowed under Part 3.1.1, you are also conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater." These conditional exemptions are based on the following requirements:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of permit coverage, and the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with Part 3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason

to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.H.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.H.9.1 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.* A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.H.3.5.

8.H.9.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.I.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart I apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Oil and Gas Extraction facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector I in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.I.1.1 Discharges of stormwater runoff from field activities or operations associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities are exempt from NPDES permit coverage unless, in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(c)(1)(iii), the facility:

- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6 at anytime since November 16, 1987; or
- Has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity for which notification is or was required pursuant to 40 CFR 110.6 at any time since November 16, 1987; or
- Contributes to a violation of a water quality standard.

Any stormwater discharges that require permit coverage as a result of meeting one of the conditions of 122.26(c)(1)(iii) may be covered under this permit unless otherwise required to obtain coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit or an individual NPDES permit as specified in Part 1.6.1.

8.I.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.I.2.1 *Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.* (See also Part 1.1.4.5) This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from petroleum drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

8.I.2.2 *Non-Stormwater Discharges.* Discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

8.I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.I.3.1 *Vegetative Controls.* Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Implement appropriate vegetative practices, such as the following (or equivalent measures): temporary or permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and tree protection practices. Begin implementing appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 days following the last activity in that area.

8.I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.I.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; processing areas and storage areas; chemical mixing areas; construction and drilling areas; all areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirements for "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32; and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirements.

8.I.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Also document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: chemical, cement, mud, or gel mixing activities; drilling or mining activities; and equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities. In addition, include information about the reportable quantity (RQ) release that triggered the permit application requirements: the nature of the release (e.g., spill of oil from a drum storage area), amount of oil or hazardous substance released, amount of substance recovered, date of the release, cause of the release (e.g., poor handling techniques and lack of containment in the area), areas affected by the release (i.e., land and water), procedure to clean up release, actions or procedures implemented to prevent or improve response to a release, and remaining potential contamination of stormwater from release (taking into account human health risks, the control of drinking water intakes, and the designated uses of the receiving water).

8.I.4.3 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Unless covered by EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

8.I.4.3.1 *Site Description.* Also include a description in your SWPPP of the nature of the exploration activity, estimates of the total area of site and area disturbed due to exploration activity, an estimate of runoff coefficient of the site, a site drainage map, including approximate slopes, and the names of all receiving waters.

8.I.4.3.2 *Vegetative Controls.* Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part 8.I.3.1 in the SWPPP.

8.I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

All erosion and sedimentation control measures must be inspected either: 1) every 7 days; or 2) once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart J – Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.J.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart J apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Active and Inactive Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector J in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.J.1.1 *Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities.* All stormwater discharges.

8.J.1.2 *Covered Discharges from Active and Temporarily Inactive Facilities.* All stormwater discharges, except for most stormwater discharges subject to the existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436. Mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from: construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities in Regions 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 10 are covered by this permit.

8.J.1.3 *Covered Discharges from Exploration and Construction of Non-Metallic Mineral Mining Facilities.* All stormwater discharges.

8.J.1.4 Covered Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation. All stormwater discharges.

8.J.2 Limitations on Coverage.

Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit. The exceptions to this limitation, which are covered by this permit, are mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities in Regions 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 10.

8.J.3 Definitions.

The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.J.3.1 *Mining operations* - Consists of the active and temporarily inactive phases, and the reclamation phase, but excludes the exploration and construction phases.

8.J.3.2 *Exploration phase* - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of "mining operations."

8.J.3.3 *Construction phase* - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. The construction phase is not considered part of "mining operations".

8.J.3.4 *Active phase* - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from

the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a). The active phase is considered part of "mining operations."

8.J.3.5 *Reclamation phase* - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the "active phase", intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations".

NOTE: The following definitions are not intended to supersede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii).

8.J.3.6 *Active Mineral Mining Facility* - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of minerals is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of "active mining area" found at 40 CFR 440.132(a).

8.J.3.7 *Inactive Mineral Mining Facility* - A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency. An inactive mineral mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active or inactive mining facilities and do not require an NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

8.J.3.8 *Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility* - A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable State or Federal agency.

8.J.3.9 *Final Stabilization* - a site or portion of a site is "finally stabilized" when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

8.J.3.10 *Uncontaminated* - Free from the presence of pollutants attributable to industrial activity.

8.J.4 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of mining activities are covered under this permit. During clearing, grading, and excavation activities you must comply with all applicable effluent limits in Part 2 of this permit, and you must also comply with the following effluent limits which are from the 2012 version of EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP). Contained in Part 8.J.4 are the basic requirements of EPA's CGP, however, you should consult EPA's CGP to ensure full compliance is achieved.

8.J.4.1.1 Installation of Stormwater Controls (See Part 2.1.1.3 of EPA's CGP)

- By the time construction commences, stormwater controls to treat initial disturbance must be installed and made operational.
- Controls must be installed along perimeter areas of site that will receive stormwater flow.
- Remaining controls must be installed as soon as conditions allow

8.J.4.1.2 Maintenance of Stormwater Controls (See Part 2.1.1.4 of EPA's CGP)

- At any time, if a stormwater control needs repair or replacement to continue operating effectively;
  - Initiate work to fix the problem immediately
  - Complete work by end of the next work day
- If a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, work must be completed within 7 days, unless infeasible

8.J.4.1.3 Natural Buffers (See Part 2.1.2.1 and Appendix G of EPA's CGP). If earth disturbances will occur within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., additional protections apply. You must comply with 1 of 3 compliance alternatives:

4. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction disturbances and the water of the U.S.; or
5. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer; or
6. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements don't apply:

4. There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to the water of the U.S.;
5. The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances; or
6. The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure (pier, boat ramp) or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit.

8.J.4.1.4 Sediment Discharge Controls (See Parts 2.1.2.2 – 2.1.3.3 of EPA's CGP)

Perimeter controls:
- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your site that will receive stormwater; and
- Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

Sediment track-out:
- Restrict vehicle use to designated exit points;
- Use appropriate stabilization techniques; and
- Remove tracked-out sediment by end of the work day.

Soil or sediment stockpiles:
- Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 8.G.4.1.3;
- Protect from contact with stormwater runoff using temporary barriers; and
- Provide cover or appropriate temporary stabilization, where practicable.

Storm drain inlets:

- Install inlet protection measures (at sewer inlets that you can access) that remove sediment prior to discharge into storm drain
- Can be removed in the event of flood conditions or to prevent erosion; and
- Clean, or remove and replace, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised

Sediment basins

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained; and
- Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from surface, unless infeasible.
- Prevent erosion of (1) the sediment basin using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices; and
- Locate sediment basins outside any natural buffers established under Part 8.J.4.1.3.

Other related requirements:

- Minimize amount of soil exposed at any one time during construction
- Minimize steep slope disturbances
- Minimize soil compaction
- Direct stormwater to the site's vegetated areas unless infeasible

8.J.4.1.5 Restrictions on Use of Treatment Chemicals (See Part 2.1.3.3 of EPA's CGP). If you will use treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional E&S controls prior to and after application of chemical;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Apply in accordance with state/local requirements, good engineering practices, and dosage recommendations of chemical supplier; and
- Ensure proper training.

The use of cationic treatment chemicals is not allowed under the MSGP unless EPA specifically authorizes its use:

- You will need to contact the applicable EPA Regional Office if you intend to use cationic treatment chemicals at your site to determine what information EPA requires to evaluate your request; and
- Use of cationic chemicals will likely be subject to additional requirements to ensure protection of water quality standards.

8.J.4.1.6 Site Stabilization (See Part 2.2 of EPA's CGP)

When to initiate stabilization:

- By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily

When stabilization must be completed:

- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization, the operator must:
  - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect planted area; and
  - Once established, vegetation must cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization, the operator must:
  - Install or apply all non-vegetative measures; and
  - Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:
  - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
  - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
  - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
  - Area must be planted so that within 3 years 70% cover requirement is met.
- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:
  - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow;
  - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and
  - Area must be planted so that within 3 years 70% cover requirement is met.

8.J.4.2 Pollution Prevention Requirements (See Part 2.3 of EPA's CGP)

8.J.4.2.1 Prohibited Non-Stormwater Discharges:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials, unless managed by an appropriate control;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for O&M of vehicles or equipment;
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle or equipment washing; and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release

8.J.4.2.2 Design and Location Requirements:

- Use effective means of preventing discharge from pollution sources:

- Minimize exposure; or
- Use secondary containment or equivalent measures; or
- Provide spill kits.

- Use leak-proof containers for all chemicals:
  - Locate away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; and
  - Clean up spills immediately – do not clean by hosing area down

8.J.4.3 Water-Quality Requirements

Stricter requirements apply if your site will discharge to an impaired water or a water that is identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2 or Tier 2.5 for antidegradation purposes:

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas:
  - Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping construction work.
- More frequent site inspections:
  - Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

8.J.4.4 Inspection Requirements (See Part 4.1 of EPA's CGP)

8.J.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days; or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.
- Note:
  - Inspections only required during working hours;
  - Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
  - If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

8.J.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where the stabilization as occurred pursuant to Part 8.J.4.1.6.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: if construction is occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections (to once per month) until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized.

8.J.4.4.3 Areas to be Inspected:

You must at a minimum inspect the following areas:

- All disturbed areas;
- All stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- All areas where stormwater flows; and

- All points of discharge.

8.J.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections

At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational, and working as intended;
- If any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- Conditions that could lead to a spill or leak; and
- Visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge.

If a discharge is occurring:

- The quality and characteristics of the discharge; and
- Whether controls are operating effectively

8.J.4.4.5 Inspection Report

Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings ;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed; and
- Must keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.

8.J.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.J.5.1 *Employee Training.* Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites. (See also Part 2.1.2.8).

8.J.5.2 *Stormwater Controls.* Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your Part 2 effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part 8.J.5.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected.

8.J.5.2.1 *Stormwater Diversions:* Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources where practicable. The following are some control measure options: interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, or berms); pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; conveyance systems (e.g., channels or gutters, open-top box culverts, and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or their equivalents.

8.J.5.2.2 *Capping:* When capping is necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, identify the source being capped and the material used to construct the cap.

8.J.5.2.3 *Treatment:* If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil and water separators, artificial wetlands) is necessary to protect water quality, describe the type and location of treatment used. Passive and/or active treatment of stormwater runoff is encouraged. Treated runoff may be discharged as a stormwater source regulated under this permit provided the discharge is not combined with discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines for the Mineral Mining and Processing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 436).

8.J.5.3 *Discharge Testing:* (See also Part 5.2.4.4) Test or evaluate all outfalls covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP, per Part 8.J.6.5.

8.J.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

The requirements in Part 8.J.6 are applicable for sites undergoing exploration and construction, active mineral mining facilities, temporarily inactive mineral mining facilities, and sites undergoing reclamation. The requirements in Part 8.J.6 are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

8.J.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the mining and associated activities that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit, including a general description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.

8.J.6.2 *Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following (as appropriate): mining or milling site boundaries; access and haul roads; outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual NPDES permit, outdoor equipment storage, fueling, and maintenance areas; materials handling areas; outdoor manufacturing, outdoor storage, and material disposal areas; outdoor chemicals and explosives storage areas; overburden, materials, soils, or waste storage areas; location of mine drainage dewatering or other process water; heap leach pads; off-site points of discharge for mine dewatering and process water; surface waters; boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines; and location(s) of reclaimed areas.

8.J.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) For each area of the mine or mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, document in your SWPPP the types of pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, sediment) likely to be present in significant amounts. For example, phosphate mining facilities will likely need to document pollutants such as selenium, which can be present in significant amounts in their discharges. Consider these factors: the mineralogy of the waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced, or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site (if any); and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Also include a summary of any existing waste rock or overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock drainage.

8.J.6.4 *Stormwater Controls.* To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part 8.J.5.2, document them in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.2.4. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP.

8.J.6.4 *Employee Training.* All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part 8.J.5.1 must be documented with the SWPPP.

8.J.6.5 *Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges.* If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 8.J.5.3, that a particular discharge composed of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate NPDES permit, and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to effluent limitations prior to any commingling, you must retain such certification with your SWPPP. This certification must identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable

NPDES permit(s), the effluent limitations placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied.

8.J.7 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.J.7.1 *Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas* (See also Part 3). Except for areas of the site subject to clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase, which are subject to Part 8.J.4.4, perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly, unless subject to 8.J.4.3. See Part 8.J.8.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites. (See also Part 3.1.1 and 8.J.4.4.)

8.J.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.J-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.J-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J2. Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

8.J.8.1 *Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Benchmark Monitoring.* As a Sector J facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment or the benchmark monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.1.1, 3.2.3 and 6.2.1.3, respectively. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the applicable benchmark monitoring requirements as if you were in your first year of permit coverage, and the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with Part

3.1. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

8.J.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit)

Table 8.J-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.J-2

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit[1]
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L, monthly avg.
		45 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0

[1]Monitor annually.

8.J.10 Termination of Permit Coverage

8.J.10.1 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed After December 17, 1990.* A site or a portion of a site that has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit. If the site or portion of a site reclaimed after December 17, 1990, was not subject to reclamation requirements, the site or portion of the site is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed as defined in Part 8.J.3.5.

8.J.10.2 *Termination of Permit Coverage for Sites Reclaimed Before December 17, 1990.* A site or portion of a site that was released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements before December 17, 1990, or that was otherwise reclaimed before December 17, 1990, is no longer required to maintain coverage under this permit if the site or portion of the site has been reclaimed. A site or portion of a site is considered to have been reclaimed if: (1) stormwater runoff that comes into contact with raw materials, intermediate byproducts, finished products, and waste products does not have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards, (2) soil disturbing activities related to mining at the sites or portion of the site have been completed, (3) the site or portion of the site has been stabilized to minimize soil erosion, and (4) as appropriate depending on location, size, and the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, the site or portion of the site has been revegetated, will be amenable to natural revegetation, or will be left in a condition consistent with the post-mining land use.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.K.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart K apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal facilities (TSDFs) as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector K in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes and that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

8.K.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.K.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.3.2 *Limitations on Coverage for Facilities Providing Commercial TSDF Services.* For facilities located in Region 6 (see Appendix C) coverage is limited to hazardous waste TSDFs that are self-generating (including occasionally accepting wastes from community household hazardous waste collection events as public service), handle only residential wastes, and/or only store hazardous wastes and do not treat or dispose of them. Coverage under this permit is not available to commercial waste disposal and treatment facilities located in Region 6 that dispose and treat on a commercial basis any produced hazardous wastes (i.e., not their own) as a service to commercial or industrial generators.

8.K.4 Definitions.

8.K.4.1 *Contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.K.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.K.4.3 *Landfill* - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, but that is not a land application or land treatment unit, surface impoundment, underground injection well, waste pile, salt dome formation, salt bed

formation, underground mine, or cave as these terms are defined in 40 CFR 257.2, 258.2, and 260.10.

8.K.4.4 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category), all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater, and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.K.4.5 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.K.4.6 *Non-contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined in Part 8.K.4.4. Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.K.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.K-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.K-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ" (Note: permit coverage limited in some states). Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Total Magnesium	0.064 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L
	Total Cadmium (freshwater)[2] Total Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.04 mg/L
	Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/ L
	Total Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/ L
	Total Selenium	0.005 mg/L
	Total Silver (freshwater)[2] Total Silver (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.

[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (mg/L)	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Silver** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.0007
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.023	0.0007
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.045	0.0017
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.069	0.0030
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.095	0.0046
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.122	0.0065
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.151	0.0087
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.182	0.0112
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.213	0.0138
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.246	0.0168
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.262	0.0183

8.K.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.K-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.K-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L.

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

8.L.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.L.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact washwater from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

8.L.4 Definitions.

8.L.4.1 *Contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that comes into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater. Some areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

8.L.4.2 *Drained free liquids* - aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

8.L.4.3 *Landfill wastewater* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated stormwater, contaminated groundwater, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill process wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate; gas collection condensate; drained free liquids; laboratory-derived wastewater; contaminated stormwater; and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

8.L.4.4 *Leachate* - liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

8.L.4.5 *Non-contaminated stormwater* - stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater.

Non-contaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill.

8.L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.L.5.1 *Preventive Maintenance Program.* (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, maintain the following: all elements of leachate collection and treatment systems, to prevent commingling of leachate with stormwater; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary), to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion.

8.L.5.2 *Erosion and Sedimentation Control.* (See also Part 2.1.2.5) Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following: materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate, and final cover; inactive areas of the landfill or open dump; landfills or open dump areas that have gotten final covers but where vegetation has yet to establish itself; and land application sites where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.L.5.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: active and closed landfill cells or trenches, active and closed land application areas, locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred, locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff, and leachate collection and handling systems.

8.L.5.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide application; earth and soil moving; waste hauling and loading or unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials, including daily, interim, and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems.

8.L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3)

8.L.7.1 *Inspections of Active Sites.* Except in arid and semi-arid climates, inspect operating landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least once every 7 days. Focus on areas of landfills that have not yet been finally stabilized; active land application areas, areas used for storage of material and wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization, and structural control measures; leachate collection and treatment systems; and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. Ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. For stabilized sites and areas where land application has been completed, or where the climate is arid or semi-arid, conduct inspections at least once every month.

8.L.7.2 *Inspections of Inactive Sites.* Inspect inactive landfills, open dumps, and land application sites at least quarterly. Qualified personnel must inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas.

8.L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements.

8.L.8.1 *Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.* Keep records with your SWPPP of the types of wastes disposed of in each cell or trench of a landfill or open dump. For land application sites, track the types and quantities of wastes applied in specific areas.

8.L.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.L-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.L-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration[1]
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

[1]Benchmark monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see Table L-2 above).

8.L.10. Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.L-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.L-2[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum

Table 8.L-2[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.M.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart M apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Automobile Salvage Yards as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector M in Table D-1 of Appendix D of this permit.

8.M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.M.2.1 *Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

8.M.2.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) If applicable to your facility, address the following areas (at a minimum) in your employee training program: proper handling (collection, storage, and disposal) of oil, used mineral spirits, anti-freeze, mercury switches, and solvents.

8.M.2.3 *Management of Runoff.* (See also Part 2.1.2.6) Implement appropriate management practices, such as the following: berms or drainage ditches on the property line (to help prevent run-on from neighboring properties); berms for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and above-ground liquid storage; installation of detention ponds; and installation of filtering devices and oil and water separators.

8.M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.M.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Identify locations used for dismantling, storage, and maintenance of used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: dismantling areas, parts (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) storage areas, and liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids.

8.M.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Assess the potential for the following to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: vehicle storage areas, dismantling areas, parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers), and fueling stations.

8.M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

8.M.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.M-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.M-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.N.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector N in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.N.2 Limitation on Coverage.

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). See Part 8.N.3.3.

8.N.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part 8.N.3.2.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

8.N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.N.3.1 *Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials)*. Requirements for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of nonliquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard, and paper). These facilities may receive both nonrecyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that accept recyclables only from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.1.1 *Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program.* Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) provide information and education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums) and removal of mercury switches from vehicles before delivery to your facility; (b) establish procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or runoff; (c) establish procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage, and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 8.N.3.2.6); (d) provide training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and (e) establish procedures to ensure that liquid wastes, including used oil, are stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and are disposed of or

recycled in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

8.N.3.1.2 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor).* Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes. Following are some control measure options: (a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; (b) sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; (c) dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert runoff from storage areas; (d) silt fencing; and (e) oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

8.N.3.1.3 *Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage).* Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids by: (a) storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover, or (b) establishing dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Any containment areas must be constructed of concrete, asphalt, or other equivalent types of impermeable material and include a barrier (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged, provided that any runoff is first collected and treated by an oil and water separator or its equivalent. You must regularly maintain the oil and water separator (or its equivalent) and properly dispose of or recycle collected residual fluids.

8.N.3.1.4 *Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage).* Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. Following are some control measure options: (a) good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, or mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and (c) disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

8.N.3.1.5 *Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas.* Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). Following are some control measure options: (a) regularly inspect equipment for spills or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; (b) establish a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; (c) use dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids or use mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; (d) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install protection devices such as low-level alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; (e) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to

minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; (f) oil and water separators or sumps; (g) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; (h) retention or detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling and filtration); (i) catch basin filters or sand filters.

8.N.3.1.6 *Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program.* Properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. Following are some control measure options (a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; (b) properly handle, store, and dispose of cracked or broken batteries; (c) collect and dispose of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; (d) minimize or eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and (e) provide employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

8.N.3.1.7 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4)Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used. Use a mercury spill kit for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

8.N.3.1.8 *Supplier Notification Program.* As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or will be accepted only under certain conditions.

8.N.3.2 Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).

8.N.3.2.1 *Waste Material Storage (Indoor).* Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); (b) clean up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials, a wet vacuum system; (c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and (d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility or sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate NPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

8.N.3.2.2 *Waste Material Storage (Outdoor).* Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. Following are some control measure options (a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; (c) corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and (d) dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

8.N.3.2.3 *Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas.* Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading and unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills and leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. Following are two control measure options: (a) containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff, and (b) dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

8.N.3.3 *Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials).* The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

8.N.3.3.1 *Inbound Recyclable Material Control.* Minimize the chance of accepting nonrecyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) that could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. Following are some control measure options: (a) providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non-acceptable materials, (b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material, (c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted, (d) rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source, and (e) establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

8.N.3.3.2 *Outdoor Storage.* Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Following are some control measure options (a) provide totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; (b) install a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; (c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); (d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; (e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and (f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

8.N.3.3.3 *Indoor Storage and Material Processing.* Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. Following are some control measure options (a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas, (b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system, and (c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

8.N.3.3.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.* Following are some control measure options for areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors (a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system, (b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible, (c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas, (d) avoid topping off fuel tanks, (e) divert runoff from fueling areas, (f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors, and (g) provide employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

8.N.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.N.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or

surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

8.N.4.2 *Maintenance Schedules/Procedures for Collection, Handling, and Disposal or Recycling of Residual Fluids at Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities.* If you are subject to Part 8.N.3.1.3, your SWPPP must identify any applicable maintenance schedule and the procedures to collect, handle, and dispose of or recycle residual fluids.

8.N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

8.N.5.1 *Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities.* The inspections must be performed quarterly, pursuant to Part 3.1, and include, at a minimum, all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated, or disposed of and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

8.N.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.N-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.N-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Copper (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.0048 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Copper** (mg/L)	**Lead** (mg/L)	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.O.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart O apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector O in Table D-1 of Appendix D.

8.O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O.

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O facilities:

8.O.2.1 steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (does not include geothermal power);

8.O.2.2 coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423; and

8.O.2.3 dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.

8.O.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.O.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

8.O.3.2 *Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.* Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

8.O.3.2.1 ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a stream electric power generating facility;

8.O.3.2.2 gas turbine facilities (providing the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler), and combined-cycle facilities where no supplemental fuel oil is burned (and the facility is not a dual-fuel facility that includes a steam boiler); and

8.O.3.2.3 cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

8.O.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits. The following good housekeeping measures are required in addition to Part 2.1.2.2:

8.O.4.1 *Fugitive Dust Emissions.* Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. To minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite, implement appropriate procedures such as installing specially designed tires or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

8.O.4.2 *Delivery Vehicles.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement appropriate procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site and ensure overall integrity of the body or container and procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from vehicles or containers.

8.O.4.3 *Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where practicable. In addition, have personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

8.O.4.4 *Chemical Loading and Unloading.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, have personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

8.O.4.5 *Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Cover the loading area; grade, curb, or berm around the loading area to divert run-on; locate the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or use equivalent procedures to minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas.

8.O.4.6 *Liquid Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Use protective guards around tanks, containment curbs, spill and overflow protection, dry cleanup methods, or equivalent measures.

8.O.4.7 *Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

8.O.4.8 *Spill Reduction Measures.* Minimize the potential for an oil or chemical spill, or reference the appropriate part of your SPCC plan. Visually inspect as part of your routine facility inspection the structural integrity of all above-ground tanks, pipelines, pumps, and related equipment that may be exposed to stormwater, and make any necessary repairs immediately.

8.O.4.9 *Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from oil-bearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collecting runoff in perimeter ditches.

8.O.4.10 *Residue-Hauling Vehicles.* Inspect all residue-hauling vehicles for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing, and overall integrity of the container body. Repair vehicles without load covering or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds.

8.O.4.11 *Ash Loading Areas.* Reduce or control the tracking of ash and residue from ash loading areas. Clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris, and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.

8.O.4.12 *Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from areas adjacent to disposal ponds or landfills. Reduce ash residue that may be tracked on to access roads traveled by residue handling vehicles, and reduce ash residue on exit roads leading into and out of residue handling areas.

8.O.4.13 *Landfills, Scrap yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites.* Minimize the potential for contamination of runoff from these areas.

8.O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.O.5.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and long-term storage of general materials (including but not limited to supplies, construction materials, paint equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); landfills and construction sites; and stock pile areas (e.g., coal or limestone piles).

8.O.5.2 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.O.4.

8.O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

8.O.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table 8.O-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector O. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.O-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L

8.O.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

Table 8.O-2 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.O-2[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limit
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/l[2]
	pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max

[1] Monitor annually.

[2] If your facility is designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event, any untreated overflow of coal pile runoff from the treatment unit is not subject to the 50 mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.P.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart P apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Land Transportation and Warehousing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector P in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.P.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.P.2.1 *Prohibited Discharges* (see also Parts 1.1.4 and 8.P.3.1.4) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Such discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements, or recycled on-site.

8.P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.P.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements in Part 2.1.2.2, you must do the following. Recommended control measures are discussed as indicated:

8.P.3.1.1 *Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles and equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

8.P.3.1.2 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): Covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

8.P.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) to prevent contamination of stormwater and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff.

8.P.3.1.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering

the cleaning operation, ensuring that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected washwater, or other equivalent measures.

8.P.3.1.5 *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal; prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to stormwater drainage systems; using dry cleanup methods; treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff, minimizing run on/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas.

8.P.3.1.6 *Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction) Areas.* Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/runoff; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

8.P.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: used oil and spent solvent management; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper painting procedures; and used battery management.

8.P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: Fueling stations; vehicle/equipment maintenance or cleaning areas; storage areas for vehicle/equipment with actual or potential fluid leaks; loading/unloading areas; areas where treatment, storage or disposal of wastes occur; liquid storage tanks; processing areas; and storage areas.

8.P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: Onsite waste storage or disposal; dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; illicit plumbing connections between shop floor drains and the stormwater conveyance system(s); and fueling areas. Describe these activities in the SWPPP.

8.P.4.3 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part 8.P.3.

8.P.4.4 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.* If applicable, attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, attach a copy to your SWPPP. In any case, implement all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment conditions in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in the plan.

8.P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements. (See also Part 3.1) Inspect all the following areas/activities: storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, indoor and outdoor vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas and loading/unloading areas.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Q.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Q apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Water Transportation facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Q in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Q.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.Q.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Not covered by this permit: bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels.

8.Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Q.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* You must implement the following good housekeeping measures in addition to the requirements of Part 2.1.2.2:

8.Q.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharge water must be permitted by a separate NPDES permit. Collect or contain the discharges from the pressures washing area so that they are not co-mingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

8.Q.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharge into receiving waters or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities or use other measures to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, you must clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.Q.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and containment or enclosure or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.Q.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using

dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

8.Q.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing runoff of stormwater to material handling areas.

8.Q.3.1.6 *Drydock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Address the cleaning of accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, and fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and making absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up or contain any spills.

8.Q.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.Q.3.3 *Preventive Maintenance.* (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Q.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance and repair; vessel maintenance and repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.Q.4.2 *Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in the SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting.)

8.Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

8.Q.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.Q-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Q-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.21 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.R.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart R apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector R in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.R.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.R.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Discharges containing bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water originating from vessels are not covered by this permit.

8.R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.R.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.R.3.1.1 *Pressure Washing Area.* If pressure washing is used to remove marine growth from vessels, the discharged water must be permitted as a process wastewater by a separate NPDES permit.

8.R.3.1.2 *Blasting and Painting Area.* Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer systems. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

8.R.3.1.3 *Material Storage Areas.* Store and plainly label all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) in a protected, secure location away from drains. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

8.R.3.1.4 *Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): performing all maintenance activities indoors, maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.

8.R.3.1.5 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize the contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling,

paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering fueling areas, using spill and overflow protection, mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed), and minimizing stormwater run-on to material handling areas.

8.R.3.1.6 *Drydock Activities.* Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff. Clean accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding and final cleanup following removal of the vessel and raising the dock. Include procedures for cleaning up oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the drydock. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): sweeping rather than hosing off debris and spent blasting material from accessible areas of the drydock prior to flooding, and having absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to clean up and contain any spills.

8.R.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): used oil management, spent solvent management, disposal of spent abrasives, disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, general good housekeeping practices, painting and blasting procedures, and used battery management.

8.R.3.4 *Preventive Maintenance.* (See also Part 2.1.2.3) As part of your preventive maintenance program, perform timely inspection and maintenance of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil and water separators and sediment traps to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips, and solids will be intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system), as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

8.R.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.R.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: fueling; engine maintenance or repair; vessel maintenance or repair; pressure washing; painting; sanding; blasting; welding; metal fabrication; loading and unloading areas; treatment, storage, and waste disposal areas; liquid storage tanks; liquid storage areas (e.g., paint, solvents, resins); and material storage areas (e.g., blasting media, aluminum, steel, scrap iron).

8.R.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (if applicable): outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating) and significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, and painting).

8.R.4.3 *Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.* Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part 8.R.3.

8.R.4.3.1 *Blasting and Painting Areas.* Document in the SWPPP any standard operating practices relating to blasting and painting (e.g., prohibiting uncontained blasting and painting over open water or prohibiting blasting and painting during windy conditions, which can render containment ineffective).

8.R.4.3.2 *Storage Areas.* Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1) Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing area; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.S.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart S apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Air Transportation facilities identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector S in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.S.2 Limitation on Coverage

8.S.2.1 *Limitations on Coverage.* This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations or deicing operations.

Note: "deicing" will generally be used to imply both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made regarding anti-icing and/or deicing activities.

8.S.2.2 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4 and Part 8.S.3) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters; nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals. Such discharges must be covered by separate NPDES permit(s). Note that a discharge resulting from snowmelt is not a dry weather discharge.

8.S.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.S.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.S.3.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following practices (or their equivalents): performing maintenance activities indoors; maintaining an organized inventory of material used in the maintenance areas; draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; prohibiting the practice of hosing down the apron or hanger floor; using dry cleanup methods; and collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

8.S.3.1.2 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. (See also Part 8.S.3.6) Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.

8.S.3.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage

areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following, including any BMPs (or their equivalents): storing aircraft and ground vehicles indoors; using drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks; and perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding the storage areas.

8.S.3.1.4 Material Storage Areas. Maintain the vessels of stored materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) in good condition, to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater. Also plainly label the vessels (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

8.S.3.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following control measures (or their equivalents): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater runoff.

8.S.3.1.6 Source Reduction. Minimize, and where practicable eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

8.S.3.1.6.1 Runway Deicing Operation: Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations. Evaluate whether over-application of deicing chemicals occurs by analyzing application rates, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following options (or their equivalents): metered application of chemicals; pre-wetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; installing a runway ice detection system; implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup.

8.S.3.1.6.2 Aircraft Deicing Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). Use benign alternative deicing/anti-icing techniques and agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals where practicable. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following options (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid use: forced-air deicing systems, computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems, infrared technology, hot water, varying glycol content to air temperature, enclosed-basket deicing trucks, mechanical

methods, solar radiation, hangar storage, aircraft covers, and thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s. Use ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where practicable.

8.S.3.1.7 Management of Runoff. (See also 2.1.2.6) Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site. Where practicable, install a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application, or where impracticable, use vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles). Also, consider these control measure options (or their equivalents): a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/ recovery system; using vacuum/collection trucks; storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; collecting contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. Recover deicing materials when these materials are applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.

8.S.3.2 *Deicing Season.* You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December-February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH. See also Part 8.S.6.

8.S.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

An airport authority and tenants of the airport are encouraged to work in partnership in the development of a SWPPP. If an airport tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a SWPPP for discharges from his own areas of the airport, prior to authorization, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the SWPPP for the entire airport. Tenants of the airport facility include air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity.

8.S.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

8.S.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) In your inventory of exposed materials, describe in your SWPPP the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If you use deicing chemicals, you must maintain a record of the types

(including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

8.S.4.3 *Vehicle and Equipment Washwater Requirements.* Attach to or reference in your SWPPP, a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment washwater or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application. If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program, include a copy in your SWPPP. In any case, if you are subject to another permit, describe your control measures for implementing all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements in your SWPPP. If washwater is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP.

8.S.4.4 *Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Runoff:* Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

8.S.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

At a minimum conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

8.S.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.S-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.S-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those outfalls that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)[1]	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[1]	120 mg/L
	Ammonia[1]	2.14 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

[1] These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part 8.S.3.2 when deicing activities are occurring.

8.S.7 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines (See also Part 6.2.2.1 of the permit.)

8.S.7.1 *Airfield Pavement Deicing.* Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures ("non-propeller aircraft") that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing commingled with stormwater must either use non-urea-containing deicers or meet the effluent limit in Table 8-S-2.

8.S.7.2 *Aircraft Deicing.* Airports meeting the definition of a new source ("new airports") with 10,000 annual departures located in cold climate zones must collect 60 percent of aircraft deicing fluid after deicing. See 40 CFR 449.11 for the Airport Effluent Limitation Guidelines requirements for this new source category. Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

8.S.7.3 *Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping.* For new airports subject to the effluent limitations in 8.S.7.2, you must comply with the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20(a)(1) and (2).

Table 8.S-2		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limit**
Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement deicing that contains urea commingled with stormwater	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart T – Sector T – Treatment Works.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.T.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart T apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Treatment Works as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector T in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.T.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector T.

The requirements listed under this part apply to all existing point source stormwater discharges associated with the following activities:

8.T.2.1 Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge; that are located within the confines of a facility with a design flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) or more; or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403.

8.T.2.2 The following are not required to have permit coverage: farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

8.T.3 Limitations on Coverage.

8.T.3.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle washwater are not authorized by this permit.

8.T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.T.4.1 *Control Measures.* (See also the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2) In addition to the other control measures, evaluate implementation of the following additional control measures: routing stormwater to the treatment works; or covering exposed materials (i.e., from the following areas: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station).

8.T.4.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) At a minimum, training must address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and controls; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; and proper procedures for using fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.T.5.1 *Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost

piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

8.T.5.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them, as applicable: grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; septage or hauled waste receiving station; and access roads and rail lines.

8.T.5.3 *Wastewater and Washwater Requirements.* Keep a copy of all your current NPDES permits issued for wastewater and industrial, vehicle and equipment washwater discharges or, if an NPDES permit has not yet been issued, a copy of the pending application(s) with your SWPPP. If the washwater is handled in another manner, the disposal method must be described and all pertinent documentation must be retained onsite.

8.T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1) Include the following areas in all inspections: access roads and rail lines; grit, screenings, and other solids handling, storage, or disposal areas; sludge drying beds; dried sludge piles; compost piles; and septage or hauled waste receiving station.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.U.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart U apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Food and Kindred Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.U.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.U.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: discharges containing boiler blowdown, cooling tower overflow and blowdown, ammonia refrigeration purging, and vehicle washing and clean-out operations.

8.U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.U.3.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) Address pest control in your employee training program.

8.U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.U.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or runoff: vents and stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations; dry product vacuum transfer lines; animal holding pens; spoiled product; and broken product container storage areas.

8.U.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP, in addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides) used on plant grounds.

8.U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

(See also Part 3.1) Inspect on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the following areas where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists: loading and unloading areas for all significant materials; storage areas, including associated containment areas; waste management units; vents and stacks emanating from industrial activities; spoiled product and broken product container holding areas; animal holding pens; staging areas; and air pollution control equipment.

8.U.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.U-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.U-1.		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.V.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart V apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product manufacturing as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector V in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.V.2 Limitations on Coverage.

8.V.2.1 *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part 1.1.4) The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater resulting from wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process), reused or recycled water, and waters used in cooling towers. If you have these types of discharges from your facility, you must cover them under a separate NPDES permit.

8.V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations.

8.V.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.V.3.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., fuels, petroleum products, solvents, and dyes) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances. For storing empty chemical drums or containers, ensure that the drums and containers are clean (consider triple-rinsing) and that there is no contact of residuals with precipitation or runoff. Collect and dispose of washwater from these cleanings properly.

8.V.3.1.2 *Material Handling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): use of spill and overflow protection; covering fueling areas; and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of material may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater.

8.V.3.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing run-on of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.V.3.1.4 *Above-Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for

tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing runoff of stormwater from adjacent areas; restricting access to the area; inserting filters in adjacent catch basins; providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.V.3.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): use of reused and recycled waters, solvents management, proper disposal of dyes, proper disposal of petroleum products and spent lubricants, spill prevention and control, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.V.4.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: industry-specific significant materials and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing bonding, carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing locking, fulling, knitting, mercerizing, opening, packing, plying, scouring, slashing, spinning, synthetic-felt processing, textile waste processing, tufting, turning, weaving, web forming, winging, yarn spinning, and yarn texturing).

8.V.4.2 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* Document in the SWPPP your containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors in connection with Part 8.V.3.1.1 above.

8.V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.W.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart W apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Furniture and Fixtures facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector W in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.W.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: material storage (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) areas; outdoor material processing areas; areas where wastes are treated, stored, or disposed of; access roads; and rail spurs.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.X.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart X apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Printing and Publishing facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector X in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.X.2.1.1 *Material Storage Areas.* Plainly label and store all containerized materials (e.g., skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, hazardous waste, empty drums, portable and mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, and fuel oil) in a protected area, away from drains. Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

8.X.2.1.2 *Material Handling Area.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials). Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): using spill and overflow protection, covering fueling areas, and covering or enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. When applicable, address the replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines, and pipes that may carry chemicals or wastewater.

8.X.2.1.3 *Fueling Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from fueling areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering the fueling area, using spill and overflow protection, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

8.X.2.1.4 *Above Ground Storage Tank Area.* Minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. Consider the following (or their equivalents): regularly cleaning these areas, explicitly addressing tanks, piping and valves in the SPCC program, minimizing stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, restricting access to the area, inserting filters in adjacent catch basins, providing absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas, using dry cleanup methods, and permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.

8.X.2.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.8) As part of your employee training program, address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): spent solvent management, spill prevention and control, used oil management, fueling procedures, and general good housekeeping practices.

8.X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.X.3.1 *Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas.* In connection with Part 8.X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Y.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Y apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector Y in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Y.2.1 *Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.* (See also Part 2.1.2) Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts 8.Y.2.1.1 to 8.Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list some specific control measures to be implemented (or their equivalents). In addition to these control measures the following include some additional general control measure options to be evaluated for implementation: using chemicals purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags; storing in-use materials in sealable containers, ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened, and using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.

8.Y.2.1.1 *Zinc Bags.* Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility. Following are some control measure options: employee training on the handling and storage of zinc bags, indoor storage of zinc bags, cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain, and the use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.

8.Y.2.1.2 *Dumpsters.* Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters. Following are some control measure options: covering the dumpster, moving the dumpster indoors, or providing a lining for the dumpster.

8.Y.2.1.3 *Dust Collectors and Baghouses.* Minimize contributions of zinc to stormwater from dust collectors and baghouses. Replace or repair, as appropriate, improperly operating dust collectors and baghouses.

8.Y.2.1.4 *Grinding Operations.* Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. One control measure option is to install a dust collection system.

8.Y.2.1.5 *Zinc Stearate Coating Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from drips and spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. One control measure option is to use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

8.Y.2.2 *Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers.* Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges. Control measures to be implemented (or their equivalents) include minimizing spills, cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly, sweeping thoroughly, pellet capturing, employee education, and disposal precautions.

8.Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Y.3.1 *Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.

8.Y.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks.

Table 8.Y-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table 8.Y-1.

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing (SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.Z.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart Z apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Leather Tanning and Finishing facilities as identified by the SIC Code specified under Sector Z in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.Z.2.3 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.Z.2.3.1 *Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff where practicable.

8.Z.2.3.2 *Material Storage Areas.* Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

8.Z.2.3.3 *Buffing and Shaving Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas. Implement dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures where practicable.

8.Z.2.3.4 *Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering all hides and chemical supplies, diverting drainage to the process sewer, or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater runoff.

8.Z.2.3.5 *Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment.* Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

8.Z.2.3.6 *Waste Management.* Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): covering dumpsters, moving waste management activities indoors, covering waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene, and minimizing stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

8.Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.Z.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

8.Z.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them (as appropriate): temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine-cured hides; extraneous hide substances and hair; leather dust, scraps, trimmings, and shavings.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AA.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AA apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Fabricated Metal Products facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AA in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.

8.AA.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2)

8.AA.2.1.1 *Raw Steel Handling Storage.* Minimize the generation of and/or recover and properly manage scrap metals, fines, and iron dust. Include measures for containing materials within storage handling areas.

8.AA.2.1.2 *Paints and Painting Equipment.* Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

8.AA.2.2 *Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.* (See also Part 2.1.2.4) Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed

8.AA.2.2.1 *Metal Fabricating Areas.* Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

8.AA.2.2.2 *Storage Areas for Raw Metal.* Keep these areas free of conditions that could cause, or impede appropriate and timely response to, spills or leakage of materials. Implement appropriate control measures, such as the following (or their equivalents): maintaining storage areas so that there is easy access in the event of a spill, and labeling stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents.

8.AA.2.2.3 *Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

8.AA.2.2.4 *Cleaners and Rinse Water.* Control and clean up spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners, control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

8.AA.2.2.5 *Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.* Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where practicable. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where practicable.

8.AA.2.2.6 *Chemical Storage Areas.* Minimize stormwater contamination and accidental spillage in chemical storage areas. Include a program to inspect containers and identify proper disposal methods.

8.AA.2.3 *Spills and Leaks.* (See also Part 5.2.3.3) In your spill prevention and response procedures, required by Part 2.1.2.4, pay attention to the following materials (at a minimum): chromium, toluene, pickle liquor, sulfuric acid, zinc and other water priority chemicals, and hazardous chemicals and wastes.

8.AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.AA.3.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: raw metal storage areas; finished metal storage areas; scrap disposal collection sites; equipment storage areas; retention and detention basins; temporary and permanent diversion dikes or berms; right-of-way or perimeter diversion devices; sediment traps and barriers; processing areas, including outside painting areas; wood preparation; recycling; and raw material storage.

8.AA.3.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* (See also Part 5.2.3) Document in your SWPPP the following additional sources and activities that have potential pollutants associated with them: loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals, and raw materials; outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cobs, chemicals, and scrap metals; outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, and brazing; onsite waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingot pieces, and refuse and waste piles.

8.AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

8.AA.4.1 *Inspections.* (See also Part 3.1) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

8.AA.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Table 8.AA-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

Table 8.AA-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 0.09 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

[1]Saltwater benchmark values apply to stormwater discharges into saline waters where indicated.
[2] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Part 6.2.1.1, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Zinc** (mg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AB.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AB apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified under Sector AB in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements.

8.AB.2.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.2.2) Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or surface runoff: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AC– Sector AC –Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AC.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

The requirements in Subpart AC apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical goods as identified by the SIC Codes specified in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

8.AC.2 Additional Requirements.

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

Part 8 – Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity

Subpart AD – Sector AD – Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Director as Requiring Permits.

You must comply with Part 8 sector-specific requirements associated with your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, as defined in Appendix A. The sector-specific requirements apply to those areas of your facility where those sector-specific activities occur. These sector-specific requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

8.AD.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges.

Sector AD is used to provide permit coverage for facilities designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit, and any discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity that do not meet the description of an industrial activity covered by Sectors A-AC.

8.AD.1.1 *Eligibility for Permit Coverage.* Because this sector is primarily intended for use by discharges designated by the Director as needing a stormwater permit (which is an atypical circumstance), and your facility may or may not normally be discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity, you must obtain the Director's written permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. If you are authorized to use this permit, you will still be required to ensure that your discharges meet the basic eligibility provisions of this permit at Part 1.1.

8.AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

The Director will establish any additional monitoring and reporting requirements for your facility prior to authorizing you to be covered by this permit. Additional monitoring requirements would be based on the nature of activities at your facility and your stormwater discharges.

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

NOTICE OF INTENT

NPDES FORM 3510 -6

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460
NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE NPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0086

Submission of this completed Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section B of this form requests authorization to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States from the facility or site identified in Section C under EPA's NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for industrial stormwater. Submission of this NOI constitutes your notice to EPA that the facility identified in Section C of this form meets the eligibility conditions of Part 1.1 of the MSGP. Please read and make sure you comply with all eligibility requirements, including the requirement to prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form to complete your NOI.

A. Permit Number: NHR050000 (see Appendix C of the MSGP for the list of eligible permit numbers)

Tracking Number (EPA Use Only):

B. Facility Operator Information

1. Name: NASHUA AIRPORT AUTHORITY

2. IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN): 02 – 0268661

3. Mailing Address:

a. Street: 93 PERIMETER RD.

b. City: NASHUA c. State: NH d. Zip Code: 03063-

e. Phone: 603-882-0661 f. Fax (optional): - - g. E-mail:

C. Facility Information

1. Facility Name: BOIRE FIELD - NASHUA AIRPORT

2. Have stormwater discharges from your site been covered previously under an NPDES permit? ☑ YES ☐ NO

a. If yes, provide the Tracking Number if you had coverage under EPA's MSGP 2000 or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit.

b.1 If no, was your facility in operation and discharging stormwater prior to October 30, 2005? ☐ YES ☐ NO

b.2 If no to C.2.b.1, did your facility commence discharging after October 30, 2005 and before January 5, 2009? ☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Location Address:

a. Street 93 PERIMETER RD.

b. City: NASHUA

c. County or similar government subdivision: HILLSBOROUGH d. State: NH e. Zip Code: 03063-

f. Latitude: (use any one of the three formats provided.)
1. 42° 46′ 56″ N (degrees, minutes, seconds)
2. ___ ___° ___ ___. ___ ___′ N (degrees, minutes, decimal)
3. ___ ___. ___ ___ ___ ___° N (degrees decimal)

g. Longitude: (use any of these 3 formats)
1. 071° 30′ 50″ W (degrees, minutes, seconds)
2. ___ ___ ___° ___ ___. ___ ___′ W (degrees, minutes, decimal)
3. ___ ___ ___. ___ ___ ___ ___° W (degrees decimal)

h. Lat/Long Data Source: ☐ USGS topographic map ☐ EPA web site ☐ GPS ☑ Other: Airport Master Records and Reports

If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale?

4. Estimated area of industrial activity at your site exposed to stormwater: _____ (acres)

5. Is this a federal facility? ☐ YES ☑ NO

6. Is your facility located on Indian Country lands? ☐ YES ☑ NO

If yes, name of reservation, or if not part of a reservation, put "Not Applicable:"

D. Discharge information

1. Does your facility discharge stormwater into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ YES ☑ NO

If yes, name of MS4 operator: ______________________________

2. Receiving Waters and Wetlands (**Note**: If additional space is needed for this question, fill out Attachment 1.)

a. What is the name(s) of your receiving water(s) that receive stormwater directly and/or through an MS4)? If your receiving water is impaired then identify the name of the impaired segment, if applicable, in parentheses following the receiving water name.	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water?	If you answered yes to question D.2.b, then answer the following three questions:		
		b.1. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	b.2. Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?	b.3. Has a TMDL been completed for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment?
PENNICHUCK POND 7 BROOK (MA11-05)	☑ YES ☐ NO	Nutrients, pathogens, toxic organics	☐ YES ☑ NO	☐ YES ☑ NO
SPECTACLE BROOK (MA11-20)	☑ YES ☐ NO	Nutrients, oil & grease, toxic inorganic	☐ YES ☑ NO	☐ YES ☑ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO

3. Water Quality Standards (for new dischargers only)

a. Are any of your discharges into any portion of a receiving water designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water)? ☐ YES ☑ NO

b. Has the receiving water(s) been designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding Natural Resource Water)? ☐ YES ☑ NO

4. Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines and Sector-Specific Requirements

a. Are you requesting permit coverage for any stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines? ☐ YES ☑ NO

b. If yes, which effluent limitation guidelines apply to your stormwater discharges?

40 CFR Part/Subpart	Eligible Discharges	Affected MSGP Sector	Check if Applicable
Part 411, Subpart C	Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities	E	☐
Part 418 Subpart A	Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished product, by-products or waste products (SIC 2874)	C	☐
Part 423	Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities	O	☐
Part 429, Subpart I	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	A	☐
Part 436, Subpart B, C, or D	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines	J	☐
Part 443, Subpart A	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	D	☐
Part 445, Subparts A & B	Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	K, L	☐

c. If you are a Sector S (Air Transportation) facility, do you anticipate using more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis? ☐ YES ☑ NO

5. Identify the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code or 2-letter Activity Code that best represents the products produced or services rendered for which your facility is primarily engaged, as defined in MSGP:

Primary SIC Code: 4512 OR Primary Activity Code ☐☐

6. Identify the applicable sector(s) and subsector(s) of industrial activity, including co-located industrial activity, for which you are requesting permit coverage:

a.	Sector S1	Subsector ☐	
b.	Sector ☐☐	Subsector ☐	
c.	Sector ☐☐	Subsector ☐	
d.	Sector ☐☐	Subsector ☐	
e.	Sector ☐☐	Subsector ☐	
f.	Sector ☐☐	Subsector ☐	

7.a. Is your site presently inactive and unstaffed? ☐ YES ☑ NO

b1. If yes, is your site expected to be inactive and unstaffed for the entire permit term? ☐ YES ☐ NO

b2. If you select "no" in 7.b1 above, then indicate the length of time that you expect your facility to be inactive and unstaffed ______________________

E. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Contact Information

1a. SWPPP Contact Name: ERIK W. STRAND

b. Phone: 603 - 471 - 1887 Ext. ___ c. E-mail: ews@gainc.com

2. URL of SWPPP (if applicable): _____

F. Endangered Species Protection

1. Using the instructions in Appendix E of the MSGP, under which criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.5 are you eligible for coverage under this permit?

☑ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F

2. If you select criterion E from Part 1.1.4.5:

a. What federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat are in your "action area?" _____

b. List the pollutants expected to be present in your discharge _____

c. If you are an existing discharger, do you have effluent monitoring data from EPA's MSGP 2000, or another previous NPDES permit? ☐ YES ☐ NO

c.1 If no, why not? ☐ No monitoring required for my sector ☐ Inactive/unstaffed site ☐ Other _____

c.2 Do you have any other data characterizing pollutants in your stormwater (describe)? _____

c.3 If you have benchmark monitoring data, did you exceed any of the applicable benchmarks? ☐ YES ☐ NO

c.4 Did you exceed any applicable effluent limitation guideline or cause or contribute to an exceedance of a State or Tribal water quality standard? ☐ YES ☐ NO

c.5 If you answered "yes" to either question F.2.c.3 or F.2.c.4 above, for what pollutant(s)? _____

d. Attach documentation supporting criterion E eligibility. Documentation should address species and habitat listed in F.2.a and the potential effects of pollutants listed in F.2.b (including any monitoring data for these pollutants) on the listed species and habitat.

3. If you select criterion F from Part 1.1.4.5, provide the operator's NPDES Tracking Number under which you are certifying eligibility: _____

G. Historic Preservation

Using the instructions in Appendix F of the MSGP, under which criterion listed in Part 1.1.4.6 are you eligible for coverage under this permit?

☐ A ☑ B ☐ C ☐ D

H. Certifier Name and Title

I certify under penalty of law that I meet the eligibility conditions of this permit and that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, I certify that the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I certify that I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name: DONALD C. DAVIDSON

Title: AIRPORT AUTHORITY CHAIRMAN

Signature: _____ Date: 06/25/13

E-mail: jnaughton@greylock.org

NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier)

Prepared by: ERIK W. STRAND

Organization: GALE ASSOCIATES

Phone: 603 - 471 - 1887 Ext. ___ E-mail: ews@gainc.com

Attachment 1. (Fill in as necessary if more space is required for D.2 a-e)

a. What is the name(s) of your receiving water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility (directly and/or through an MS4)? If your receiving water is impaired then identify the name of the impaired segment, if applicable, in parentheses following the receiving water name.	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water?	If you answered yes to question D.2.b, then answer the following three questions:		
		b.1. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	b.2. Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?	b.3. Has a TMDL been completed for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment?
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO
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	☐ YES ☐ NO		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO

NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates		
Category	**NOI Deadline**	**Discharge Authorization Date**[1]
Existing Dischargers - in operation as of October 30, 2005 and authorized for coverage under MSGP 2000.	No later than January 5, 2009.	30 days after EPA posts your NOI. Your authorization under the MSGP 2000 is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated.
New Dischargers or New Sources - have commenced discharging between October 30, 2005 and January 5, 2009.	As soon as possible but no later than January 5, 2009.	30 days after EPA posts your NOI.
New Dischargers or New Sources - commence discharging after January 5, 2009.	A minimum of 60 days prior to commencing operation of the facility, or a minimum of 30 days if your SWPPP is posted on the Internet during this period and the Internet address (i.e., URL) to your SWPPP is provided on the NOI form.	If you post your SWPPP on the Internet, 30 days after EPA posts your NOI. Otherwise, 60 days after EPA posts your NOI.
New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger - transfer of ownership and/or operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit	A minimum of 30 days prior to date that the transfer will take place to the new owner/operator.	30 days after EPA posts your NOI.
Other Eligible Dischargers - in operation prior to October 30, 2005 but not covered under the MSGP 2000 or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.	If you post your SWPPP on the Internet, 30 days after EPA posts your NOI. Otherwise, 60 days after EPA posts your NOI.

[1] Based on a review of your NOI or other information, EPA may delay your authorization for further review, notify you that additional effluent limitations are necessary, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit, as detailed in MSGP Part 1.6. In these instances, EPA will notify you in writing of the delay or the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application. EPA will post these NOIs on its website at www.epa.gov/npdes/enoi.

Who Must File a Notice of Intent with EPA?

Under section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations at 40 CFR Part 122, stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are prohibited to waters of the United States unless authorized under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. You can obtain coverage under the MSGP by submitting a completed NOI if you operate a facility:

- that is located in a jurisdiction where EPA is the permitting authority, listed in Appendix C of the MSGP,
- that discharges stormwater associated with industrial activities, identified in Appendix D of the MSGP,
- that meets the eligibility requirements in Part 1.1 of the permit,
- that develops a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Part 5 of the MSGP; and
- that installs and implements control measures in accordance with Part 2 to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits.

If you are unsure if you need an NPDES stormwater permit, contact your EPA or State NPDES stormwater permit program. Contacts are listed at www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatercontacts.

One NOI must be submitted for each facility or site for which you are seeking permit coverage. You do not need to submit separate NOIs for each type of industrial activity present at your facility, provided your SWPPP covers all activities.

When to File the NOI Form

Do not file your NOI until you have obtained and thoroughly read a copy of the MSGP. A copy of the MSGP is located on the EPA website (www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp). The MSGP describes procedures to ensure your eligibility, prepare your SWPPP, install and implement appropriate stormwater control measures, and complete the NOI form questions – all of which must be done before you sign the NOI certification statement attesting to the accuracy and completeness of your NOI. You will also need a copy of the MSGP once you have obtained coverage so that you can comply with the implementation requirements of the permit.

Where to File the NOI Form

EPA encourages you to complete the NOI form electronically via the Internet. EPA's Electronic Notice of Intent System (eNOI) can be found at www.epa.gov/npdes/enoi. Filing electronically is the fastest way to obtain permit coverage and help ensure that your NOI is complete. If you choose not to file electronically, you must send the NOI to one of the addresses listed below.

NOIs sent regular mail:
Stormwater Notice Processing Center (4203M)
USEPA
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

NOIs sent overnight/express mail:
Stormwater Notice Processing Center
EPA East Building, Rm. 7420
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004
202-564-9545

If you have questions, please contact EPA's Stormwater Notice Processing Center toll free at (866) 352-7755.

- **If you file a paper NOI, please submit the original with a signature in ink – Do Not Send Copies. Also, faxed copies will not be accepted.**
- **Your SWPPP does not need to be submitted for review unless specifically requested by EPA or as otherwise required in Part 9 of the MSGP (State, Territory, and Tribal requirements). You must keep a copy of your SWPPP on-site or otherwise make it available to facility personnel responsible for implementing provisions of the permit.**

Completing the NOI Form

To complete this form, type or print in uppercase letters in the appropriate areas only. Please make sure you complete all questions. Make sure you make a photocopy for your records before you send the completed original form to the address above. You may also use this paper form as a checklist for the information you will need when filing an NOI electronically via EPA's eNOI system.

Section A. Permit Number

Appendix C of the MSGP 2008 contains a list of geographic areas covered by the permit. If your facility is located in one of the listed areas, include the appropriate permit number in this section. (For example, if you facility is located in Massachusetts, and not on Indian Lands, you would write MAR050000 in this space.) If your facility is located in an area not covered by the MSGP, please contact your EPA Region, state or territorial NPDES stormwater coordinator (see www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatercontacts for a list of contacts).

Section B. Facility Operator Information

1. Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization or any other public entity that operates the facility described in this application. An operator of a facility is a legal entity that controls the operation of the facility.
2. Provide the Employer Identification Number (EIN from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)), commonly referred to as your taxpayer ID number. If the operator does not have an EIN, enter "NA" in the space provided.
3. Provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional), and email address. Correspondence will be sent to this address.

Section C. Facility Information

1. Enter the facility's official or legal name. Unless the name of your facility has changed, please use the same name provided on prior NOIs or permit applications. You can use EPA's NOI Search website (www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch) to view your previous NOI.

2. Indicate if industrial stormwater discharges from your facility were previously covered by an NPDES permit.

2a. If your facility was covered by EPA's MSGP-2000, please include the tracking number that you received in your confirmation letter or email from EPA's Stormwater Notice Processing Center. You can find the tracking number assigned to your previous NOI on EPA's NOI Search website (www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch).

2b1. If your facility was not previously covered by an NPDES permit and discharged industrial stormwater, then indicate if it was in operation before October 30, 2005 and not covered under the MSGP 2000. If you select "yes" to this question then you have a 30 day waiting period before you are authorized to discharge.

2b2. If you select "no" in C.2.b.1, then indicate if your facility discharged stormwater between October 30, 2005 and January 5, 2009. If you select "yes" to this

question then you have a 30 day waiting period before you are authorized to discharge. If you select "no" to this question and you post your SWPPP on the Internet and provide EPA the URL in E.2, then you have a 30 day waiting period before you are authorized to discharge. If you select "no" to this question, but do not post your SWPPP on the Internet and therefore do not answer E.2, then you have a 60 day waiting period before you are authorized to discharge.

3.a-e. Enter the street address, including city, state, zip code, county or similar government subdivision of the actual physical location of the facility. Do not use a P.O. Box.

3.f-g. Provide the facility latitude and longitude in one of three formats: (1) degrees, minutes, seconds; (2) degrees, minutes, decimal; or(3) degrees decimal. You can obtain your facility's latitude and longitude though Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle or topographic maps, and EPA's web-based siting-tools, among other methods. Refer to www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp for guidance on the use of these methods. For consistency, EPA requests you take measurements from the location of your facility's stormwater outfall. Outfalls are locations where the stormwater exits the facility, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater. If there is more than one outfall present, measure at the primary outfall (i.e., the outfall with the largest volume of stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity).

3.h. Identify the data source that you used to determine the facility latitude and longitude. If you did not use a USGS quadrangle or topographic map, the EPA website, or GPS receivers, then select "Other" and write the method used on the line provided. If you used a USGS quadrangle or topographic map, write the map scale on the line provided. Scale should be identified on the map.

4. Enter the estimated area of industrial activity at your site exposed to stormwater, in acres.

5. Indicate if the facility is considered a "federal facility" - Federal facilities include any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned or leased by the federal government.

6. Indicate whether the facility is located in Indian Country, and, if so, provide the name of the reservation, if applicable.

Section D. Discharge Information

1. Indicate whether stormwater from your site will be discharged into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances, including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, storm drains, curbs and gutters, ditches and man-made channels, owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association or other public body, used to collect or convey stormwater. If you check "Yes" then identify the name of the MS4 operator on the line provided. If you are uncertain of the MS4 operator, contact your local government for that information. MS4s are different than combined sewers, which are designed to convey both stormwater and sanitary wastewater. Discharges to combined sewers do not require an NPDES permit but may be subject to other CWA requirements (contact the combined sewer operator for more information).

2. Enter information regarding your discharge. If additional space is needed fill out Attachment 1.

2a. Indicate in column "a" of the table the name(s) of the receiving water(s) into which stormwater from your facility will discharge. Also provide in parentheses the name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable) into which your stormwater is discharged. If you identified more than on receiving water for your facility, indicate the first receiving water and complete question 2b and 2.b.1-3 (if applicable), before entering the next receiving water. The EPA's Water Locator Tool can help you identify the closest receiving water to your facility (www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp). Your receiving water may be a lake, stream, river, ocean, wetland or other waterbody, and may or may not be located adjacent to your facility. Your stormwater may discharge directly to the receiving water or indirectly via a storm sewer system, an open drain or ditch, or other conveyance structure. Do NOT list a man-made conveyance, such as a storm sewer system, as your receiving water. Indicate the first receiving water your stormwater discharge enters. For example, if your discharge enters a storm sewer system, that empties into Trout Creek, which flows into Pine River, your receiving water is Trout Creek, because it is the first waterbody your discharge will reach. Similarly, a discharge into a ditch that feeds Spring Creek should be identified as "Spring Creek" since the ditch is a manmade conveyance. If you discharge into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), you must identify the waterbody into which that portion of the storm sewer discharges. That information should be readily available from the operator of the MS4.

2b. Indicate in column "b" of the table whether you discharge directly to an impaired water (lake, stream segment, estuary, etc), listed as "impaired" under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Each state water quality agency maintains a list of waters that are impaired. Most state agencies publish these lists online. The EPA's Water Locator Tool may also help you identify if the nearest receiving water is impaired (www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp). If you discharge into a stream segment that is upstream of a listed impaired water but which is not itself on the State's impaired waters list, answer "no" to this question. In this case, requirements in the MSGP for discharges into impaired waters do not apply to you, unless notified otherwise by EPA.

Answer the following three questions only if you answered "Yes" to D 2.b:

2b1. Provide the pollutant(s) listed as causing the impairment in the water identified in D.2.b.1 above. Enter each pollutant individually on a separate row in the table.

2b2. Out of the pollutant(s) that you identified in D.2.b.1 above, indicate which pollutants you believe will be present in your discharge. If you do not expect the pollutant(s) to be in your discharge, then select "no."

2b3.Indicate the pollutant(s) that have a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the impaired stream segment that you identified in D.2.b.2 above. Check with your state water quality agency for lists of waters with approved or established TMDLs. See www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp for more information.

3. Water Quality Standards

3a.If you selected "no" in C.2 indicating that stormwater discharges from your facility have not been previously covered under an NPDES permit, then you are considered a new discharger and must answer this question; otherwise you are considered an existing discharger and may skip this question. State water quality agencies are responsible for setting water quality standards for waters within the state's boundaries. Check EPA's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp) to determine if the water(s) that you discharge into are designated as a "Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water" (See Appendix A of the MSGP 2008 for definitions of "Tier 2 water" and "Tier 2.5 water"). If you discharge into these waters, EPA may impose additional permit conditions to ensure that you do not violate the State's antidegradation policy.

3.b Idenitfy whether your receiving water is designated as a Tier 3 waterbody. Go to www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp for a list of Tier 3 waterbodies. Note that new discharges into designated Tier 3 waters are not eligible for coverage under the MSGP 2008.

4. Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines and Sector-Specific Requirements

4.a-b. Depending on your industrial activities, your facility may be subject to effluent limitation guidelines which include additional effluent limits and monitoring requirements for your facility. Please review these requirements, described in Part 2.1.3 of the MSGP, and check any appropriate boxes on the NOI form.

4.c. For Sector S facilities (Air Transportation), indicate whether you anticipate that the entire airport facility will use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis. If so, additional effluent limits and monitoring conditions apply to your discharge (see Part 8 Sector S of the MSGP 2008).

5. List the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and/or two character activity code that best describes the primary industrial activities performed by your facility under which you are required to obtain permit coverage. Your primary industrial activity includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's one SIC code for which the facility is primarily engaged; and (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). See Appendix D of the MSGP for a complete list of SIC codes and activities codes.

6. If your site has co-located industrial activities that are not identified as your primary industrial activity, identify the sector and subsector codes that describe these other industrial activities. For a complete list of sector and subsector codes, see Appendix D of the MSGP.

7.a-b Indicate whether your facility is currently inactive and unstaffed. If so then indicate whether your facility will be inactive and unstaffed for the entire permit term, or if not, specify the specific length of time in units of days, weeks, months, or years (e.g. 3 months) that you expect the facility to be inactive and unstaffed.

Section E. Facility Contact Information and SWPPP Location

1.a-c. Identify the name, telephone number, and email address of the person who will serve as a contact for EPA on issues related to stormwater management at your facility. This person should be able to answer questions related to stormwater discharges, the SWPPP, and other issues related to stormwater permit coverage, or have immediate access to individuals with that knowledge. This person does not have to be the facility operator, but should have intimate knowledge of stormwater management activities at the facility.

2. If you are making your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan publicly available on a website provide the appropriate Internet URL address. (Please note that by posting your SWPPP on the web, you may qualify for a shortened authorization waiting period. See Table 1-2 of the MSGP for more information.)

Section F. Endangered Species Protection

1. Based on the instruction provided in Appendix E of the MSGP 2008, indicate which permit criterion (A,B,C,D,E, or F) listed in Part 1.1.4.5 you are using to satisfy your eligibility obligations for protection of endangered and threatened species, and designated critical habitat.

2.a. If you select criterion E (not likely to adversely affect), list those federally-listed endangered or threatened species and any federally-listed designated critical habitat expected to exist in proximity to your facility.

2.b List the pollutants that you expect to be present in your stormwater discharge. Include any pollutants that you may have included in D.2.b.3 above.

2.c If you selected "yes" in C.2 then you are considered an existing discharger and must answer all the questions in F.2.c.1--5; otherwise you are considered a new discharger and may skip the questions under F.2.c. If you are an existing discharger who was previously covered under the MSGP 2000, indicate whether you have any previous effluent monitoring data.

2.c1-2.If you select "No," to F.2.c then indicate why you don't have any data. Also indicate if you have any other data characterizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge.

2.c.3. If you select "Yes," to F.2.c then indicate whether you exceeded any benchmark.

2.c.4 Indicate whether you have exceeded any applicable effluent limitation guideline, or caused or contributed to an exceedance of state or tribal water quality requirement(s).

2.c.5. If you select "Yes" to F.2.c.3.and/or F.2.c.4 then indicate the pollutant parameters for which you exceeded the benchmark, applicable effluent limitation guideline, or State or Tribal water quality requirement(s).

2.d. Attach your supporting rationale for your determination of the applicability of Criterion E for your facility (applies to both new and existing dischargers). Your documentation should address species and habitat listed in F.2.a and the potential effects of pollutants listed in F.2.b on the listed species and habitat. This should include consideration of any available data characterizing pollutants in your stormwater discharge, or in the discharge of similar facilities if data for you facility is not available, that may be of concern to listed species.

3. If you select Criterion F (already addressed in another operator's valid certification), provide the tracking number that the operator received in their confirmation letter or email from EPA's NOI Processing Center (see Appendix E). You can find the tracking number assigned to your previous NOI on EPA's NOI Search website (www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch). An example where criterion F may apply includes airports where several individual airlines have applied for coverage under the MSGP, and the entire airport also has applied for or obtained coverage. If the airport has already certified under Appendix E, and that certification addresses any potential impacts from the individual airlines, then the airlines may reference the airport's permit tracking number.

Section G. Historic Preservation

Based on the instruction provided in Appendix F of the MSGP 2008, indicate which permit criterion (A, B, C, or D) listed in Part 1.1.4.6 of the MSGP you used to satisfy your eligibility obligations for protection of historic properties.

Section H. Certification

Certification statement and signature (see Section B.11 of Appendix B of the MSGP for more information). Enter certifier's printed name, title and email address. Sign and date the form. (CAUTION: An unsigned or undated NOI form will prevent the granting of permit coverage.) Federal statutes provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form. Federal regulations require this application to be signed as follows:

For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer, which means:

(i) president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or

(ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor; or

For a municipal, State, Federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive or ranking elected official.

If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by the facility SWPPP contact or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the name, organization, phone number and email address of the NOI preparer.

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this certification is estimated to average 3.7 hours per certification, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose to provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of the collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including any suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Director, Office of Environmental Information Services, Collection Services Division (2823), USEPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460. Include the OMB control number of this form on any correspondence. Do not send the completed NOI form to this address.

APPENDIX F

IMPAIRED WATER BODIES

http://ofmpub.epa.gov/tmdl_waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=NHRIV700061001-09&p_cycle=2010&p_state=NH&p_report_type=

Last updated on Monday, June 10, 2013

Watershed Assessment, Tracking & Environmental Results

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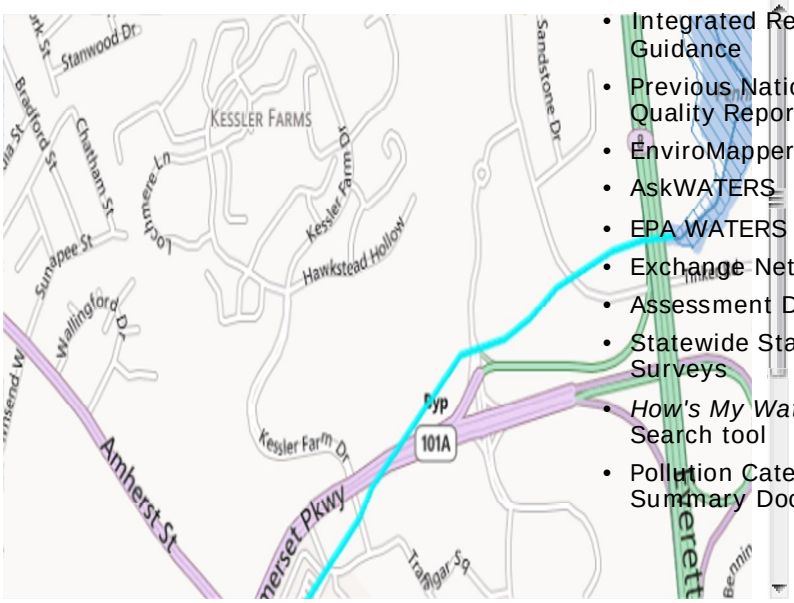
On This Page

2010 Waterbody Report for Unnamed Brook to Pennichuck Brook (Boire Fields)



Click on the waterbody for an interactive map

State: New Hampshire
Waterbody ID: NHRIV700061001-09
Location: 010700061001, Unnamed Brook to Pennichuck Brook (Boire Fields), Unknown Fishery
State Waterbody Type: River
EPA Waterbody Type: Rivers and Streams
Water Size: .984
Units: miles
Watershed Name: Merrimack. Massachusetts, New Hampshire.

Waterbody History Report

Features

- About This Database (Integrated Report)
- Assessing Water Quality (Questions and Answers)
- Integrated Reporting Guidance
- Previous National Water Quality Reports
- EnviroMapper for Water
- AskWATERS
- EPA WATERS Homepage
- Exchange Network
- Assessment Database
- Statewide Statistical Surveys
- *How's My Waterway* Local Search tool
- Pollution Categories Summary Document

Data are also available for these years: 2008 2006 2004 2002

Water Quality Assessment Status for Reporting Year 2010

The overall status of this waterbody is Impaired.

Description of this table

Designated Use	Designated Use Group	Status
Aquatic Life	Fish, Shellfish, And Wildlife Protection And Propagation	Impaired
Drinking Water Supply	Public Water Supply	Good
Fish Consumption	Aquatic Life Harvesting	Impaired
Primary Contact Recreation	Recreation	Good
Secondary Contact Recreation	Recreation	Good
Wildlife	Fish, Shellfish, And Wildlife Protection And Propagation	Not Assessed

Causes of Impairment for Reporting Year 2010

Description of this table

Cause of Impairment	Cause of Impairment Group	Designated Use(s)	State TMDL Development Status
Dissolved Oxygen	Organic Enrichment/Oxygen Depletion	Aquatic Life	TMDL needed
Mercury	Mercury	Fish Consumption	TMDL completed
pH	pH/Acidity/Caustic Conditions	Aquatic Life	TMDL needed

Probable Sources Contributing to Impairment for Reporting Year 2010

Description of this table

Probable Source	Probable Source Group	Cause(s) of Impairment
Atmospheric Deposition - Toxics	Atmospheric Deposition	Mercury
Source Unknown	Unknown	Dissolved Oxygen; pH

TMDLs That Apply to this waterbody

Description of this table

TMDL Document Name	TMDL Date	TMDL Pollutant Description	TMDL Pollutant Source Type	Cause(s) of Impairment Addressed
Ne Regional Mercury Tmdl	Dec-20-2007	Mercury	Nonpoint Source	Mercury

Previous Causes of Impairments Now Attaining All Uses

No causes of impairment are recorded as attaining all uses for this waterbody.

http://ofmpub.epa.gov/tmdl_waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=NHRIV700040402-07&p_cycle=2010&p_state=NH&p_report_type=

Last updated on Monday, June 10, 2013

Watershed Assessment, Tracking & Environmental Results

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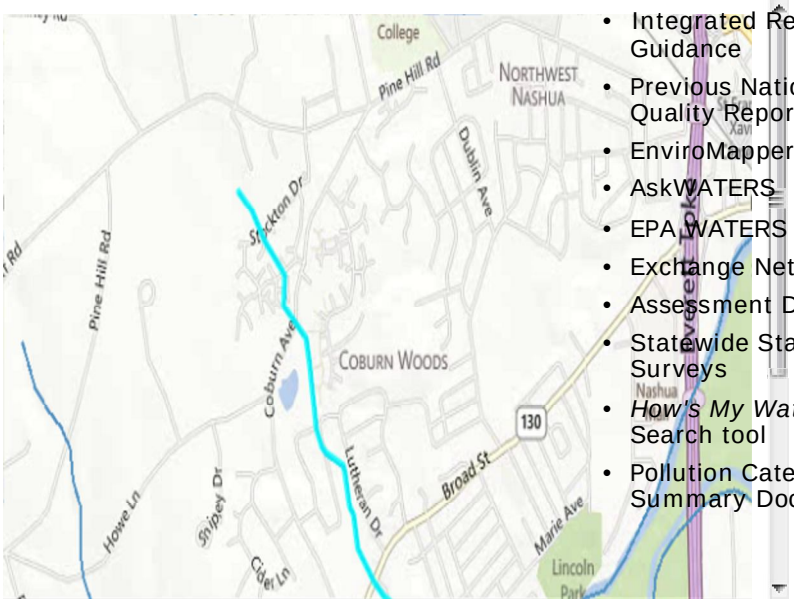
2010 Waterbody Report for UNNAMED BROOK - TO NASHUA RIVER



Click on the waterbody for an interactive map

State: New Hampshire
Waterbody ID: NHRIV700040402-07
Location: 010700040402, UNNAMED BROOK - TO NASHUA RIVER, Unknown Fishery
State Waterbody Type: River
EPA Waterbody Type: Rivers and Streams
Water Size: 1.677
Units: miles
Watershed Name: Nashua

Features

- About This Database (Integrated Report)
- Assessing Water Quality (Questions and Answers)
- Integrated Reporting Guidance
- Previous National Water Quality Reports
- EnviroMapper for Water
- AskWATERS
- EPA WATERS Homepage
- Exchange Network
- Assessment Database
- Statewide Statistical Surveys
- *How's My Waterway* Local Search tool
- Pollution Categories Summary Document

Water Quality Assessment Status for Reporting Year 2010

The overall status of this waterbody is Impaired.

Description of this table

Designated Use	Designated Use Group	Status
Aquatic Life	Fish, Shellfish, And Wildlife Protection And Propagation	Not Assessed
Drinking Water Supply	Public Water Supply	Good

Fish Consumption	Aquatic Life Harvesting	Impaired
Primary Contact Recreation	Recreation	Not Assessed
Secondary Contact Recreation	Recreation	Not Assessed
Wildlife	Fish, Shellfish, And Wildlife Protection And Propagation	Not Assessed

Causes of Impairment for Reporting Year 2010

Description of this table

Cause of Impairment	Cause of Impairment Group	Designated Use (s)	State TMDL Development Status
Mercury	Mercury	Fish Consumption	TMDL completed

Probable Sources Contributing to Impairment for Reporting Year 2010

Description of this table

Probable Source	Probable Source Group	Cause(s) of Impairment
Atmospheric Deposition - Toxics	Atmospheric Deposition	Mercury

TMDLs That Apply to this waterbody

Description of this table

TMDL Document Name	TMDL Date	TMDL Pollutant Description	TMDL Pollutant Source Type	Cause(s) of Impairment Addressed
Ne Regional Mercury Tmdl	Dec-20-2007	Mercury	Nonpoint Source	Mercury

APPENDIX G

NHDES ONE-STOP DATA LOOK UP RESULTS

SITE_NUMBER	SITE_NAME	SITE_ADDRESS_1	SITE_TOWN	OWNER_COMPANY	OWNER_FIRST_NAME	OWNER_LAST_NAME	OWNER_ADDRESS_1	OWNER_ADDRESS_2	OWNER_TOWN	OWNER_STATE	OWNER_ZIP	OWNER_PHONE
198403099	FOUR HILLS LA	840 W HOLLIS ST	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA			840 WEST HOLLIS STREET		NASHUA	NH	03062	603-589-3410
198404009	PHEASANT LAN	PHEASANT LANE	NASHUA	PHEASANT LANE REALTY TRUST			C/O NEW ENGLAND DEVE	ONE WELLS AVENUE	NEWTON	MA	02159	
198406037	BAE SYSTEMS	95 CANAL ST	NASHUA	BAE SYSTEMS			PO BOX 868 MER 12 1506		NASHUA	NH	03061	603-885-5344
198605572	CHAGNON LUM	145 TEMPLE ST	NASHUA									
198711019	JIFFY LUBE 596	77 E HOLLIS ST	NASHUA									
198811001	OWENS-BROCK	OFF CELLU DRIVE	NASHUA	OWENS-ILLINOIS CO/BROCKWAY			ONE SEAGATE	SUITE 1200	TALEDO	OH	43604	
198904062	GL & V PULP GI	150 BURKE ST	NASHUA	BRADY SULLIVAN PROPERTIES			670 N COMMERCIAL ST		MANCHESTER	NH	03101	603-657-9732
198905020	HESS 29305	79 E HOLLIS ST	NASHUA	AMERADA HESS CORP	HOWARD	JIM	1 HESS PLAZA		WOODBRIDGE	NJ	07095	732-750-6350
198906009	BAE SYSTEMS	65 SPIT BROOK RD	NASHUA	BAE SYSTEMS	ASHOOH	RICHARD	PO BOX 868, MER12-1506		NASHUA	NH	03061-0868	603-885-4321
198907011	ST JOSEPH HO	172 KINSLEY ST	NASHUA	ST JOSEPHS HOSPITAL			172 KINSLEY STREET		NASHUA	NH	03060	
198907015	SHELL 138281	160 BROAD ST	NASHUA	MOTIVA ENTERPRISES,	FRY	LEE	1100 LOUISIANA ST		HOUSTON	TX	77002	
198907057	NASHUA TEXA(	347 W HOLLIS ST	NASHUA	MOTIVA ENTERPRISES	FRY	LEE	1100 LOUISIANA ST		HOUSTON	TX	77002	
198909030	PSNH NASHUA	370 AMHERST ST	NASHUA	PENSION PLAN OF PUB	HEBERT	BEA	P O BOX 330		MANCHESTER	NH	03105	603-634-2617
199009003	TULLEY AUTO I	147 DANIEL WEBSTER	NASHUA	TULLEY DEALERSHIPS			147 DANIEL WEBSTER HWY SOUTH		NASHUA	NH	03060	603-888-0550
199101044	MOBIL 10976	96 BROAD ST	NASHUA	MOBIL OIL CORPORATION			1 TECHNOLOGY PARK DF	WESTFORD TECHNOLOG	WESTFORD	MA	01886	508-392-3013
199312058	NH COMMUNIT	505 AMHERST ST	NASHUA	POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION			5 INSTITUTE DRIVE	(NH DOT DISTRICT 5)	CONCORD	NH	03301	
199409054	EDDIE & ABE SI	55 W HOLLIS ST	NASHUA		KHOURY	ADEL	EDDIE'S CITGO	55 WEST HOLLIS STREET	NASHUA	NH	03060	603-889-9861
199409077	EDGECOMB ME	385 W HOLLIS ST	NASHUA	EDGECOMB METALS C(	UTTON	FORD	PO BOX 3176	385 W HOLLIS ST	NASHUA	NH	03061	603-883-7731
199505020	FORMER NASH	21,25,30,31,33 & 36 FR	NASHUA	COTTON MILL SQUARE,	STABILE II	JOHN	C/O THE STABILE COMPA	20 COTTON ROAD	NASHUA	NH	03063	603-889-0318
199602003	MOBIL 18546	43 E HOLLIS ST	NASHUA	EXXONMOBIL REFINING & SUPPLY			1800 WEST PARK DRIVE,	SUITE 450	WESTBOROUGH	MA	01581	508-389-1881
199711007	FERROFLUIDIC	40 SIMON STREET	NASHUA	COUNTRYSIDE TOWING			401 RIVER ROAD		HUDSON	MA	01749	508-562-2313
199712032	HEWLETT PAC	8 COTTON RD	NASHUA	HEWLETT PACKARD			3000 HANOVER ST		PALO ALTO	CA	94304-1185	603-884-1512
199802009	US POSTAL SE	80 SPRING ST.	NASHUA	USPS	FOX	ROBERT	80 SPRING TS.		NASHUA	NH	03061	603-644-3825
199802038	EVERETT TRNF	EXIT 5	NASHUA									
199802062	ALLEN MELLO I	13 MARMON DR	NASHUA	ALLEN C MELLO	MELLO	ALLEN	13 MARMON DR		NASHUA	NH	03060	
199805032	EASTERN SEAE	650 AMHERST STREE	NASHUA	EASTERN SEABOARD P	GIBLIN	JOHN	UNK		HOLLISTON	MA	02000	800-752-7225
199806013	NASHUA PUBLI	6 RIVERSIDE ST	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA	TREMBLAY	JANICE	15 RIVERSIDE STREET	PO BOX 2019	NASHUA	NH	03061	603-594-3308
199806072	EXIT 7 SPILL	RTE 3N	NASHUA	R.S. AUDLEY	WATKINS	BOYD			BOW	NH	03304	603-224-7724
199810015	USF RED BALL	EVERETT TURNPIKE	NASHUA	USF RED BALL EXPRES	GREENSMITH	JOSEPH	2 DUNHAM ROAD		BELLERICA	MA	01821-5727	800-421-7048
199811007	AUDLEY CONS	DWHGWY EXIT 1	NASHUA	AUDLEY CONSTRUCTION								
199811040	MOBIL 10975	242 AMHERST ST	NASHUA	GLOBAL COMPANIES LLC			800 SOUTH STREET		WALTHAM	MA	02451	
199812108	PSNH MILLYAR	3 PINE ST EXT	NASHUA	PSNH	HEBERT	BEA	1000 ELM STREET	PO BOX 330	MANCHESTER	NH	03105-0330	603-669-4000
199901025	KLEEN, INC. SP	KINSLEY ST.	NASHUA	KLEEN, INC.	GOSSELIN	TOM	ONE FOUNDARY ST.		LEBANON	NH	03766	800-995-5336
199904004	BRUCE HAYNE:	CORONIS LANDSCAPI	NASHUA	BRUCE HAYNES TRUCK	HAYNES	BRUCE	9 PARK ST.		COLEBROOK	NH	03576	603-237-8005
199904005	AUDLEY CONS	EXIT 2 , OFF EVERETT	NASHUA	AUDLEY CONSTRUCTIC	WOLKOWSKI	TOM			BOW	NH	03304	603-224-7724
199904045	NORTHEAST E:	39 SIMON STREET	NASHUA	NH BLACKTOP SEALER!	PADFIELD	MARK	58 PRISCILLA LANE		AUBURN	NH	03032	603-627-9602
199904054	NEW ENGLAND	THORNTON RD	NASHUA	NEW ENGLAND STONE	BONIA	ROBERT	OOOOOOO		SALEM	NH	03079	603-898-5001
199904055	RICK'S AUTO R	CONGRESS ST.	NASHUA	RICK'S AUTO REPAIR			CONGRESS ST.		NASHUA	NH	03060	
199905043	NASHUA AIRPC	PERIMETER RD	NASHUA	PRESCOTT INVESTMEN	GAYMON	BEN	PO BOX 808		NASHUA	NH	03105	603-629-4564
199905045	CONWAY TRUC	7/11 STORE, RTE 111A	NASHUA	CONWAY TRUCKLOAD	TRUCKING		2322 GRAVEL DR.		FT. WORTH	TX		800-232-0789
199907082	MANCO EQUIP	WILLOW SPRINGS PL/	NASHUA	MANCO EQUIPMENT	MARCUSO	TONY	OOOOOOO		LOWELL	MA		
199909063	ENTERPRISE R	495 AMHERST ST	NASHUA	ENTERPRISE RENT-A-C	MACK	KIM	1255 SO. WILLOW ST.		MANCHESTER	NH	03103	
200005052	R. LAMIER & SC	EVERETT TRNPK SOU	NASHUA	R. LAMIER & SONS	LAMIER	ED	237 ELM AVE.		ANTRIM	NH	03440	603-588-3718
200008053	PSNH SPILL	DAVIDSON LANDING,	NASHUA	SOUTHERN NEW HAMP	LANDING	DAVIDSON	143 LEDGE ST.		NASHUA	NH	03060	
200010005	WICKES LUMBE	6 SWEET WILLIAM DR	NASHUA	WICKES LUMBER COMF	PARQUETTE	JACK	P.O. BOX 14	ONE FITZGERALD DRIVE	HOPEDALE	MA	01747	508-478-8406
200012047	CORONIS LANE	EAST SPITBROOK RO	NASHUA	CORONIS LANDSCAPING								
200101038	PSNH TRANSF(	WEST HOLLIS STREE	NASHUA	PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE			ELM STREET MANCHESTER		MANCHESTER	NH		603-345-5722
200101039	SHELL STATIOI	301 MAIN ST	NASHUA	MOTIVA ENTERPIRSES			301 MAIN STREET		NASHUA	NH	03060	603-882-3962
200102018	SHELL SERVICI	620 AMHERST ST	NASHUA	MOTIVA ENTERPRISES	GROSBECK	GAIL	3 EDGEWATER DR.	SUITE 202	NORWOOD	MA	02062	781-551-5457
200103047	NORTHEAST AI	BRIDGE STREET	NASHUA	NORTHEAST AIR GAS	DOWD	SHAWN	17 NORTH WESTON DRIVE		SALEM	NH	03079	603-890-4600
200205069	SHOP AND SAV	175 COLISEUM AVE	NASHUA	SHOP AND SAVE			175 COLISEUM AVE.		NASHUA	NH	03063	603-889-3700
200208012	BALCOM BROT	407 AMHERST STREE	NASHUA									
200212054	HYDRAULIC OII	WEST CHAMBERLAIN	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA			CHAMBERLAIN STREET		NASHUA	NH		
200302002	EXIT 6 NO. AUT	EXIT SIX N	NASHUA									
200305022	NASHUA RIVER	MINE FALLS PARK	NASHUA									
200305082	JAMES LUMPKI	136 E HOLLIS ST	NASHUA									
200307023	JACKSON MILL:	NASHUA DRIVE	NASHUA									
200308068	NFI ACCIDENT	ROUTE 3 A SOUTHBO	NASHUA	NFI INTERACTION			221 DW HIGHWAY		MERRIMACK	NH	03054	603-889-6060
200308118	PSNH TRANSF(	KENT LANE	NASHUA	HUNTINGDON ELDERLY CARE CONST SITE			KENT LANE		NASHUA	NH		603-564-1210
200403109	ROYAL CREST	11 NEWCASTLE RD	NASHUA	ROYAL CREST APARTMENTS			11 NEWCASTLE RD		NASHUA	NH		
200411098	NASHUA DPW	CHESHIRE ST	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA					NASHUA	NH		
200412020	QUEENSWAY H	QUEENSWAY CIRCLE	NASHUA									
200502061	ALGONQUIN PC	15 RIVERSIDE STREE	NASHUA	ALGONQUIN POWER SYSTEM			15 RIVERSIDE STREET		NASHUA	NH	03060	603-883-6702
200504048	ALONG NOWEL	NOWELL STREET	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA								
200504076	GILPAV SPILL	VICINITY 600 AMHERS	NASHUA									
200505065	MORRILL VEHI(	EAST HOLLIS STREET	NASHUA									
200508006	CAR FIRE	20 TRAFALGAR SQUA	NASHUA	TMK ASSOCIATES			20 TRAFALGAR SQUARE		NASHUA	NH		
200508136	LILY TRANSPOI	AMHERST ST	NASHUA									
200509075	MCLAUGHLIN C	ALLDS STREET	NASHUA									
200509087	CALDWELL RO/	58 CALDWELL ROAD	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA			PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION	840 WEST HOLLIS STREE	NASHUA	NH		603-589-3410
200509093	CANAL STREET	CANAL & CHANDLER I	NASHUA	CITY OF NASHUA			229 MAIN STREET		NASHUA	NH		603-594-3300
200512031	HYDRAULIC SP	13-15 PERRY ST	NASHUA									
200601042	NASHUA TRAN!	AMHERST STREET	NASHUA	NASHUA TRANSIT AUTHORITY					NASHUA	NH		603-880-0100

200601045	EVERETT TURN	EXIT 8 N BOUND	NASHUA	STATE OF NH							
200603028	SOUTHERN NH	10 PROSPECT STREE	NASHUA	SOUTHERN NH MEDICAL CENTER OFFICE BLDG			10 PROSPECT STREET	NASHUA	NH		603-577-2090
200606058	HOME DEPOT	288 DANIEL WEBSTEF	NASHUA	HOME DEPOT			288 DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY	NASHUA	NH	03060	603-891-4300
200608018	MOTOR VEHICL	EXIT 4/ 5 SOUTH RT 3	NASHUA	NHDOT				NASHUA	NH		603-594-3636
200608041	PSNH TRANSF(	193 KINSLEY STREET	NASHUA	PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE			S COMMERCIAL STREET	MANCHESTER	NH		603-533-4733
200706013	PSNH POLE #1	60 LANGHORN DR	NASHUA								
200809013	EXIT 8 EVERET	ON RAMP FOR EXIT	NASHUA	NH DOT	BARRINGTON	AL					603-608-9293
200812045	TRANSFORMEF	8 & 10 GALWAY ROAD	NASHUA	PSNH							
200910009	PSHN TRANSF(	22 PONDEROSA AVE	NASHUA	PSNH							
200911044	TRAIN DERAILN	BRIDGE STREET	NASHUA								
201004004	THOREAU'S LA	49 WALDEN POND DR	NASHUA								
201007003	TOLLES ST TR/	77 TOLLES ST	NASHUA								
201012021	PARKING LOT /	110 DANIEL WEBSTEF	NASHUA	PAPA JOHNS PIZZA RESTARAUNT			110 DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY	NASHUA	NH	03060	508-826-6255
201108014	DELTA EDUCA1	80 NORTHWEST BLVD	NASHUA								
201203026	AMHEREST ST	472 AMHERST ST	NASHUA	PUBLIC SERVICE OF NH			780 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET	MANCHESTER	NH	03101	603-564-1210
201302048	NASHUA RIVER	WATER ST / MAIN ST	NASHUA	STATE OF NH							
201303014	TRAIN DERAILN	TRESTLE BRIDGE / NA	NASHUA	PAN AM RAIL ROAD			TRACK	NASHUA	NH	03060	800-955-9208

APPENDIX H

REPORTABLE QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

40 CFR 117.3 (also look to 40 CFR 302.4)

Note: *The first number under the column headed "RQ" is the reportable quantity in pounds. The number in parentheses is the metric equivalent in kilograms. For convenience, the table contains a column headed "Category" which lists the code letters "X", "A", "B", "C", and "D" associated with reportable quantities of 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 5000 pounds, respectively.*

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Acetaldehyde.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Acetic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Acetic anhydride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Acetone cyanohydrin.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Acetyl bromide.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Acetyl chloride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Acrolein.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Acrylonitrile.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Adipic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Aldrin.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Allyl alcohol.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Allyl chloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Aluminum sulfate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonia.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ammonium acetate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium benzoate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium bicarbonate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium bichromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Ammonium bifluoride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ammonium bisulfite.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium carbamate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium carbonate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium chloride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium chromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Ammonium citrate dibasic.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium fluoborate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium fluoride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ammonium hydroxide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ammonium oxalate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium silicofluoride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ammonium sulfamate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Ammonium sulfide.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ammonium sulfite.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium tartrate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ammonium thiocyanate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Amyl acetate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Aniline.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Antimony pentachloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Antimony potassium tartrate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Antimony tribromide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Antimony trichloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Antimony trifluoride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Antimony trioxide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Arsenic disulfide.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Arsenic pentoxide.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trichloride.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trioxide.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Arsenic trisulfide.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Barium cyanide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Benzene.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Benzoic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Benzonitrile.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Benzoyl chloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Benzyl chloride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Beryllium chloride.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Beryllium fluoride.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Beryllium nitrate.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Butyl acetate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Butylamine.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
n-Butyl phthalate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Butyric acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Cadmium acetate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Cadmium bromide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Cadmium chloride.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Calcium arsenate.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Calcium arsenite.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Calcium carbide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Calcium chromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Calcium cyanide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate.	C.....	1,000 (454)
Calcium hypochlorite.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Captan.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Carbaryl.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Carbofuran.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Carbon disulfide.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Carbon tetrachloride.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Chlordane.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Chlorine.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Chlorobenzene.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Chloroform.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Chlorosulfonic acid.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Chlorpyrifos.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Chromic acetate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Chromic acid.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Chromic sulfate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Chromous chloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous bromide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous formate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Cobaltous sulfamate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Coumaphos.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Cresol.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Crotonaldehyde.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Cupric acetate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Cupric acetoarsenite.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Cupric chloride.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Cupric nitrate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Cupric oxalate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Cupric sulfate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Cupric sulfate, ammoniated.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Cupric tartrate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Cyanogen chloride.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Cyclohexane.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
2,4-D Acid.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
2,4-D Esters.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
DDT.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Diazinon.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Dicamba.....	C.....	1,000 (454)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Dichlobenil.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Dichlone.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Dichlorobenzene.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Dichloropropane.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Dichloropropene.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Dichloropropene-Dichloropropane	B.....	100 (45.4)
(mixture).		
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Dichlorvos.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Dicofol.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Dieldrin.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Diethylamine.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Dimethylamine.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Dinitrobenzene (mixed).....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Dinitrophenol.....	A.....	10 (45.4)
Dinitrotoluene.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Diquat.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Disulfoton.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Diuron.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Endosulfan.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Endrin.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Epichlorohydrin.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ethion.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Ethylbenzene.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ethylenediamine.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
(EDTA).		
Ethylene dibromide.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Ethylene dichloride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ferric ammonium citrate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ferric ammonium oxalate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ferric chloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ferric fluoride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Ferric nitrate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ferric sulfate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ferrous ammonium sulfate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Ferrous chloride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Ferrous sulfate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Formaldehyde.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Formic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Fumaric acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Furfural.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Guthion.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Heptachlor.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Hydrochloric acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Hydrofluoric acid.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Hydrogen cyanide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Hydrogen sulfide.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Isoprene.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Isopropanolamine	C.....	1,000 (454)
dodecylbenzenesulfonate.		
Kepone.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Lead acetate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead arsenate.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Lead chloride.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead fluoborate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead fluoride.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead iodide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead nitrate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead stearate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead sulfate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead sulfide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lead thiocyanate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Lindane.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Lithium chromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Malathion.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Maleic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Maleic anhydride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Mercaptodimethur.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Mercuric cyanide.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Mercuric nitrate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Mercuric sulfate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Mercuric thiocyanate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Mercurous nitrate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Methoxychlor	X	1 (0.454)
Methyl mercaptan	B	100 (45.4)
Methyl methacrylate	C	1,000 (454)
Methyl parathion	B	100 (45.4)
Mevinphos	A	10 (4.54)
Mexacarbate	C	1,000 (454)
Monoethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Monomethylamine	B	100 (45.4)
Naled	A	10 (4.54)
Naphthalene	B	100 (45.4)
Naphthenic acid	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel ammonium sulfate	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel chloride	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel hydroxide	A	10 (4.54)
Nickel nitrate	B	100 (45.4)
Nickel sulfate	B	100 (45.4)
Nitric acid	C	1,000 (454)
Nitrobenzene	C	1,000 (454)
Nitrogen dioxide	A	10 (4.54)
Nitrophenol (mixed)	B	100 (45.4)
Nitrotoluene	C	1,000 (454)
Paraformaldehyde	C	1,000 (454)
Parathion	A	10 (4.54)
Pentachlorophenol	A	10 (4.54)
Phenol	C	1,000 (454)
Phosgene	A	10 (4.54)
Phosphoric acid	D	5,000 (2,270)
Phosphorus	X	1 (0.454)
Phosphorus oxychloride	C	1,000 (454)
Phosphorus pentasulfide	B	100 (45.4)
Phosphorus trichloride	C	1,000 (454)
Polychlorinated biphenyls	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium arsenate	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium arsenite	X	1 (0.454)
Potassium bichromate	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium chromate	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium cyanide	A	10 (4.54)
Potassium hydroxide	C	1,000 (454)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Potassium permanganate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Propargite.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Propionic acid.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Propionic anhydride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Propylene oxide.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Pyrethrins.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Quinoline.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Resorcinol.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Selenium oxide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Silver nitrate.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Sodium.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Sodium arsenate.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Sodium arsenite.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Sodium bichromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Sodium bifluoride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Sodium bisulfite.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium chromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Sodium cyanide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate..	C.....	1,000 (454)
Sodium fluoride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Sodium hydrosulfide.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium hydroxide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Sodium hypochlorite.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Sodium methylate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Sodium nitrite.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Sodium phosphate, dibasic.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium phosphate, tribasic.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Sodium selenite.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Strontium chromate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Strychnine.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Styrene.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Sulfuric acid.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Sulfur monochloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
2,4,5-T acid.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
2,4,5-T amines.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
2,4,5-T esters.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
2,4,5-T salts.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
TDE.....	X.....	1 (0.454)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
2,4,5-TP acid.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
2,4,5-TP acid esters.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Tetraethyl lead.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Thallium sulfate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Toluene.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Toxaphene.....	X.....	1 (0.454)
Trichlorfon.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Trichloroethylene.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Trichlorophenol.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Triethanolamine	C.....	1,000 (454)
dodecylbenzenesulfonate.		
Triethylamine.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Trimethylamine.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Uranyl acetate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Uranyl nitrate.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Vanadium pentoxide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Vanadyl sulfate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Vinyl acetate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Vinylidene chloride.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Xylene (mixed).....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Xylenol.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc acetate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc ammonium chloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc borate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc bromide.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc carbonate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc chloride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc cyanide.....	A.....	10 (4.54)
Zinc fluoride.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc formate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc hydrosulfite.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc nitrate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zinc phenolsulfonate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Zinc phosphide.....	B.....	100 (45.4)
Zinc silicofluoride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Zinc sulfate.....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zirconium nitrate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)

Table 117.3_Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances Designated Pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act

Material	Category	Reportable Quantities in pounds (kilograms)
Zirconium potassium fluoride....	C.....	1,000 (454)
Zirconium sulfate.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)
Zirconium tetrachloride.....	D.....	5,000 (2,270)

APPENDIX I

GATS JAR LITERATURE

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12 oz. GATS Jar

This fuel tester allows you to put preflight fuel samples back into your airplane (a great alternative to tossing sampled fuel onto the ground: a practice now discouraged by the EPA). Sample and check your fuel as always. Then, as sampled fuel is returned to the tank, a unique, built-in screen separates solids and non-petroleum contaminants, so only clean, pure fuel is returned to the tank. Reversible sump actuator fits both pin and petcock actuators. Wide mouth collector helps protect hands and clothing. Resilient plastic construction makes the GATS Jar virtually indestructible with normal handling.

12 oz. GATS Jar
ID #: 1001A
Price: **$19.95**

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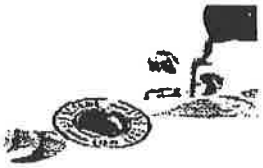

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12 oz. GATS Jar

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12 oz. GATS Jar

This fuel tester allows you to put preflight fuel samples back into your airplane (a great alternative to tossing sampled fuel onto the ground: a practice now discouraged by the EPA). Sample and check your fuel as always. Then, as sampled fuel is returned to the tank, a unique, built-in screen separates solids and non-petroleum contaminants, so only clean, pure fuel is returned to the tank. Reversible sump actuator fits both pin and petcock actuators. Wide mouth collector helps protect hands and clothing. Resilient plastic construction makes the GATS Jar virtually indestructible with normal handling.

12 oz. GATS Jar
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"Thank you for your more than generous exchange.....Sporty's has made us very happy consumers again, and we look forward to further purchases from the top mail-order company in the world."
T.S. — New Jersey

APPENDIX J

COMPLETED REPORTS

Annual Compliance Evaluation Report for

_____

Name of Person(s) completing evaluation: _____

_____

_____

Date of evaluation: _____

Weather conditions during inspection: _____

Areas inspected during evaluation:
Inspect all exposed areas of the facility for evidence of contamination of runoff. Areas that need to be inspected include all areas identified in section 3.1 of the SWPPP, areas where spills have or are likely to occur, all structural and non structural BMPs, the stormwater collection system, and all discharge points from the facility.

Evidence of Stormwater Pollution

As each of the areas above is investigated, look for the problems listed in the table below. The existence of these problems on the site may indicate that the SWPPP is not being followed or that it is inadequate for preventing stormwater pollution. Should these problems be present, describe their nature and location(s) and create a plan to prevent their reoccurrence.

Is there evidence of the following problems?	Yes	No	Describe problem and location	Corrective Actions	Schedule for corrective actions
Industrial materials, residue, or trash coming in contact with stormwater					
Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks or other containers					
Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment where vehicles exit or enter the site					
Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas					
Evidence of, or the potential for the pollutants entering the drainage system					
Evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at facility discharge points					
Scouring around facility discharge points, or any other degradation of these structures					

Structural Best Management Practices

Structure	Is maintenance needed? (Y/N)	Does it function as expected? (Y/N)	Describe the problem	Corrective actions to be taken	Schedule for completion

Are there any new sources of potential stormwater pollutants not previously identified in the SWPPP? YES / NO

If you circled yes, how will the SWPPP be modified to prevent these sources from contaminating runoff? _____

Have either visual inspections or monitoring during the past year indicated pollution of stormwater which have not yet been addressed? YES / NO

If so, describe the potential sources of any pollutants found in runoff _____

What actions or modifications to the SWPPP are needed to prevent these pollutants from reaching the receiving waters? _____

Describe any other places where the site inspection indicates noncompliance with the SWPPP and the conditions of the general permit _____

What other changes to the SWPPP are needed to ensure that the site is in compliance? _____

Certification of Compliance

This Compliance Evaluation Report has been prepared by qualified personnel who properly gathered and evaluated information submitted for this Report. The information in this Report, to the best of my knowledge, is accurate and complete. After inspection of all exposed industrial areas, BMPs, and stormwater systems, and review of the SWPPP and required monitoring I find that this facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and the permit.

Name (print):_____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____