

## Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

**Adak Airport  
Adak, Alaska  
(907) 842-5511**

### SWPPP Contact(s):

**Alaska DOT&PF  
Adak Airport Manager  
PO Box 1952  
100 Airport Way  
Adak, AK 99546  
(907) 592-8026  
(907) 592-4295 (fax)**

### SWPPP Preparation Date:

**9/9/2011**

## Contents

<b>SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Facility Information .....	1
1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties .....	2
SWPPP Preparer:.....	3
1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team .....	3
1.4 Activities at the Facility .....	3
1.5 General Location Map .....	5
1.6 Site Map .....	5
1.7 SWPPP Modification, Availability and Retention .....	5
<b>SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants .....	6
2.2 Spills and Leaks .....	7
2.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges Documentation .....	7
2.4 Salt Storage.....	9
2.5 Sampling Data Summary .....	9
<b>SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1 Minimize Exposure .....	13
3.2 Good Housekeeping.....	15
3.3 Maintenance.....	16
3.4 Spill Prevention and Response .....	17
3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls.....	18
3.6 Management of Runoff .....	18
3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.....	19
3.8 MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits .....	19
3.9 Employee Training .....	21
3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges .....	21
3.11 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris .....	22
3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials .....	23
3.13 Control Measures.....	23
<b>SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>In the event that benchmark limitations are exceeded (per MSGP 6.2.1.2):</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS</b> .....	<b>26</b>
5.2 Quarterly Visual Assessments .....	27
5.3 Inspections as required by the Spill Prevention Plan.....	28
<b>SECTION 6: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS</b> .....	<b>29</b>
6.1 Documentation Regarding Endangered Species. ....	29
6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.....	30
6.3 Documentation Regarding NEPA Review (if applicable) .....	30
<b>SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>SECTION 8: SWPPP MODIFICATIONS</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>SWPPP APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>34</b>
Appendix A – General Location Map and Site Map(s)	

Appendix B – 2008 MSGP  
Appendix C – NOI and Letters  
Appendix D – Visual Assessments  
Appendix E – Inspections  
Appendix F – Corrective Actions  
Appendix G – Training  
Appendix H – Annual Report  
Appendix I – Deicer Tracking Forms  
Appendix J – Miscellaneous  
Appendix K – SPCC Plan (Adak)  
Appendix L – BMP Summary Table and Typical

## SECTION 1: FACILITY DESCRIPTION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

### 1.1 Facility Information

#### Facility Information

Name of Facility: Adak Airport

Street: 100 Airport Way/ PO Box 1952

City: Adak

State: Alaska ZIP Code: 99546

County or Similar Subdivision: Aleutians West Census Area

Permit Tracking Number: N/A

Latitude/Longitude (Use **one** of three possible formats, and specify method)

Latitude:

Longitude:

1. \_\_ ° \_\_ ' \_\_ " N (degrees, minutes, seconds)

1. \_\_ ° \_\_ ' \_\_ " W (degrees, minutes, seconds)

2. \_\_ ° \_\_. \_\_ 9' N (degrees, minutes, decimal)

2. \_\_ ° \_\_. \_\_ ' W (degrees, minutes, decimal)

3. 51.8779638889 ° N (decimal)

3. -176.6460305556 ° W (decimal)

Method for determining latitude/longitude (check one):

USGS topographic map (specify scale: 1:250,000)

EPA Web site

GPS

Other (please specify):

Is the facility located in Indian Country? No

If yes, name of Reservation, or if not part of a Reservation, indicate "not applicable." \_\_\_\_\_

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Is this facility considered a Federal Facility? No

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 191 acres

#### Discharge Information

Does this facility discharge stormwater into an MS4? No

If yes, name of MS4 operator: N/A

Name(s) of water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility: North Sweeper Creek / Sweeper Creek / Sweeper Cove / Kuluk Bay

Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water? No, Sweeper Creek and Sweeper Cove are on the ADEC list of water bodies without sufficient information to make a determination on the waterways. In the event these are determined to be impaired this SWPPP would be modified for compliance.

If Yes, identify name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): N/A at this time

Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: N/A at this time

For pollutants identified, which do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? N/A at this time

For pollutants identified, which have a completed TMDL? N/A at this time

Do you discharge into a receiving water designated as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water? No

Are any of your stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? No

If Yes, which guidelines apply? N/A at this time

Primary SIC Code or 2-letter Activity Code: 4581 (refer to Appendix D of the permit)

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: Sector S / S1

## *1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties*

### **Facility Operator (s):**

Alaska DOT&PF – Central Region  
Adak Airport  
PO Box 1952 / 100 Airport Way  
Adak, Alaska 99564  
Phone: (907) 592-8026  
Cell: (907) 572-9960  
Email: [Vincent.Tutiakoff@alaska.gov](mailto:Vincent.Tutiakoff@alaska.gov)  
Fax: (907) 592-4295

### **Facility Owner:**

Alaska DOT&PF – Central Region; Southwest District  
PO Box 196900 / 4111 Aviation Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska, 99519  
Phone: (907) 269-0751  
Email: [troy.larue@alaska.gov](mailto:troy.larue@alaska.gov)  
Fax: (907) 269-0750

### **SWPPP Contact:**

Adak Airport Manager  
Phone: (907) 592-8026  
Cell: (907) 572-9960  
Email: [Vincent.Tutiakoff@alaska.gov](mailto:Vincent.Tutiakoff@alaska.gov)  
Fax: (907) 592-4295

**SWPPP Preparer:**

Central Region Environmental Impact Analyst

Phone: (907) 269-0714

Email: jennifer.lindberg@alaska.gov

Qualifications: Jennifer has a B.S. in Environmental Policy, 5 years of experience working in a wide range of federal and state environmental policy issues (including one year with MSGP and CGP SWPPPs), has achieved AK-CESCL certification (ID#10036), and completed SWPPP trainings through EPA including ‘EPA’s New Industrial Stormwater Permit: What You Need to Know about the MSGP 2008’ and ‘Monitoring and reporting for the 2008 MSGP’.

**1.3 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team**

Staff Names	Individual Responsibilities
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT	Oversight of airport operations and SWPPP implementation
ADAK AIRPORT MANAGER	Airport operations, control measures and corrective actions, SWPPP implementation, and facility inspections
CENTRAL REGION M&O ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST	SWPPP and SPCC development, review of facility inspections and Annual Report

**1.4 Activities at the Facility**

The Adak Airport is located on Adak Island, Adak, Alaska (see Appendix A for location and vicinity map). The facility consists of a 7,790-foot-long asphalt-surfaced runway (5/23) and a 7,605-foot-long runway (18/36). There are two paved taxiways. Taxiway A is a full length, 5,600-foot-long taxiway generally paralleling runway 18/36 and connecting to runway 5/23 and the terminal apron. Taxiway B is a shorter, 495-foot-long taxiway connecting runway 18/36 to taxiway A. Other facilities include the Upper and Lower M&O buildings, the Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) building and the Alaska Airlines Terminal.

Activities associated with airport operations, conducted by the ADOT&PF staff include summer, winter and year-round activities, described below.

Summer activities include:

- Crack seal runways, taxiways and aprons;
- Vegetation management;
- Paint striping; and
- Runway sweeping.

Winter activities include:

- Anti-icing activities such as sweeping and plowing; and
- Deicing on runways and taxiways with urea.

Year-round activities include:

- Vehicle maintenance, conducted indoors;
- Vehicle fueling occurs offsite at a commercial facility;
- Fuel storage for building heating; and
- Storage of chemicals and petroleum products for use on airport and airport equipment (see Section 2.1 for the list of stored chemicals).

Airport tenants (Alaska Airlines) conduct activities on the airport as well, covered under a separate SWPPP. The tenant's activities include winter and year-round activities, summarized below. The airport manager collects deicing quantities for monthly usage for this SWPPP plan (see Appendix I).

Winter activities include:

- Deicing aircraft using propylene.

Year-round activities include:

- Fueling air craft and equipment;
- Vehicle and aircraft maintenance; and
- Fuel and chemical storage.

Drainage patterns for the Adak Airport are shown on the watershed map in Appendix A. The drainage for the airport is broken down into watersheds A and B:

Watershed A drains the runway 18-36, the south side of runway 5-23, the DOT&PF airport support buildings (Upper, Lower M&O, and ARFF), and the Alaska Airlines terminal. On the west side of the runway, 18-36 water passes through vegetated ditches before entering the man made canal, which flows south towards sweeper cove. On the east side of the runway, runoff enters the manmade canal which flows west. Here, water from the west and east sides of the runway meet. Water is then pumped to the adjacent Sweeper Creek and eventually flows into Sweeper Cove. The drains on the paved apron adjacent to the maintenance facilities are connected to the storm sewer system which at one time was pumped to the sewage treatment plant. However, with the decreased military operations these drains are no longer operable and water is not transported from the airport. Runoff from tenant aircraft deicing operations drains westward through a drainage culvert between the apron and the runway to Outfall A. Aircraft tenant deicing is monitored through Alaska Airlines SWPPP and DOT&PF tracks deicing quantities.

Watershed B drains runway 5-23 through a series of subsurface drains that drain to the man-made canal adjacent to the runway. This drainage is conveyed to watershed A through a large culvert under runway 5-23 into the canal adjacent to 18-36 and is also pumped to Sweeper Cove.

Sources of run-on for the airport include the surrounding town and hillsides. The airport is one of the lowest points in the area and receives a great amount of drainage including petroleum contamination from former facilities and housing.

## **1.5 General Location Map**

The general location map for this facility has been placed in Appendix A.

## **1.6 Site Map**

The site map for this facility is placed in Appendix A. Site maps include:

- the watershed map delineating drainage for the airport; and
- the airport layout plan (ALP).

## **1.7 SWPPP Modification, Availability and Retention**

A copy of the SWPPP is to be kept current and remain on-site. The documentation of SWPPP maintenance and facility inspections is to be kept in or with the SWPPP and shall be readily available to the EPA, State, local or tribal agency, and individuals upon request (in-person).

Every 5 years the SWPPP and the SPCC would be reviewed and modified to ensure it is in compliance with state, federal, local, and tribal laws. Further, if construction takes place on the airport and drainage patterns or control measures are altered the SWPPP would be reviewed and modified within 6 months of the completed construction.

In the event control measures are not achieving their intended effect, they will be modified/ maintained as soon as possible (within economic feasibility). Upon discovery of failed control measures, including failure to implement control measures, the need for corrective action will be documented in the SWPPP in Appendix F within 24 hours and corrective action will be initiated within 14 days. Many actions can be completed within the 14 day time period and completion dates shall be documented in Appendix F. In the event the corrective action cannot be completed in 14 days, this will be documented. As control measures are added, modified or removed this SWPPP will be updated and documentation of updates will be summarized in Section 8, SWPPP Modifications with name, date, and signature. The location within the SWPPP that requires modification can be changed by hand and should be dated and initialed.

## SECTION 2: POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

### 2.1 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

Areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are released are defined here. Industrial activity, as defined in the MSGP, includes, but is not limited to:

- material handling equipment or activities;
- industrial machinery;
- raw materials;
- industrial processes;
- by-products; and
- waste products.

Material handling activities include:

- the storage, loading and unloading of materials; and
- the transportation, disposal, or conveyance of materials.

The 2008 MSGP provides limitations on stormwater discharges under Subpart S 8.S.1. The MSGP:

“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.”

Specifically **prohibited** under Sector S (Air transportation) coverage of the MSGP is “discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters” and “the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.” Discharges associated with snowmelt are not dry weather discharges.

**Industrial Activities Exposed to Stormwater**

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
DOT&PF Runway deicing	Urea
DOT&PF Equipment fueling	Diesel fuel, gasoline
DOT&PF Snow removal	Hydraulic fluid
DOT&PF Building heating	Diesel Fuel
DOT&PF Fire fighting	Purple K (Potassium Bicarbonate), AFFF 3%
DOT&PF Runway sanding/sweeping	Sand and sediment, hydraulic fluid, oils
DOT&PF Equipment maintenance	Hydraulic fluid, oil, diesel, anti-freeze
DOT&PF Float plane airport de-vegetation	Diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid
DOT&PF Runway maintenance	Paint, paint thinner, asphalt solvent, concrete*, crack sealant*
Tenant aircraft deicing	Propylene glycol
Tenant aircraft fueling & lubricants	Aviation fuel, lubricants

\*Purchased commercially.

DOT&PF maintains Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) at the Lower M&O building, which discloses uses and hazards associated with chemicals to prevent harm to human health and the environment including proper uses, clean-up, storage, and disposal.

## 2.2 Spills and Leaks

The location where spills and leaks could occur, as a result of airport operations and the associated industrial activities, are outlined in the table below:

**Location of Industrial Activities and Potential Spill Areas**

Location and Activity	Outfalls
Aircraft fueling, maintenance and deicing at the Alaska Airlines Terminal	Outfall A
Heating fuel, chemical storage, maintenance fluids at the Upper and Lower M&O building.	No Outfall
Urea, lubricants, and diesel fuel on runway 5-23 and 18-36 in watersheds A and B.	Outfall A3

The Adak Airport has a history of past contamination under the prior ownership of the US Navy. Further information is provided in Section 2.5 for history, sampling data and clean-up efforts. Efforts to remediate contamination are ongoing.

Outlined in the table below is a brief summary of significant spills and leaks related to DOT&PF airport operations within the last three years. Significant spills and leaks are defined as the releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable (greater than 55 gallons) and any discharge directly to surface waters.

**Spill History**

Date	Description	Outfalls
2008 - 2011	No significant spills or leaks within last 3 years	N/A

## 2.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges Documentation

An airport inspection was conducted on September 12, 2011, during a minor rain event with trace accumulation. Minimal runoff was observed. All areas of the airport were evaluated – taxiways, runways, drainage, fuel storage, and equipment storage/maintenance areas. The inspection was conducted in order

to identified non-stormwater discharges and any corrective actions and control measures that may need to be implemented on the existing airport to achieve compliance with the initial term of the MSGP. The criteria used to evaluate the stormwater management alternative that may be required for compliance included:

- cost;
- maintenance;
- space;
- safety; and
- site specific constraints.

All drainage areas and outfalls were directly observed during the inspection with the exception of the Outfalls for the drains associated with runway 5-23 and the drains for the apron associated with the maintenance facilities. Runway 5-23 has subsurface drains that drain to the man-made canal adjacent to the runway which is conveyed into watershed A through a large culvert under the runway and pumped to Sweeper Cove. The drains on the paved apron adjacent to the maintenance facilities as connected to the storm sewer system which at one time was pumped to the sewage treatment plant. However, with the decreased military operations these drains are no longer operable and water is not transported from the airport causing pooling on the paved areas.

During the inspection, no unallowable non-stormwater discharges were observed as a result of airport operations. Further, due to the summer season and limited air traffic at the airport no allowable non-stormwater discharges were observed. Allowable stormwater discharges are summarized in the below table.

Unallowable discharges were observed associated with past naval operations in the Adak area which resulted in a great amount of petroleum contamination around the airport boundaries and water systems. These areas were observed and booms are in place as part of the ongoing clean-up effort associated with this legacy contamination. Ongoing efforts from the US Navy to remediate fuel contamination will continue near the airport. See Section 2.5.

Because no non-stormwater discharges were observed/detected in association with airport operations and there is no history of spills and BMPs are in place (see Appendix L for the complete list), it has been determined that control measures that are in place are operating effectively. The drainage associated with the maintenance buildings would not be cost effective to reconstruct and the City of Adak is not likely to commence operation of the pump stations. No sheen or odor was observed in the standing water and the slope of the pavement will prevent migration and erosion.

This is the initial permit for the Adak Airport and overtime BMPs and structural controls will be evaluated for adequacy and modified as needed.

**Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges Under the MSGP**

Allowable Discharge	Location
Deicer, aviation fuel, diesel fuel, and lubricants associated with vehicle maintenance.	Watershed A: Alaska Airlines Terminal
Deicer, diesel fuel, lubricants associated with vehicle maintenance, Purple-K, paints, paint thinner, asphalt, crack sealant	Watershed A: storage in the Upper, Lower M&O and ARFF buildings and use and application. Watershed B: use and application.

## 2.4 Salt Storage

No salt is used at the airport facility for deicing purposes because these products are corrosive to aircraft surfaces and mechanical parts. No salt is stored at the airport.

## 2.5 Sampling Data Summary

Adak Airport is owned and operated by the Alaska DOT&PF. This is the initial permit term for this facility; no stormwater discharge sampling data is available to report from DOT&PF Operations at this time.

Airport operations were turned over to DOT&PF in 2004. Prior to that time, the US Navy owned and operated the airport as part of defense efforts for WWII and the Cold War. It is estimated that between the years of 1983-1993, large quantities of fuel were spilled in the Adak area associated with vehicle fueling, home

heating and military operations. The drainage of the Adak area directs a great amount of runoff and ground water from the town towards the airport. The result is a consistent oily sheen in the waterways around the airport (see photos). The Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for ongoing monitoring and clean-up efforts associated with this contamination. The DOT&PF maintains copies of the plans and summary reports for the "Free Product Recovery" conducted at the Former Naval Complex on Adak Island, which includes the Adak Airport. The recovery operations are broken into two areas: south of the 18-36 Runway and east of the 18-36 Runway. Recovery activities will continue per the conditions outlined in the Operable Unit A (OU A) Record of Decision, between the EPA, the Navy and ADEC which determined that:



**Figure 1: Adak Airport Outfall A2**

"The practicable endpoint for recovery will be reached when the monthly volume of recovered product, averaged over the most recent 6 months (6-month moving average), is less than 5 gallons per month for a period of 12 months of product recovery."

And

"Additionally, the final decision documents required that recovery from the free product recovery trenches would continue [South and East of Runway 18-36] until free product had been reduced to thickness less than 0.01 foot (ft) or no sounding of the oil/water interface probe had been experienced from one year or more."

As of 2008, the first condition has been met for both locations but the second condition has yet to be satisfied. Monitoring is ongoing.

**South of the 18-36 Runway:** this covers the East Canal of the airport ditch system on the east to South Sweeper Creek on the west and south to Sweeper Cove. According to the 2009 Draft Remedial Action Summary Report:



**Figure 2 Booms in drainage swales west of Outfall A2, Adak Airport**

“In September 1990, an abandoned subsurface fuel line (likely transporting jet petroleum fuel #5 [JP-5]) was uncovered near the southeast corner of Runway 18-36. Free product was observed in a trench and the abandoned line appeared to be the source of the subsurface fuel release...the analytical data indicate a predominantly diesel-range petroleum release consistent with JP-5.”

“Soil and groundwater samples were collected at the site between 1992 and 2002 and analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbon compounds, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs). Sediment and surface water samples for petroleum hydrocarbons and SVOCs

were collected between 1993 and 1998. Petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected in soil and groundwater above Alaska Department of Conservation (ADEC) default cleanup levels (URS 2005a). Petroleum Hydrocarbons have also been detected in surface water and sediment above ROD [Record of Decision] cleanup levels and ADEC surface water quality criteria.”

Remedial actions include:

- the removal or capping of contaminated sediments;
- installation of ‘product interception device’ (recovery trench) along the bank of South Sweeper Creek to prevent release of petroleum into the creek adjacent to the Transit Road Bridge;
- eight recovery sumps were installed along the dike access road;
- floating sorbent booms in drainage ways and socks in wells are installed and replaced regularly for ‘product’ capture.

Year	Gallons Recovered
1997	16.79
1998	36.63
1999	8.81
2000	67.94
2001	37.75
2002	41.26
2003	0
2004	6.17
2005	6.04
2006	6.02
2007	7.25

2008	5.14
2009	3.14

As of 2009, an estimated 1,040 to 5,200 gallons of recoverable 'free product' may still remain subsurface at the site.

Water samples taken on 8/5/2009 are summarized in the table below:

Parameter	Background (Range)	080509	081209	081309	081409	081509	081709	081809	081909
Acetone	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.00	0	
Benzene	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.00	0	
Chloroform	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0	
Chlorobenzene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0	
Gasol	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.00	0	
Hexane	0.000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.0004	0	
Methanol	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.00	0	
Oil/grease	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000	0	

**New Housing Fuel Leak Area:** this site covers the downtown area of Adak and the area east of Runway 18-36. According to the 2009 Draft Remedial Action Summary Report:

"During 1988 and 1989, the Navy conducted inventory record reviews and visual site inspection in housing units and crawl spaces after occupants reported hydro-carbon-like odors. Five leaks in the heating fuel piping were discovered and repaired. The heating fuel distribution system was subsequently pressure-tested to assess the extent of potential releases. Sixteen additional piping leaks were detected and repaired as a result of pressure testing."

The quantity of the initial contamination is unknown. The extent of contamination was estimated to be 99,350 square feet.

Remedial actions include:

- the removal or capping of contaminated sediments;
- installation of 'product interception device' (recovery trench) along the bank of South Sweeper Creek to prevent release of petroleum into the creek adjacent to the Transit Road Bridge;
- eight recovery sumps were installed along the dike access road;
- floating sorbent booms in drainage ways and socks in wells are installed and replaced regularly for 'product' capture.

Year	Gallons Recovered
1989	70,000
1990	12,000

1991	6,500
1992	3,000
1993	-
1994	26,000
1995	11,000
1996	13,400
1997	9,500
1998	1,600
1999	500
2000	-
2001	-
2002	-
2003	-
2004	-
2005	-
2006	29.85
2007	15.95
2008	6.29
2009	7.94

As of 2009, an estimated 1,400 to 6,900 gallons of recoverable 'free product' may still remain subsurface at the site.

Water samples taken on 8/5/2009 are summarized in the table below:

Analyte	Analysis Method	MRL	MDL	Dil. Factor	Date Extracted	Date Analyzed	Result	C	Q
Arsenic	6010B	0.10	0.01	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.04	J	
Barium	6010B	1.00	0.30	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.30	U	
Cadmium	6010B	0.010	0.002	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.004	J	
Chromium	6010B	0.020	0.003	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.003	J	
Lead	6010B	0.09	0.02	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.02	U	
Mercury	7470A	0.0010	0.0004	1.0	08/20/09	08/21/09	0.0004	U	
Selenium	6010B	0.15	0.02	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.03	J	
Silver	6010B	0.020	0.007	1.0	08/13/09	08/17/09	0.007	U	

## SECTION 3: STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

### 3.1 Minimize Exposure

Due to high average snowfall resulting from Adak Airport's location in the maritime climate zone, urea is the primary deicing compound (average annual usage of 20 tons/year). The deicers are used on the runway itself, on an as-needed basis; mechanized clearing is the preferred method when weather conditions are suitable. Urea is stored in super sacks and on pallets inside the lower M&O building to protect from the weather.

DOT&PF airport equipment is all stored indoors in the Upper and Lower M&O and ARFF buildings. DOT&PF equipment maintenance is performed at the Lower M&O buildings. Equipment is kept in good working condition (minimizes leaks) and older equipment is replaced.

All materials and chemicals associated with airport operations are stored indoors to prevent and reduce exposure to stormwater.

A spill kit is available at the M&O facility and an SPCC Plan is in place to minimize potential for fuel spills (Appendix K).

#### Best Management Practices: Minimizing Exposure

<b>Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas</b>	
	Equipments maintenance is conducted indoors
	Park vehicles and equipment indoor or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.
	Check vehicles closely for leaks and use pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.
<b>Vehicle and equipment cleaning areas</b>	
	Perform all cleaning operations on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.
	Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.
	If washing outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system.
	Use phosphate-free, biodegradable detergents.
	Inspect cleaning areas regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented and maintained.
	Train employees on proper washing procedures.
<b>Vehicle and equipment storage areas</b>	
	Store vehicles and equipment indoors, when possible.
	Store vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas, when possible.

	Park leaking deicing trucks in a designated area. Use absorbents to cleanup spills and leaks.
	Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment for the collection of fluids.
	Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease without using large amounts of water.
	Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.
	Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.
	Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.
<b>Material Storage Areas</b>	
	Store materials indoors, when possible.
	Maintain good integrity of all storage containers (e.g., used oil, hydraulic fluids, solvents, waste aircraft fuel).
	Create a centralized storage area for waste materials.
	Cover and/or enclose chemical storage areas (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).
	Locate storage areas away from high traffic areas and surface waters.
	Plainly label containers.
	Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use.
	Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.
	Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to allow for recycling of spills and leaks.
	Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, containment and countermeasure (SPCC plans).
	Train employees in spill prevention and proper materials management.
<b>Fuel System</b>	
	Conduct fueling operations on an impervious or contained pad and under a roof or canopy where possible.
	When fueling in an uncovered area, use concrete pad.
	Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.
	Provide spill kits on all fuel trucks, at fueling stations, at strategic locations. Each kit should be properly stocked and maintained. Store used materials in individual sealed container and labeled to ensure proper handling and disposal as a hazardous material.
	Keep spills cleanup materials readily available
	Clean up spills and leaks immediately.

	Use dry cleanup methods for fuel areas rather than hosing down the fuel area. Sweep up absorbents as soon as spilled substances have been absorbed.
	Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills.
<b>Storing Liquid Fuels</b>	
	Develop and implement spill plans.
	Train employees in spill prevention and control
	For ASTs – use double walled tanks with overflow protection.
	For ASTs – Keep liquid transfer nozzle/hoses in secondary containment area.
	Store drums indoors when possible.
	Store drums, even empty drums, in secondary containment with a rood or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).
	Clearly label drums with contents.
<b>Deicing chemical loading areas</b>	
	Store bulk aircraft deicing fluids in contained areas.
	Load deicing trucks in contained areas.

### 3.2 *Good Housekeeping*

Under the MSGP all areas that are exposed to potential sources of pollution should be kept clean.

Due to weather conditions, chemicals and materials associated with airport operations are stored indoors in designated locations and clearly labeled. The shop is kept clean and orderly. Waste materials generated are kept indoors and/or in covered containers prior to proper disposal. Waste is transported to the dump on a bi-weekly and as needed basis. Fuel and material storage areas are regularly inspected for leaks, also see Appendix K, SPCC.

#### **Best Management Practices: Good Housekeeping**

<b>Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas</b>	
	Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer.
	Prevent and contain spills and drips
	Perform all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.
	Remove any parts that are dipped in liquid slowly to avoid spills.
	Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into fluid holding tank for reuse.
	Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.
	Transfer used fluids to the proper container promptly; do not

	leave full drip pans or other containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.
	Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.
	Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.
	Prohibit pouring liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.
	Store batteries and other significant materials inside.
	Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with environmental regulations.

### 3.3 Maintenance

DOT&PF M&O facility has an SPCC Plan, which is in use and dated 2011. A spill kit is kept stocked and on-site. Fuel tanks are inspected to ensure compliance, and the staff trained to inspect for leaks.

Equipment is regularly maintained and kept in proper working order, thereby minimizing leak potential.

In the event that control measures and BMPs are not serving the intended function to prevent and reduce non-stormwater discharges, maintenance measures must be employed to correct the problem and restore the control measure to working order. When a control measure is identified as requiring repair it shall be documented within 24 hours in the stormwater plan in the Corrective Action Log in Appendix F. Staff has a maximum of 14 days to initiate the repair. If the repair requires ordering materials, placing the order would constitute initiation.

#### Best Management Practices: Maintenance

<b>Deicing/anti-icing runways</b>	
	Evaluate and optimize present chemical application rates.
	Plow and broom runways prior to application of deicing chemicals.
	Emphasize anti-icing operations which minimize the need to deice.
	Ensure proper handling and disposal of unused deicing chemicals in vehicles.
<b>Vehicle and equipment monitoring and repairs</b>	
	Regularly inspect vehicles for leaks and maintenance
	Vehicles are kept in good working condition and monitored

	for leaks to prevent discharges
	Leaking equipment is kept indoors until repairs can be made with drip pans and absorbents in place as necessary.
	Equipments maintenance is conducted indoors.
<b>Inspections</b>	
	Inspect the maintenance areas regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.
	Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.

### 3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

A Spill Prevention Counter-measure and Control (SPCC) Plan is in place at the airport and can be found in Appendix K of this SWPPP. Below is a brief outline of the contents of the SPCC plan.

#### Structural Controls (Inspection Procedures)

Tanks, lines, and pumps are inspected in accordance with the SPCC plan. A spill kit is staged in the maintenance area, and all oil-handling employees are trained annually in spill prevention, control, and countermeasures.

#### Container Labeling

All containers with new products are labeled with the manufacturer's labeling. Container labeling is standard operating procedure at the airport and all containers are labeled when generated. Containers such as drums are labeled with USED OIL or Non-Hazardous Waste labels. No hazardous waste is generated during airport maintenance and operational activities. All tank containers are labeled with both the product type and tank number.

#### Preventative Measures

All equipment fuel tanks have secondary containment (double walled tanks with 108% of the tank capacity), overfill prevention, and valves that prevent equipment overfills. A spill kit is located in the equipment fueling area. In addition, equipment fuel tanks are situated away from any roadways and high traffic areas. Buildings are heated with diesel fuel; the Upper and Lower M&O buildings each have a double walled aboveground storage tank (AST). Used oil from equipment maintenance is stored indoors and burned in a waste oil burner.

#### Employee Training

Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill shall be trained and have necessary spill response equipment available. See Appendix K, SPCC.

#### Spill Response Procedures

1. Assess the situation. Confirm there is no potential risk from fires, confined spaces, safety hazards. If the cause of the spill can be fixed quickly (tank overfill), stop the release.
2. Get help. If you are alone at the site, find someone to assist you.
3. If possible, stop the spill.

4. If stopping the spill is not possible, then contain the spill. Spill kit(s) contain booms or spill socks. The goal is to reduce the amount of ground surface that gets contaminated.
5. If there is equipment available, an earthen berm can stop the flow of oil.
6. **Report the spill to Environmental Analyst, and then your supervisor.** If the spill is a reportable quantity (see below), **DOT&PF will need to notify the ADEC Response Team.** Even if the spill is not reportable, log the spill and our response in the SPCC Plan.

### Notification Procedures

The supervisor will notify ADEC immediately of any discharge of hazardous substance or oil to surface water. In the event of a release to land, the supervisor will notify ADEC immediately of a discharge of oil in excess of 55 gallons, or of any discharge of a hazardous substance. The supervisor will notify ADEC within 48 hours of a discharge of oil in excess of 10 gallons, but less than 55 gallons. If a discharge of oil from 1 to 10 gallons occurs, the supervisor will notify ADEC by writing within 30 days. The supervisor will notify ADEC within 48 hours of discharge in excess of 55 gallons to an impermeable secondary containment area or structure.

### 3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

Adak lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, moderated temperatures, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Although the airport gets a considerable amount of precipitation annually, erosion and sedimentation are generally not a problem because stormwater is dissipated from the impervious airport surfaces into either vegetated swales or drain systems. These control measures (velocity dissipaters) help to reduce erosion and settle out pollutants.

Exposed areas would be stabilized as soon as practicable. Minimal ground disturbing activities take place as part of airport operations. Appropriate BMPs during maintenance work that includes ground disturbance or potential discharges, followed by re-seeding will be enacted as additional erosion and sediment controls (see Appendix L for examples of typical BMPs).

### 3.6 Management of Runoff

Due to the coastal climate conditions, the Adak area gets frequent precipitation, with an average annual precipitation of approximately 64-inches distributed throughout the year. Stormwater drains off the gently sloped impervious areas (runway, taxiways, and apron) into vegetated swales for filtration before entering diversionary drainage trenches that are isolated from surface waters. Drainage is described in Section 1.4.

In the winter, runway and taxiways are plowed to the edge. Snow is plowed into the vegetated Safety Areas of the runways and taxiways where it is contained and the deicing fluids are retained and filtered.

Concentrated drainages and drainage ways are vegetated or have velocity dissipation devices to reduce erosion potential and filter non-stormwater discharges associated with airport operations, such as deicing chemicals.

**Best Management Practices: Management of Runoff**

Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas	
	Use berms, curbs, grassy swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance areas.
	Discharge vehicle wash or rinse waters to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by the sewer authority), wastewater treatment, a land application site, or recycle onsite. Do not discharge washwater to a storm drain or to surface water.
	Maintain as much vegetation as possible in maintenance areas and areas where stormwater leaves impermeable surfaces.
	Utilize velocity dissipaters such as; vegetation, rock outfalls, and check dams.
	Create opportunities for filtration and settling such as gently sloped vegetated ditches.

**3.7 Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt**

No salt is stored on the airport.

**3.8 MSGP Sector-Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits**

Sector S specific non-numeric effluent limits are described in Subpart S of the MSGP, see Appendix B. Section 8.S.3 describes specific best management practices *required* under the permit, as stated in Section 2.1.2.8 of the MSGP.

Sector Specific Requirement	Best Management Practice
8.S.3.1.1 – Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas of vehicle and equipment maintenance.	All equipment maintenance takes place indoors at the Lower M&O building.  All fluids are drained from equipment parts prior to disposal.  Dry clean-up methods are employed.
8.S.3.1.2 – Minimize the contamination of	Dust and dirt is occasionally sprayed from equipment during the summer, as needed. This activity is conducted

<p>stormwater from cleaning areas.</p>	<p>on the paved apron away from surface waters and drains to grassy swales.</p>
<p>8.S.3.1.3 – Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from equipment storage areas.</p>	<p>Equipment awaiting maintenance is stored in designated areas, indoors.</p> <p>Drip pans are utilized to collect fluid leaks.</p> <p>Equipment is stored indoors the vast majority of the time.</p> <p>Equipment utilized is relatively new, and kept in proper working order to reduce potential for leaks.</p>
<p>8.S.3.1.4 – Maintain material storage areas to prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater.</p>	<p>The vessels of stored materials are clearly labeled and kept in good condition.</p> <p>Material is stored indoors in enclosed containers on pallets and shelves.</p> <p>There is a designated waste disposal and stored indoors.</p>
<p>8.S.3.1.5 – Minimize the discharge of fuel to the storm sewer/surface waters.</p>	<p>Equipment fueling takes place off the airport at a commercial fueling service at a covered and paved facility.</p> <p>A Spill Prevention Countermeasure and Control Plan is in place for heating fuel storage and maintenance fluids.</p>
<p>8.S.3.1.6 – Minimize and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals.</p>	<p>Mechanical means are used to keep the runway clear of snow and ice, when possible. Urea is utilized when necessary to keep the runway safe due to climatic conditions. No glycol is used in DOT&amp;PF operations.</p>
<p>8.S.3.1.6.1 – Minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from runways as a result of deicing operations.</p>	<p>Mechanical means are used to keep the runway clear of snow and ice, when possible.</p> <p>Deicing application quantities are tracked and applications are minimal based on the infrequent flight operations on the airport.</p>
<p>8.S.3.1.7 – Where deicing operations occur, implement a program to control or manage</p>	<p>Stormwater drains off the gently sloped impervious areas (runway, taxiways, and apron) into either a series of drains</p>

contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged from the site.	or vegetated areas. In the winter, runway and taxiways are plowed to the edge and blown off the runway pad into vegetated safety areas. These areas provide velocity dissipation, filtration and settling of deicing chemicals.
8.S.3.2 – Determine the seasonal timeframe during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis through the defined deicing season.	The deicing season typically runs from mid-October through mid-May.

### 3.9 Employee Training

Storm water training for airport staff will take place annually during the deicing season and will coincide with an inspection of the airport facility. In addition to training on the inspection process, training will include any updates to MSGP requirements, procedures for Quarterly Visual Assessment, discussion of operational activities at the airport facility, control measures, planning, reporting and documentation. Training for airport staff will also include fuel handling and spill reporting procedures as required by the SPCC plan in Appendix K, page 17. Besides scheduled annual training, new staff will be trained on an as-needed basis. Staff training logs area found in Appendix G. Fuel Handling and Spill related training shall also be documented in on SPCC forms in Appendix K.

The level of training provided will be commensurate with each worker’s assignments and responsibilities. Training may be accomplished in a number of ways:

- Through workshops, classes, working groups, conference calls, and/or shop level tailgate briefings.
- Through discussions and presentations at pollution prevention team meetings, periodic environmental compliance briefings, and similar group gatherings.
- Through signs/posters posted in significant locations in facilities.
- Through providing written copies of BMPs.
- Through online training such as EPA webcasts.

### 3.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sector S, Airport Operations allows for stormwater discharges associated with airport/aircraft deicing and the maintenance and fueling of air transportation vehicles and equipment, including support equipment, and the maintenance of runways and taxiways. ADOT&PF makes reasonable efforts to reduce and eliminate allowable non-stormwater discharges. According to the MSGP the following are allowable discharges associated with airport operations:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activity;
- Fire hydrant flushing;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Uncontaminated ground or spring water;
- Discharges that are associated with vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication); and
- Equipment cleaning operation or deicing operations.

Below is a table that summarizes the types of industrial activities and the location of their use and associated outfalls. All unauthorized stormwater discharges are to be eliminated or coverage under an appropriate permit should be obtained.

<b>Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges Under the MSGP</b>	
<b>Allowable Discharge</b>	<b>Location</b>
Deicer, aviation fuel, diesel fuel, and lubricants associated with vehicle maintenance.	Watershed A, Outfall A: Alaska Airlines Terminal
Deicer, diesel fuel, lubricants associated with vehicle maintenance, Purple-K, paints, paint thinner, asphalt, crack sealant	Watershed A: storage in the Upper and Lower M&O and ARFF buildings and use and application. Watershed B: use and application. Outfalls A.

### *3.11 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris*

Wastes garbage and debris are covered and/or stored indoors prior to landfill disposal to prevent discharges to waters. Waste water goes to the septic tank for the facility and is removed and treated by the city of Adak.

#### **Best Management Practices: Waste Management**

<b>Training</b>	
	Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.
<b>Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris</b>	
	Waste and debris are stored in cover containers or indoors and removed regularly.
	Maintenance and airport areas are kept clear of debris and clutter.
	Human waste is treated through a waste water facility

### *3.12 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials*

Airport runway, taxiways, and apron areas are paved. Dust issues are not associated with the airport. Airport maintenance equipment remains on the airport with the exception of light duty passenger vehicles and there is limited potential for tracking of materials as deicing chemicals are restricted to runway use.

### *3.13 Control Measures*

All structural control measures such as vegetated swales, buildings, and drainage ways, were designed, constructed and/or installed to reduce concentrated flows, dissipate velocity and retain/filter stormwater by engineers and in accordance with good engineering practice. All implemented control measures, such as BMPs for spill monitoring, were selected to reduce exposure and prevent non-stormwater discharges based on agency (EPA and DEC) recommendations as well as industry standards.

In the event control measures are not achieving their intended effect, they will be modified/ maintained as soon as possible (within economic feasibility). Upon discovery of failed control measures, including failure to implement control measures, the need for corrective action will be documented in the SWPPP in Appendix F within 24 hours and corrective action will be initiated within 14 days. Many actions can be completed within the 14 day time period and completion dates shall be documented in Appendix F. In the event the corrective action cannot be completed in 14 days, this will be documented. As control measures are added, modified or removed this SWPPP will be updated and documentation of updates will be summarized in Section 8, SWPPP Modifications with name, date, and signature. The location within the SWPPP that requires modification can be changed by hand and should be dated and initialed.

## SECTION 4: SCHEDULES AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING

1. **Sample Locations:** Sampling locations are all concentrated flows – Outfalls A-A3 that are likely to contain deicing chemicals and petroleum products. However, the airport does not exceed limitations for deicing chemicals as described in the MSGP. Analytical sampling is not currently required for permit coverage of airport operations.
2. **Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled:** Sector S parameters of concern are Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Ammonia, and pH. Threshold limits can be found in table 8.S-1 of the 2008 MSGP. Benchmark monitoring is not applicable for this facility as deicing quantities do not exceed 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis for the entire airport (single permittee or combination of permitted facilities) (MSGP, Part 6).
3. **Monitoring Schedules:** Monitoring related to deicing would occur during the deicing season with a minimum of four samples to meet benchmark sampling requirements. At least one benchmark sample would be taken during a spring melt event as part of the annual effluent limit sample and report. Benchmark monitoring would continue until documentation and/or samples show the Airport is exempt because the average of 4 consecutive samples has not exceeded limits established in the permit.

For any other monitoring requirements, the schedule would be determined based on the MSGP, Part 6 or the instructions of the regulating agency.

4. **Numeric Limitations:** Numeric limits are not applicable to Sector S.
5. **Procedures:** Sampling will be conducted as follows:
  - a. Snow melt sampling procedures:
    - i. Collect a grab sample using clean prescribed containers as part of your sampling kit at a time when a measurable discharge occurs.
    - ii. Identify the date of the sampling event. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event.
    - iii. Identify the outfall the sample was taken from, all outfalls identified in this SWPPP plan shall be sampled unless otherwise specified.
    - iv. Samples should be sent to a qualified lab in Anchorage, Alaska. Contact the environmental analyst for locations and payment.
  - b. For storm event monitoring:
    - i. Collect a grab sample using clean prescribed containers as part of your sampling kit within the first 30 minutes from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event or as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes. If the 30 minute period is exceeded, document it in the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take a sample within the first 30 minutes. A measurable storm event is one that results in a discharge from the outfall. The storm event is preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather (or 72 hours since the last measurable storm event).
    - ii. Identify the outfall the sample was taken from, all outfalls identified in this SWPPP plan shall be sampled unless otherwise specified.

- iii. For each monitoring event, 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.
  - iv. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event.
  - v. Samples should be sent to a qualified lab in Anchorage, Alaska. Contact the environmental analyst for locations and payment.
6. **Records Retention:** Records of the above inspections will be kept with this SWPPP in print for a period of 3 years. After that time, they may be electronically archived.

In the event that benchmark limitations are exceeded (per MSGP 6.2.1.2):

- If the average of four quarterly samples exceeds benchmark standards, the control measures associated with the sample area will be reviewed for their selection, design, installation, and implementation and where necessary either modifications will be made or monitoring will continue. If exceedences continue and no further pollutant reductions are achievable because they are technologically or economically impracticable this will be documented and monitoring will continue.
- If average quarterly benchmark monitoring averages exceed benchmark values and it is attributed to natural background pollutant levels, corrective actions are not required and monitoring will cease. This must be documented in the SWPPP.

## SECTION 5: INSPECTIONS

### 5.1 Routine Facility Inspections and Annual Report

Routine Facility Inspections and Annual Report procedures include:

1. **Inspectors:** The Airport Manager or the Alternate Airport Manager is responsible for all inspection reports. Inspections can be conducted by the Alternate but should be signed by the Airport Manager unless he not present at the facility.
2. **Inspection Schedule:**
  - Routine inspections will take place monthly during the deicing season (typically mid-October through mid-May), as denoted in the table below. In the event the deicing season varies, routine inspections will continue while deicing continues. An additional routine inspection will take place when stormwater discharge is occurring, during the months of July – September as site conditions warrant. The form for routine inspections can be found in Appendix E.
  - The Annual Report will take the place of a routine inspection during the deicing season, likely in March or April when day length is longer and sufficient time remains to complete annual reporting (due by end of September of each permit year). The inspection should be conducted during periods of actual deicing operations. If that is not practicable, then conduct during a season when deicing occurs and equipment is in place. The Annual Report form can be found in Appendix H and should be completed and signed by the Airport Manager and sent to the Environmental Analyst for review and submittal to the ADEC. One annual report must be completed per year.

Month	Deicing Season	Inspection Schedule
January	x	Monthly
February	x	during deicing
March	x	Season
April	x	Annual Report
May	x	replaces routine
June		Inspection
July		One
August		routine inspection
September		per quarter
October	x	Monthly
November	x	during deicing
December	x	Season

3. **Inspection Locations:**
  - Routine Inspections will cover all areas of the airport where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and or stormwater control measures used to comply with effluent limits. Additionally inspections will cover: that are subject to deicing due to aircraft operations will be inspected during each inspection, as will equipment fueling, deicing material storage areas, and

snow storage areas. During the summer routine inspections, any potential discharges and drainages will also be inspected. All outfalls and concentrated flows will be inspected.

- Annual Inspections will cover: industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could have contact with stormwater; leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers; off-site tracking of industrial waste materials or sediment where vehicles enter/exit site; tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials; control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repairs (observe control measures to make sure they are functioning properly), areas that are subject to deicing; deicing material storage areas, and snow storage areas; any potential discharges and drainages will also be inspected. All outfalls and concentrated flows will be inspected.
4. **Records Retention:** Records of the above inspections will be kept with this SWPPP in print for a period of 3 years. After that time, they may be electronically archived.

## 5.2 Quarterly Visual Assessments

Four Quarterly Visual Assessments must be completed every year. The procedures include:

1. **Inspectors:** The Airport Manager or the Alternate Airport Manager is responsible for all inspection reports. Inspections can be conducted by the Alternate but should be signed by the Airport Manager unless he not present at the facility.
2. **Inspection Schedule:** Due to the long winter season and persistent frozen conditions, the four quarterly visual assessments will all take place during the period of April – October, with two in April – June and two in July – October. If frozen conditions persist for an entire quarter, preventing visual inspection two visual inspections will be conducted during the following quarter. If limited rainfall occurs during a quarter when visual assessment must be conducted, then conduct visual assessment during the next quarter and document the reason on the form. One visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge. If adverse weather conditions prevent collection of samples during the quarter, take substitute samples during next qualifying storm event. Include documentation of rationale.

Month	Visual Assessment Schedule
January	
February	
March	
April	Take break-up plus
May	one quarterly
June	visual assessment
July	Take two
August	quarterly
September	visual assessments
October	
November	
December	

3. **Sample Locations:** Visual assessment samples will be collected outfalls identified in this stormwater plan, see Watershed Map in Appendix A.
4. **Sampling Procedures:**
  - a. Collect a grab sample using clean, clear container in a well lit area. The sample should be inspected for color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other indicators of pollution;
  - b. For the 3 samples associated with storm events, samples should be taken within the first 30 minutes from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event or as soon as practicable after the first 30 minutes. A measurable storm event is one that results in a discharge from the outfall. The storm event is preceded by at least 72 hours of dry weather (or 72 hours since the last measurable storm event).
  - c. If the 30 minute period is exceeded, document it in the SWPPP explaining why it was not possible to take a sample within the first 30 minutes.
  - d. Identify the outfall the sample was taken from, all outfalls identified in this SWPPP plan shall be sampled unless otherwise specified.
  - e. A separate visual inspection form must be filled out for each outfall inspected (see appendix D for inspection forms. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event.
5. **Records Retention:** Records of the above inspections will be kept with this SWPPP in print for a period of 3 years. After that time, they may be electronically archived.

### **5.3 Inspections as required by the Spill Prevention Plan**

The SPPC plan in Appendix K requires monitoring and inspections of areas that could be exposed to petroleum products including oil storage and maintenance areas. These inspections include a monthly tank inspection and an annual inspection. Instructions can be found on page 16 of the SPCC Plan in Appendix K and the form can be found in Appendix E.

## SECTION 6: DOCUMENTATION TO SUPPORT ELIGIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS

### 6.1 *Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.*

Review of the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Endangered Species Consultation Webpage and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), determined that the Adak Airport is within the range of multiple listed species: the Kittlitz's murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*), the Stellar Sea Lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), the Aleutian Shield Fern (*Polystichum aleuticum*) and multiple whale species. Airport maintenance and operations follows BMPs, SWPPP and SPCC plans. Effluent limits for deicing activities under the MSGP states that airports shall not exceed 100 tons of urea and 100,000 gallons of potassium acetate for de-icing activities without conducting analytical sampling for impacts. The Adak Airport uses approximately 20 tons of urea annually. When possible, mechanized anti-icing activities are utilized in lieu of chemical deicers. Water is diverted through grassy swales and ditches before entering waterways.

Kittlitz's murrelet, a candidate species, may pass through the action area but is expected only to be present during at sea breeding, during the summer months outside the deicing season. Further, murrelet's breeding behavior is isolated to mountain summits for nesting and would be isolated from airport activity. Murrelet feeding behavior tends to be isolated to glacial streams and tidewater glaciers which do not occur near the Adak Airport.

The Steller sea lion is listed endangered species. Adak is within the 20 nautical mile aquatic zone for the Steller sea lion, the sea lion does not occur within the action area of the airport but habitat is adjacent to the airport. Protection measures for the sea lion include protection for ground fisheries to reduce competition for the sea lions. Airport operations are not

The Aleutian Shield Fern, a listed endangered species, is known only to exist on Adak Island. Four known populations on the island can be found on Mount Reed located well outside of the action area of the Adak airport. The fern does not currently exist within the airport boundaries and is unlikely to occur within airport boundaries in the future.

Adak Island and the Adak airport are within the range of multiple whale species including the bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) and the fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*). However, these species do not occur within the action area of the airport though habitat is adjacent to the airport. No critical habitat is designated in the area for these species.

The DOT&PF has determined that airport operations for the Adak Airport, may affect but is not likely to adversely affect Kittlitz's murrelet, the Stellar Sea Lion, the Aleutian Shield Fern or any of the multiple whale species that can be found in habitats adjacent to the airport boundaries. Formal Section 7 and/or informal ESA consultation for MSGP was not initiated; it has been determined that there is no Federal Nexus for conducting this consultation now that ADEC manages the MSGP. However, a copy of the SWPPP was sent to both USFWS and NOAA NMFS for their review and comment. Any comments

received will be incorporated into this plan as necessary and can be found in Appendix J. Eligibility Criterion E of the MSGP is met, no further action is required.

## *6.2 Documentation Regarding Historic Properties*

The DOT&PF has reviewed the State Historic Preservation Office Website in order to determine if eligible historic resources are within the action area. The Adak Airport is a National Historic Landmark. However, stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges associated with airport maintenance and operations activities do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties as new control measures and construction are not proposed with the implementation of this SWPPP. Eligibility Criterion A of the MSGP is met, no further action is required.

## *6.3 Documentation Regarding NEPA Review (if applicable)*

No operations related to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) take place at this facility.

## SECTION 7: SWPPP CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law 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 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.

Name: Vince Tutiakoff Jr.

Title: Airport Manager

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

9-15-11



STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

**DELEGATION OF SIGNATURE AUTHORITY,  
SWPPP AND OTHER NPDES MSGP RELATED REPORTS AND  
DOCUMENTS**

Airport Name: Adak

I, Robert A. Campbell, P.E. hereby designate the Airport Manager, (Vince Tutiakoff Jr.), assigned to Adak Airport to be the DOT&PF duly authorized representative for the purpose of overseeing compliance with the NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit, at the Adak Airport. By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Appendix B, Subsection 11.A of EPA's Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), and that the designee above meets the definition of a "duly authorized representative" as set forth in Appendix B, Subsection 11.B.

I certify under penalty of law 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 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.

Name: Robert A. Campbell, P.E.

Title: Regional Director

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Campbell".

9.8.11



## SWPPP APPENDICES

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

*Appendix A – General Location Map & Site Map(s)*

*Appendix B – Permit*

*Appendix C – NOI and Letters*

*Appendix D – Visual Assessments*

*Appendix E – Inspections*

*Appendix F – Corrective Action Form*

*Appendix G – Training*

*Appendix H – Annual Report*

*Appendix I – Deicer Tracking Forms*

*Appendix J – Miscellaneous*

*Appendix K – SPCC Plan (Adak)*

*Appendix L – BMP Summary Table and Typical*

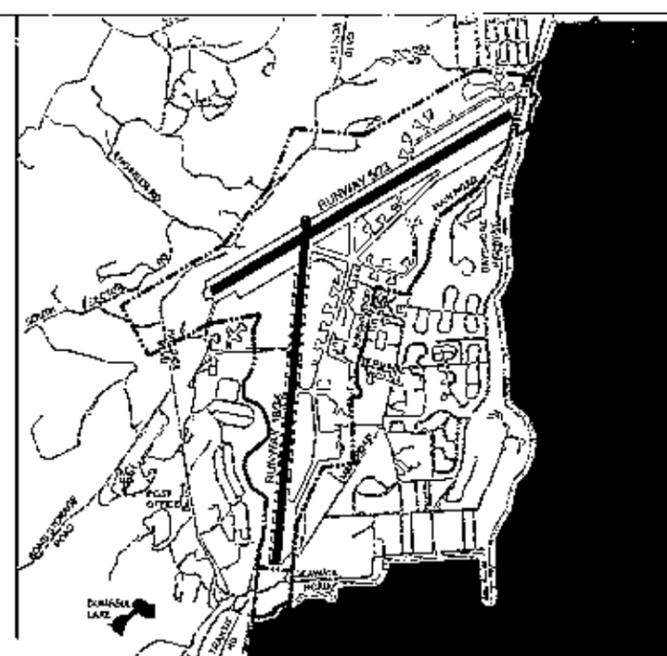
## *Appendix A – General Location Map & Site Map(s)*

State Airport Location Map

Airport Watershed Map

Airport Layout Plan

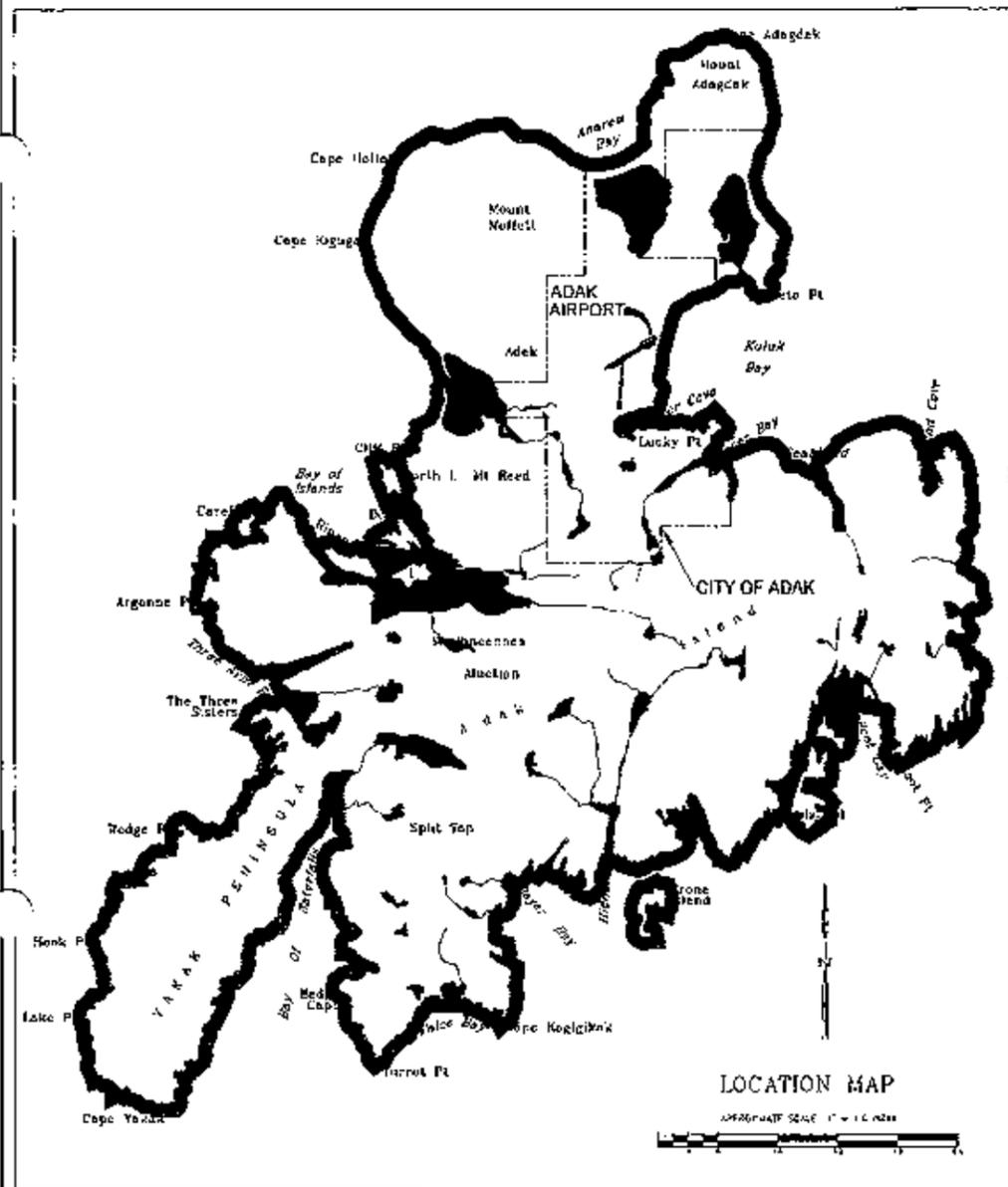
# ADAK AIRPORT AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN ADAK, ALASKA



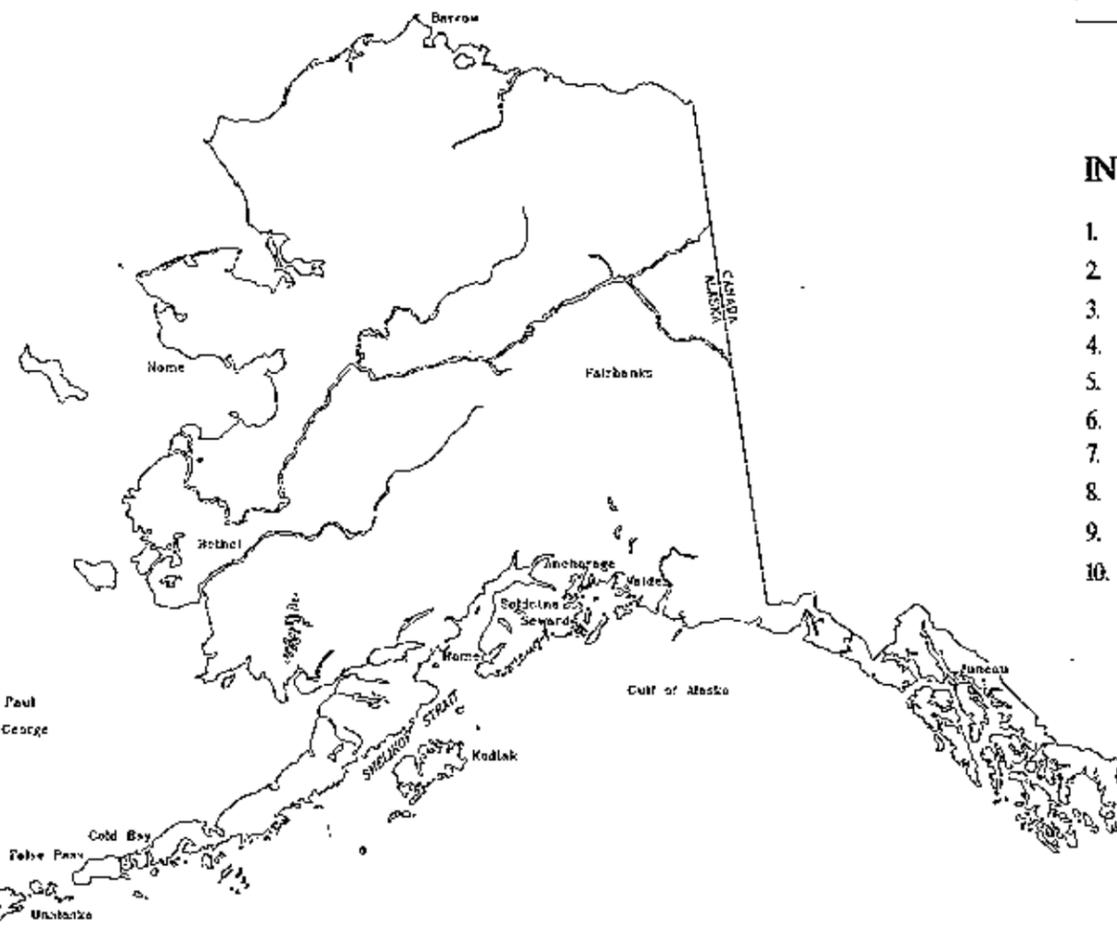
VICINITY MAP

## INDEX

1. COVER
2. EXISTING AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN
3. DATA TABLE
4. AIRSPACE PLAN
5. INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE R/W 5
6. INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE R/W 23
7. INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE R/W 18
8. INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE R/W 36
9. TERMINAL AREA PLAN
10. EXHIBIT "A" PROPERTY MAP



LOCATION MAP

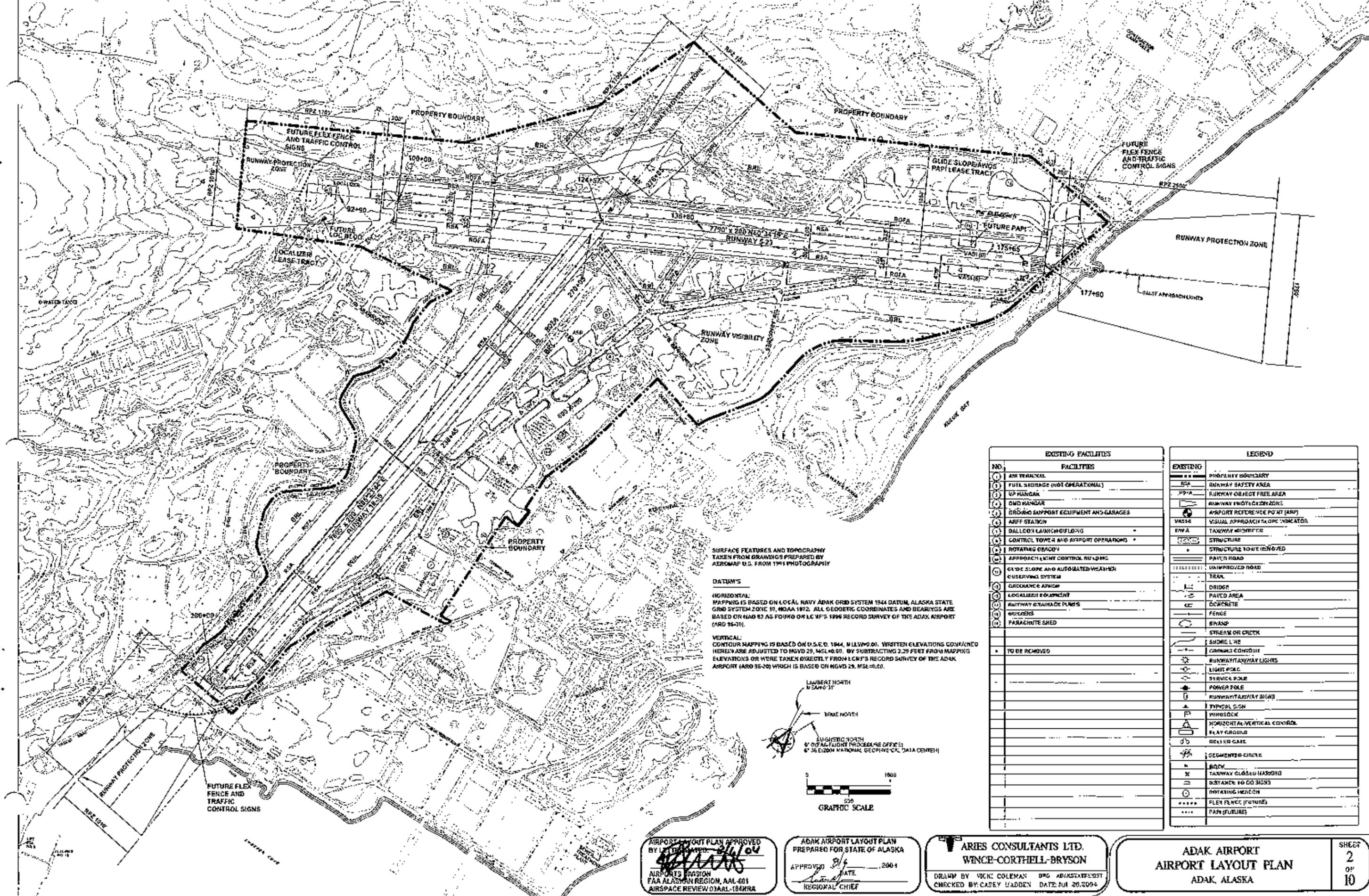


AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED  
BY LETTER DATED 8/16/01  
APPROVED BY DATE 2001  
FAA ALASKAN REGION, AAL-801  
AIRSPACE REVIEW 03AAL-184NRA

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN  
PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA  
APPROVED BY DATE 2001  
REGIONAL CHIEF

ARIES CONSULTANTS LTD.  
WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON  
DRAWN BY VICKI COLEMAN DRAWING ADAK00V  
CHECKED BY CASEY MADDEN DATE 12/11/03

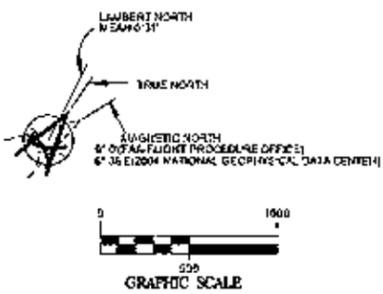
ADAK AIRPORT  
COVER SHEET  
ADAK, ALASKA



**SURFACE FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY**  
 TAKEN FROM DRAWINGS PREPARED BY  
 AEROMAP U.S. FROM 1941 PHOTOGRAPHY

**DATUMS**  
 HORIZONTAL:  
 MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE  
 GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NOAA 1972. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE  
 BASED ON NAD 83 AS FOUND ON LCMF'S 1996 RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT  
 (ARD 95-20).

VERTICAL:  
 CONTOUR MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S.C.G. 1944, M.L.S.M. 00. WRITTEN ELEVATIONS CONTAINED  
 HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO NGVD 29, M.S.L. 00.00. BY SUBTRACTING 2.25 FEET FROM MAPPING  
 ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LCMF'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK  
 AIRPORT (ARD 95-20) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, M.S.L. 00.00.



EXISTING FACILITIES		LEGEND	
NO.	FACILITIES	EXISTING	SYMBOL
1	AIR TERMINAL	---	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
2	FUEL STORAGE (NOT OPERATIONAL)	BSA	RUNWAY SAFETY AREA
3	UP HANGAR	PPFA	RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA
4	OMD HANGAR	---	RUNWAY END/CLASH ZONE
5	BROUHO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND GARAGES	---	AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT (ARP)
6	ARRIF STATION	VASIS	VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR
7	BALLOON LAUNCH BUILDING	TWA	TAXIWAY IDENTIFIER
8	CONTROL TOWER AND AIRPORT OPERATIONS	---	STRUCTURE
9	ROTATING OBSCUR	---	STRUCTURE TO BE IDENTIFIED
10	APPROACH LIGHT CONTROL BUILDING	---	PAVED ROAD
11	GUIDE SLOPE AND AUTOMATED WEATHER OBSERVING SYSTEM	---	UNIMPROVED ROAD
12	OBSCURANCE AID	---	TRAIL
13	LOCALIZER EQUIPMENT	---	BRIDGE
14	RUNWAY STRAIGHT PAVES	---	PAVED AREA
15	BRUSHES	---	CONCRETE
16	PARACHUTE SHED	---	FENCE
		---	SWAMP
		---	STREAM OR CREEK
		---	SHORE LINE
		---	CORRALLED CONDUIT
		---	RUNWAY/TAXIWAY LIGHTS
		---	LIGHT POLE
		---	SERVICE POLE
		---	POWER POLE
		---	RUNWAY/TAXIWAY SIGNS
		---	TYPICAL SIGN
		---	WINDSOCK
		---	HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONTROL
		---	FLY GROUND
		---	ROLLER GATE
		---	CEMENTED CIRCLE
		---	ROCK
		---	TAXIWAY CLOSED MARKING
		---	DISTANCE TO GO SIGNS
		---	ROTATING HELICOPTER
		---	FLEX FENCE (FUTURE)
		---	PAYN (FUTURE)

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED  
 BY LETTER DATED 5/6/04  
 AIRPORTS DIVISION  
 FAA ALASKA REGION, AAL-601  
 AIRSPACE REVIEW 03AAL-1048RA

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN  
 PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA  
 APPROVED 5/6/04 DATE 2004  
 REGIONAL CHIEF

ARIES CONSULTANTS LTD.  
 WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON  
 DRAWN BY: VICKI COLEMAN DWG. ADK-STATE-001  
 CHECKED BY: CASEY LADDEN DATE: JUN 20, 2004

ADAK AIRPORT  
 AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN  
 ADAK, ALASKA

**RUNWAY DATA**

	RUNWAY 5-23	RUNWAY 18-36	
	EXISTING	EXISTING	
EFFECTIVE GRADIENT (%)	0.03%	0.03%	
10.5 KNOT WIND COVERAGE	82.3%	77.6%	
13.0 KNOT WIND COVERAGE	91.2%	86.2%	
16.5 KNOT WIND COVERAGE	95.2%	91.5%	
20.0 KNOT WIND COVERAGE	98.2%	95.6%	
RUNWAY SURFACE	ASPHALT	ASPHALT	
PAVEMENT STRENGTH	S80,T145,T1325,TD1770	S80,T145,T1325,TD1770	
APPROACH SURFACES	5/20 L, 23/50:1	20:1	
VISIBILITY MINIMUM	5/4 MILE, 23/3/4 MILE	18/36>1 MILE	
RUNWAY LIGHTING	HIRL	HIRL	
RUNWAY MARKING	PRECISION	NON PRECISION	
RUNWAY VISUAL AND INSTRUMENT NAVIGATION AIDS	R/W 23 ILS,SALS,FNOB,TACAN	NONE	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA	7790 X 400	7605 X 300	
RUNWAY DIMENSIONS	7790 X 200	7605 X 200	
TAXIWAY SURFACE	ASPHALT	ASPHALT	
TAXIWAY LIGHTING	MITL	MITL	
RUNWAY END COORDINATES NAD 83	5	LATITUDE 51°52'42.02"N LONGITUDE 176°39'26.98"W	
	23	LATITUDE 51°53'19.77"N LONGITUDE 176°37'38.86"W	
RUNWAY END COORDINATES NAD 83	18	LATITUDE 51°52'52.73"N LONGITUDE 176°36'52.30"W	
	36	LATITUDE 51°51'43.06"N LONGITUDE 176°36'03.23"W	
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE DIMENSIONS	LENGTH	5/1700', 23/2500'	1700'
	INNER WIDTH	5/500', 23/1000'	500'
	OUTER WIDTH	5/1010', 23/1790'	1010'
	AREA	5/29,465 AC, 23/75,914 AC	29,465 AC
OBJECT FREE AREA	7790 X 650	7605 X 675	
OBSTACLE FREE ZONE	9,590 X 400	8005 X 400	
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE	750'	500'	
RUNWAY END ELEVATIONS	5/17.4, 23/15.2 (MSL)	18/0.4, 36/4.3 (MSL)	
RUNWAY HIGH ELEVATION	17.8' (MSL)	9.0' (MSL)	
RUNWAY LOW ELEVATION	9.0' (MSL)	2.3' (MSL)	
RUNWAY INTERSECTION	9.0' (MSL)	9.0' (MSL)	
TOUCH DOWN ZONES ELEVATION	5	13.8' (MSL)	
	23	13.0' (MSL)	
TOUCH DOWN ZONES ELEVATION	18	5.6' (MSL)	
	36	2.9' (MSL)	
RUNWAY END STATIONING	5	100+00	
	23	177+90	
RUNWAY END STATIONING	18	200+00	
	36	276+05	
BRL	750'/FAR PART 77 EL=53.5'	500'/FAR PART 77 EL 53.5'	
RUNWAY INTERSECTION	124+57	272+18	

**AIRPORT DATA**

		EXISTING
AIRPORT ELEVATION (MSL)		17.0'
AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT (A.R.P.) <sup>*</sup> NAD-83	LATITUDE	51°52'40.87"N
	LONGITUDE	176°58'45.71"W
MEAN TEMPERATURE HOTTEST MONTH		52°
AIRCRAFT DESIGN GROUP		
RUNWAY 5-23		III
RUNWAY 18-36		II
AIRCRAFT APPROACH CATEGORY		
RUNWAY 5-23		C
RUNWAY 18-36		B
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER		NO
AIRPORT CATEGORY AND ROLE		COMMERCIAL SERVICE
AIRPORT SURVEY MONUMENTATION		PLAT AND 98-20
AIRPORT ACREAGE		TO BE DETERMINED BY SURVEY
ICAO IDENTIFIER		PADK
NATIONAL IDENTIFIER		ADK

**TAXIWAY DATA**

TAXIWAY DESIGNATION	A	B
TAXIWAY LENGTH	6600	495
TAXIWAY WIDTH	75	75
TAXIWAY SAFETY AREA WIDTH	171	171
TAXIWAY OBJECT FREE AREA WIDTH	259	259
TAXIWAY SURFACE	AC	AC
TAXIWAY LIGHTING	MITL	MITL
TAXIWAY RUNWAY STATIONS	RUNWAY 18/36 RUNWAY 9/23	238+45 136+00
ALL OTHER T/W'S MARKED CLOSED AND LIGHTS REMOVED		

**EXISTING NON STANDARD CONDITIONS**

DESCRIPTION	STANDARD	ACTUAL	DISPOSITION ①
<b>RUNWAY 5-23</b>			
SAFETY AREA LENGTH	9790	7790	NONE
SAFETY AREA WIDTH	500	400	NONE
OBJECT FREE AREA LENGTH	9790	7790	NONE
OBJECT FREE AREA WIDTH	600	650	NONE
<b>RUNWAY 18-36</b>			
SAFETY AREA LENGTH	9605	7605	NONE
SAFETY AREA WIDTH	500	300	NONE
OBJECT FREE AREA LENGTH	9605	7605	NONE
OBJECT FREE AREA WIDTH	800	675	NONE

① FAA FUNDING NOT APPLIED FOR

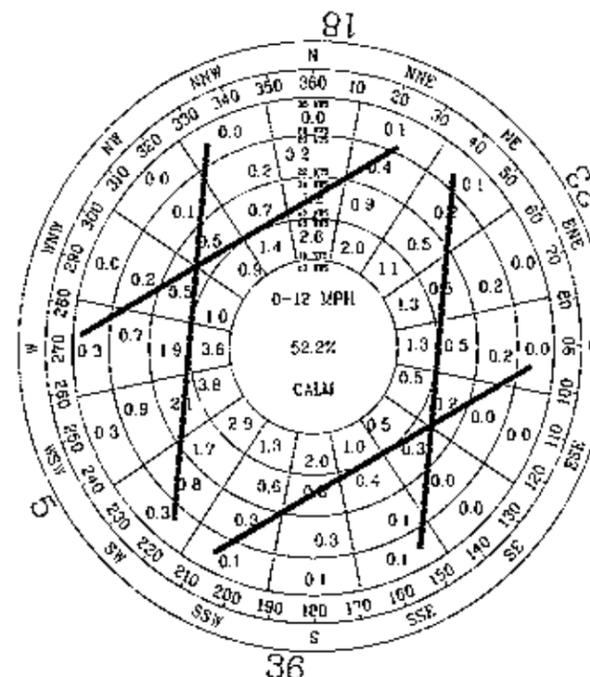
**NOTES:**

- NO OFZ OBJECT PENETRATIONS FOR EITHER RUNWAY.
- NO THRESHOLD SWING SURFACE OBJECT PENETRATIONS FOR RUNWAYS 23, & 36. THE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE OBJECT PENETRATIONS CRITERIA CANNOT BE MET FOR RUNWAYS 5 AND 18.
- SURVEY SOURCE

HORIZONTAL MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NOAA 1973. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE BASED ON NAD 83 AS FOUND ON LCMF'S 1996 RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (AND 98-30)

VERTICAL MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S.G.D. 1944, MGLW=0.00. ELEVATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO NGVD 29, MSL=0.00. BY SUBTRACTING 2.29 FEET FROM MAPPING ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LCMF'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (AND 98-30) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, MSL=0.00

- CONTROL TOWER AND BALCON LAUNCH BUILDING ARE WITHIN RUNWAY VISIBILITY ZONES.



**ALL-WEATHER WIND ROSE**  
WEATHER DATA FROM NAF ADAK WEATHER STATION.  
1972-1978

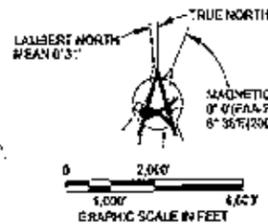
WIND COVERAGE:	DESIGN GROUP	10.5 KNOTS	13.0 KNOTS	16.0 KNOTS	20.0 KNOTS
RUNWAY 5-23:	C III	82.3%	91.2%	95.2%	98.2%
RUNWAY 18-36:	B III	77.6%	86.2%	91.5%	95.6%
BOTH RUNWAYS:		95.9%	98.0%	99.4%	99.8%
CALM = 7.1%					

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA  
APPROVED: [Signature] DATE: 10/10/04  
AIRPORTS DIVISION  
FAA ALASKAN REGION, AAL-801  
AIRSPACE REVIEW 03AAL-184NA

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA  
APPROVED: [Signature] DATE: 10/10/04  
REGIONAL CHIEF

VARIES CONSULTANTS LTD.  
WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON  
DRAWN BY: VICKI COLEMAN DRC.ADAKSTATEFASLT  
CHECKED BY: CASEY WADDEN DATE: Jul 28, 2004

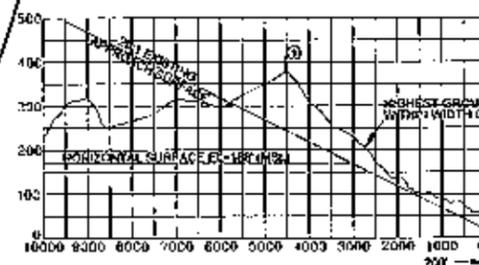
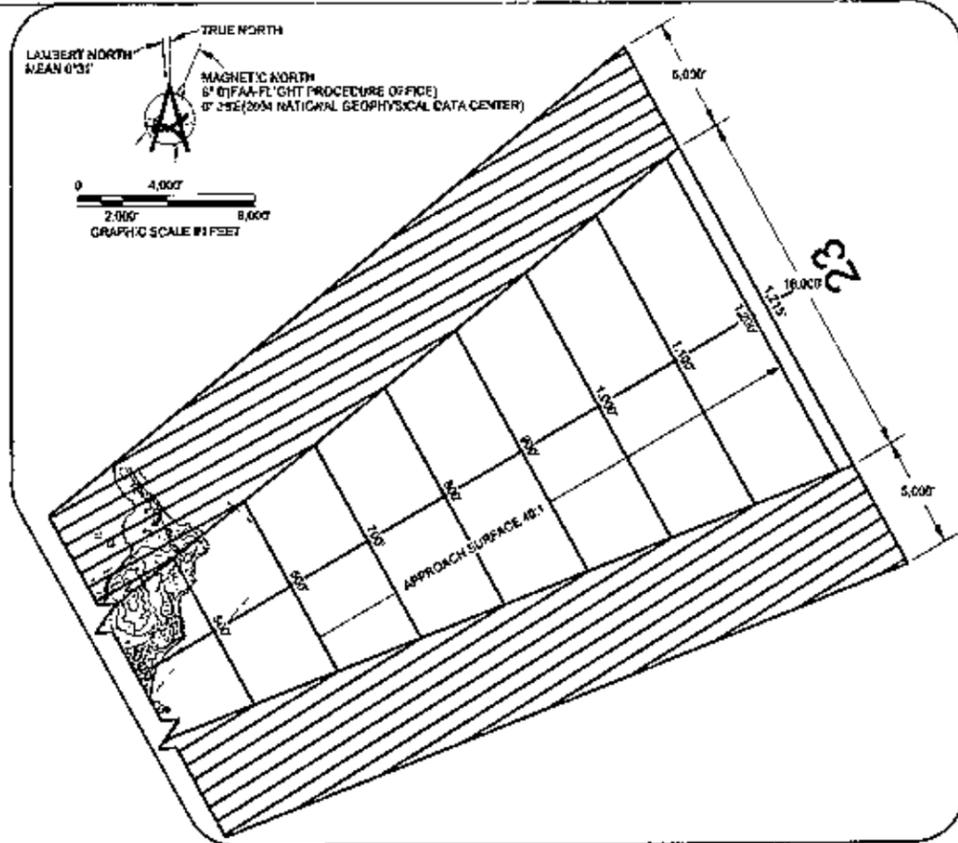
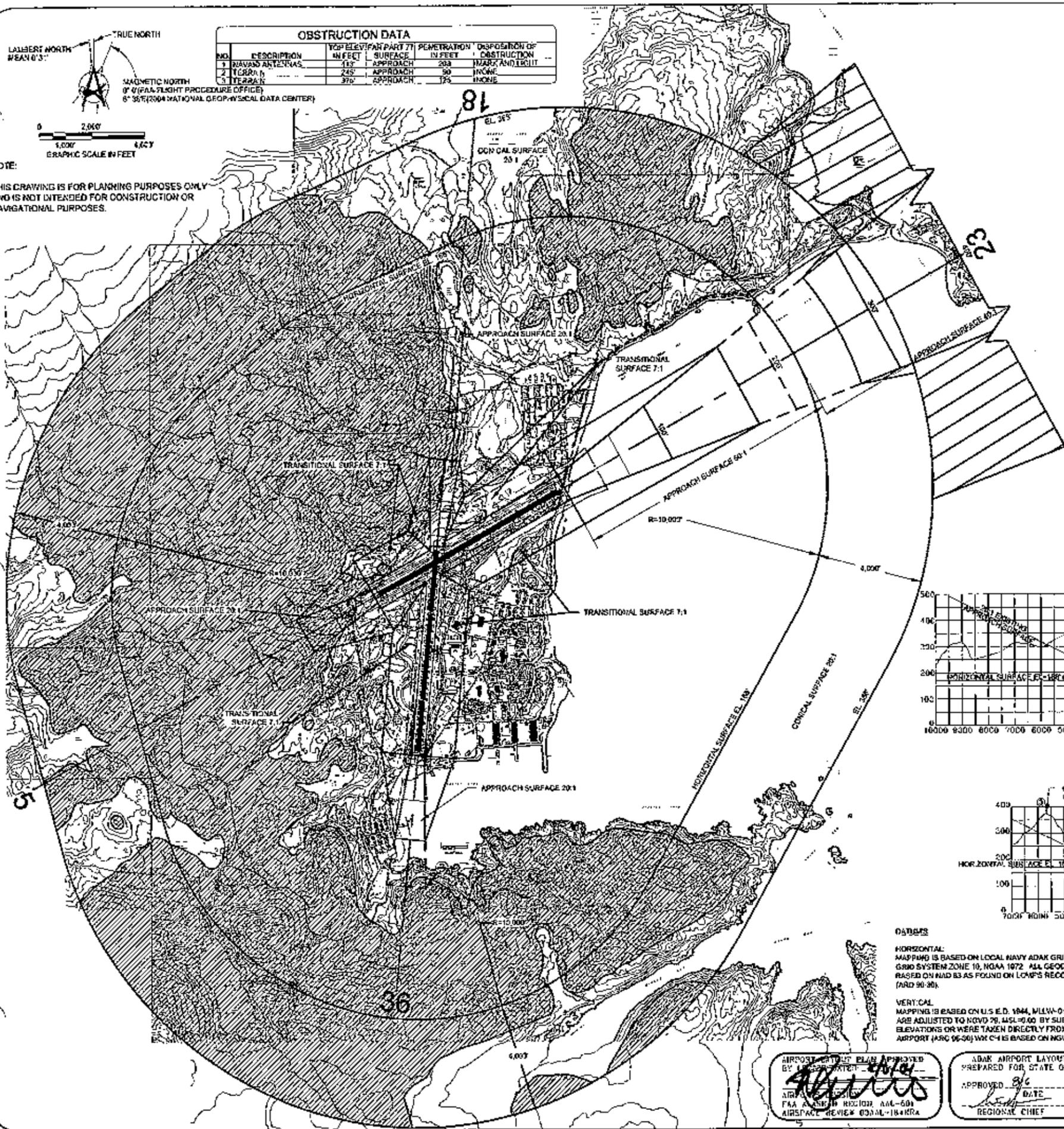
ADAK AIRPORT DATA TABLES  
ADAK, ALASKA  
SHEET 3 OF 10



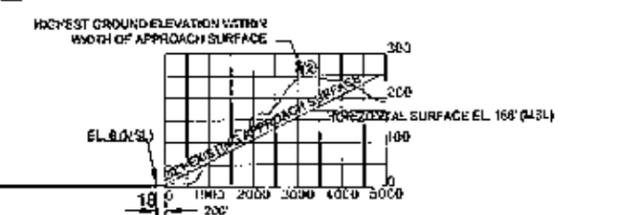
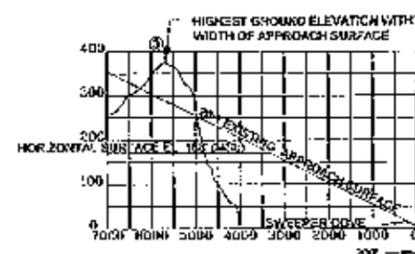
OBSTRUCTION DATA			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	TOP ELEVATION IN FEET	DISPOSITION OF OBSTRUCTION
1	NAVIGATIONAL ANTENNAS	115'	MARK AND LIGHT
2	TERRAIN	245'	MARK AND LIGHT
3	TERRAIN	370'	MARK AND LIGHT

NOTE:

THIS DRAWING IS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES.



REFER TO INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE SHEETS FOR CLOSE IN OBSTRUCTIONS



**DATUMS**

**HORIZONTAL:** MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NGA 1972. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE BASED ON NAD 83 AS FOUND ON LCA'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 90-30).

**VERTICAL:** MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S. E.D. 1944, MLLW-000. ELEVATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO MVD 79, MSL+0.00 BY SUBTRACTING 2.28 FEET FROM MAPPING ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LCA'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 90-30) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, MSL+0.00.

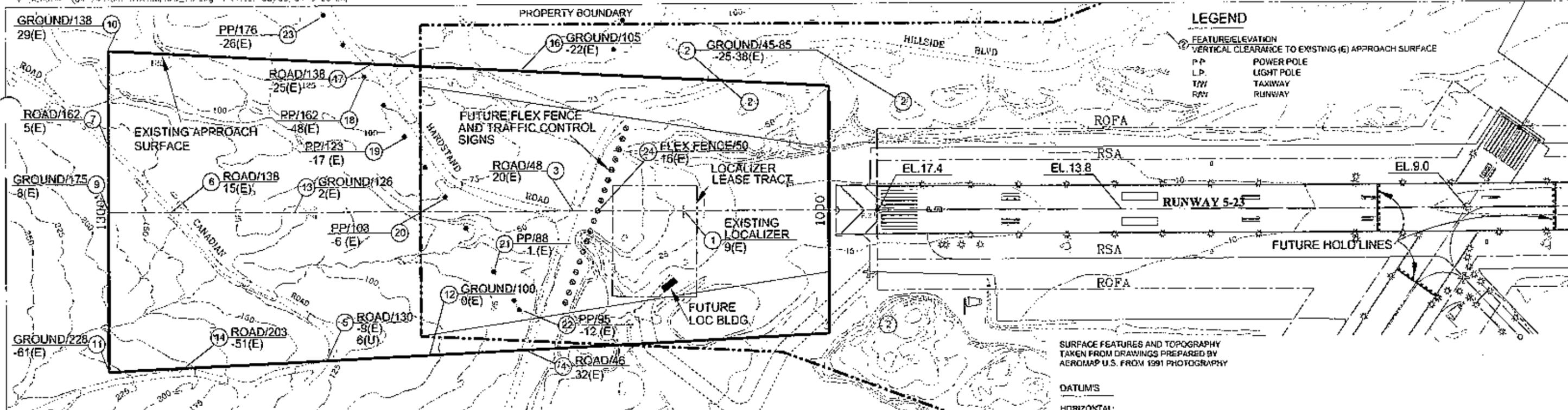
SURFACE FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY TAKEN FROM DRAWINGS PREPARED BY AEROMAP U.S. FROM 1951 PHOTOGRAPHY

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED BY AIRPORT AUTHORITY  
*[Signature]*  
 AIRPORT AUTHORITY  
 FAA AIRPORT REGION AAL-601  
 AIRSPACE REVIEW 03/04-18/04

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA  
 APPROVED BY: *[Signature]* 2004  
 DATE: *[Signature]*  
 REGIONAL CHIEF

ARIES CONSULTANTS LTD.  
 WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON  
 DRAWN BY: Joe Atwater DATE 07/20/2004  
 CHECKED BY: George W. Antis

ADAK AIRPORT AIRSPACE PLAN  
 ADAK, ALASKA  
 SHEET 4 OF 10

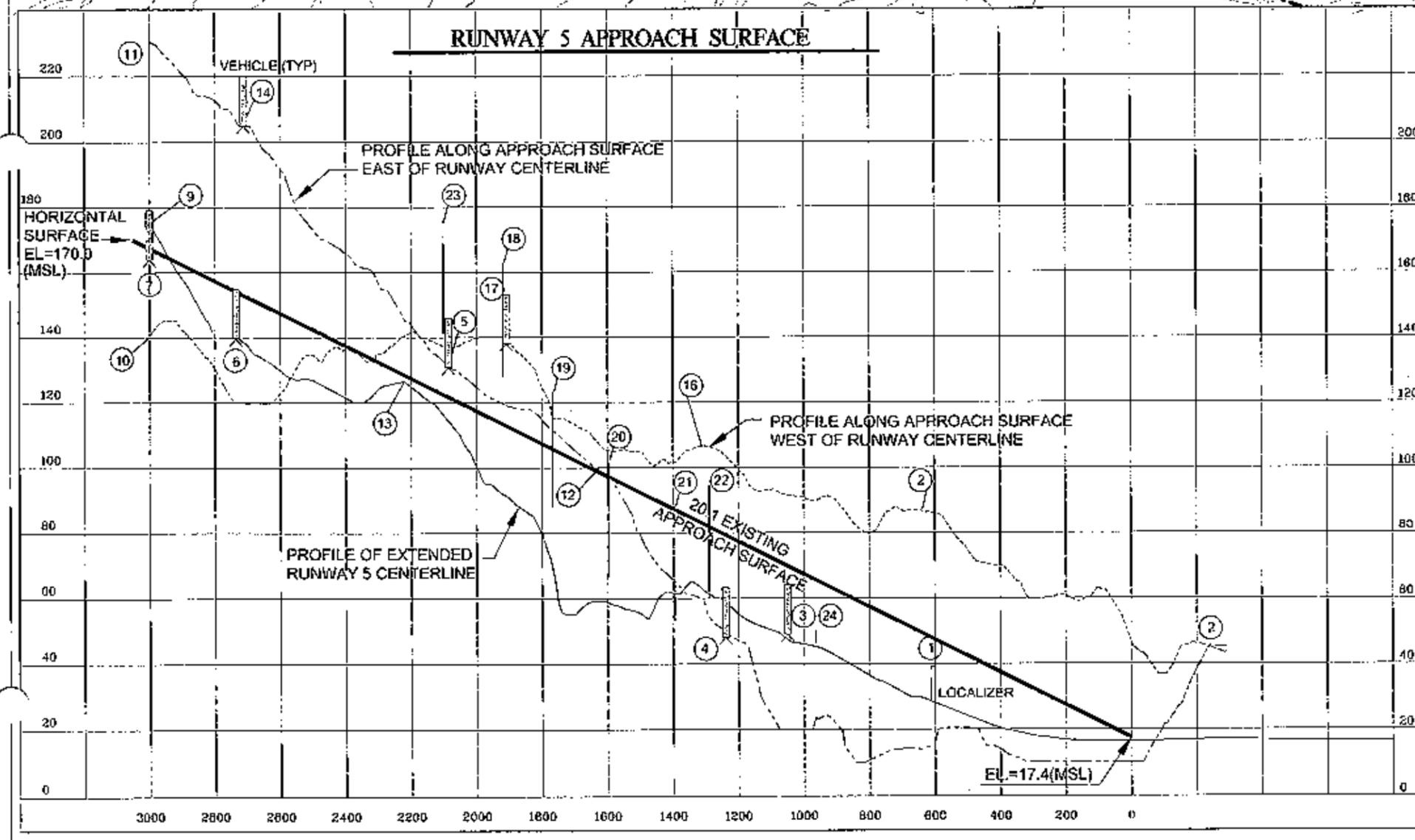


SURFACE FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY TAKEN FROM DRAWINGS PREPARED BY AEROMAP U.S. FROM 1991 PHOTOGRAPHY

**DATUMS**

**HORIZONTAL:**  
 MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NOAA 1972. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE BASED ON NAD 83 AS FOUND ON LOMP'S 1996 RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 96-30).

**VERTICAL:**  
 MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S.E.D. 1944, MLLW=0.00. ELEVATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO NGVD 29, MSL=0.00. BY SUBTRACTING 2.29 FEET FROM MAPPING ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LOMP'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 96-30) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, MSL=0.00.



RUNWAY 5 OBSTRUCTION DATA				
No.	DESCRIPTION	TOP ELEV.	APPROACH SURFACE PENETRATION	DISPOSITION OF OBSTRUCTION
(2)	EXISTING GROUND	15'-05"	-30' TO -40'(E)	TO REMAIN
(5)	ROAD +15	145'	-22'(E)	TO REMAIN
(6)	ROAD +15	153'	-1'(E)	TO REMAIN
(7)	ROAD +15	177'	-8'(E)	TO REMAIN
(9)	EXISTING GROUND	175'	-8'(E)	TO REMAIN
(11)	EXISTING GROUND	220'	-58'(E)	TO REMAIN
(14)	ROAD +15	218'	-68'(E)	TO REMAIN
(16)	EXISTING GROUND	105'	-23'(E)	TO REMAIN
(17)	ROAD +15	153'	-40'(E)	TO REMAIN
(18)	POWER POLE	162'	-48'(E)	TO REMAIN
(19)	POWER POLE	123'	-17'(E)	TO REMAIN
(24)	POWER POLE	103'	6'(E)	TO REMAIN
(21)	POWER POLE	88'	-1'(E)	TO REMAIN
(22)	POWER POLE	95'	-12'(E)	TO REMAIN
(23)	POWER POLE	176'	-25'(E)	TO REMAIN
(25)	FLEX FENCE	50'	NO	

LAMBERT NORTH MEAN 0°31'

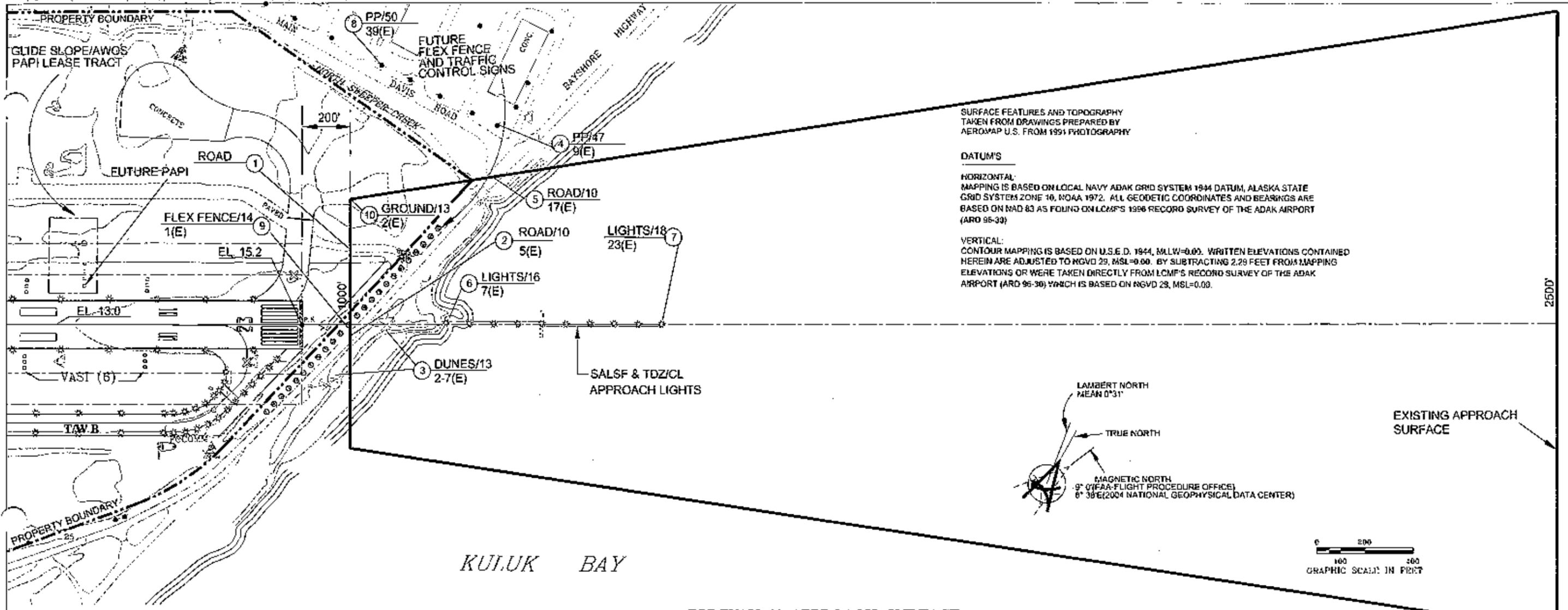
TRUE NORTH

MAGNETIC NORTH 8° 01' (FAA-FLIGHT PROCEDURE OFFICE) 6° 38' (2004 NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL DATA CENTER)

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED BY [Signature] 11/6/04

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA

APPROVED [Signature] DATE 11/6/04 REGIONAL CHIEF

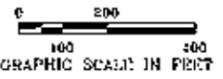
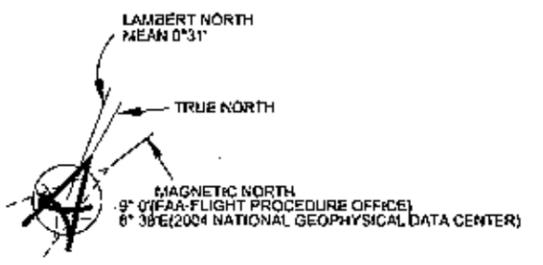


SURFACE FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY TAKEN FROM DRAWINGS PREPARED BY AEROMAP U.S. FROM 1991 PHOTOGRAPHY

**DATUMS**

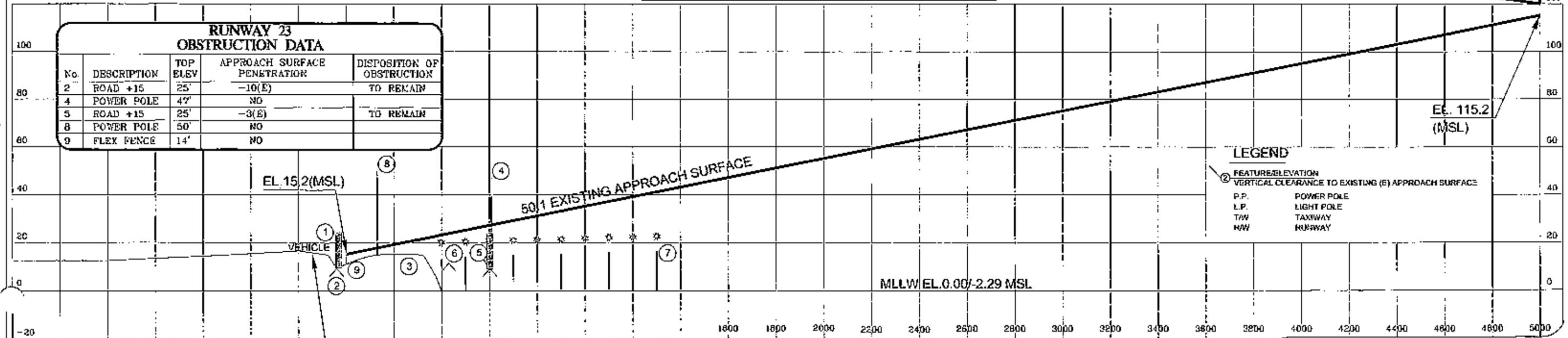
**HORIZONTAL:**  
 MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NOAA 1972. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE BASED ON NAD 83 AS FOUND ON LCMF'S 1998 RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 98-39)

**VERTICAL:**  
 CONTOUR MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S.E.D. 1944, MLLW=0.00. WRITTEN ELEVATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO NGVD 29, MSL=0.00. BY SUBTRACTING 2.29 FEET FROM MAPPING ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LCMF'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 98-39) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, MSL=0.00.



**RUNWAY 23 APPROACH SURFACE**

RUNWAY 23 OBSTRUCTION DATA				
No.	DESCRIPTION	TOP ELEV	APPROACH SURFACE PENETRATION	DISPOSITION OF OBSTRUCTION
2	ROAD +15	25'	-10(E)	TO REMAIN
4	POWER POLE	47'	NO	
5	ROAD +15	25'	-3(E)	TO REMAIN
8	POWER POLE	50'	NO	
9	FLEX FENCE	14'	NO	



**LEGEND**

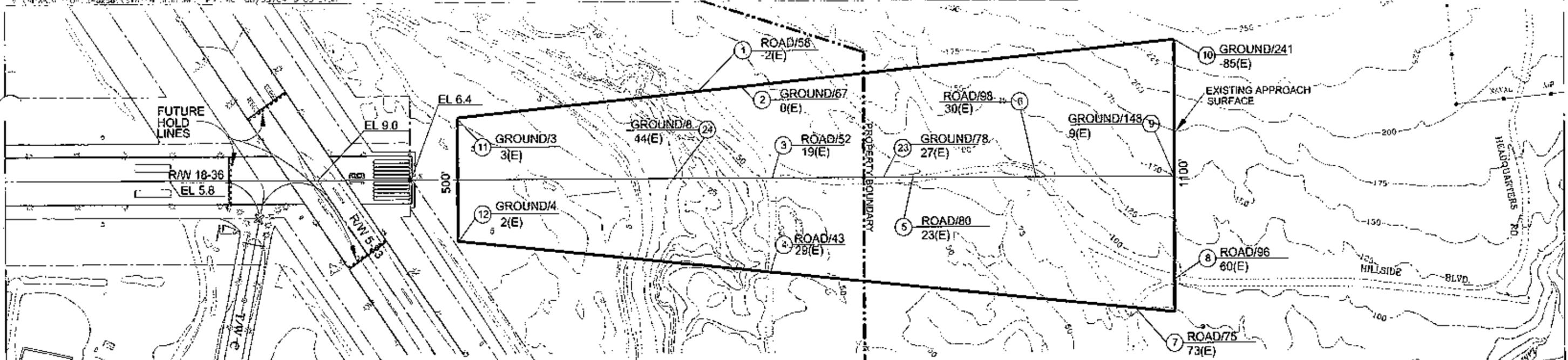
- ② FEATURE/ELEVATION
- ③ VERTICAL CLEARANCE TO EXISTING (E) APPROACH SURFACE
- P.P. POWER POLE
- L.P. LIGHT POLE
- T/W TAXIWAY
- R/W RUNWAY

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA  
 AIRPORT DIVISION  
 FAA ALASKA REGION, AAL-604  
 AIRSPACE REVIEW 03/AL-18/RA

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA  
 APPROVED 3/1 2004  
 REGIONAL CHIEF

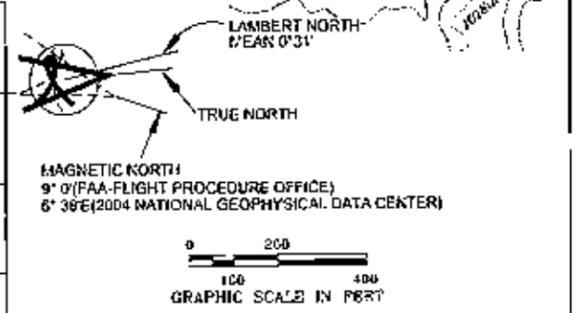
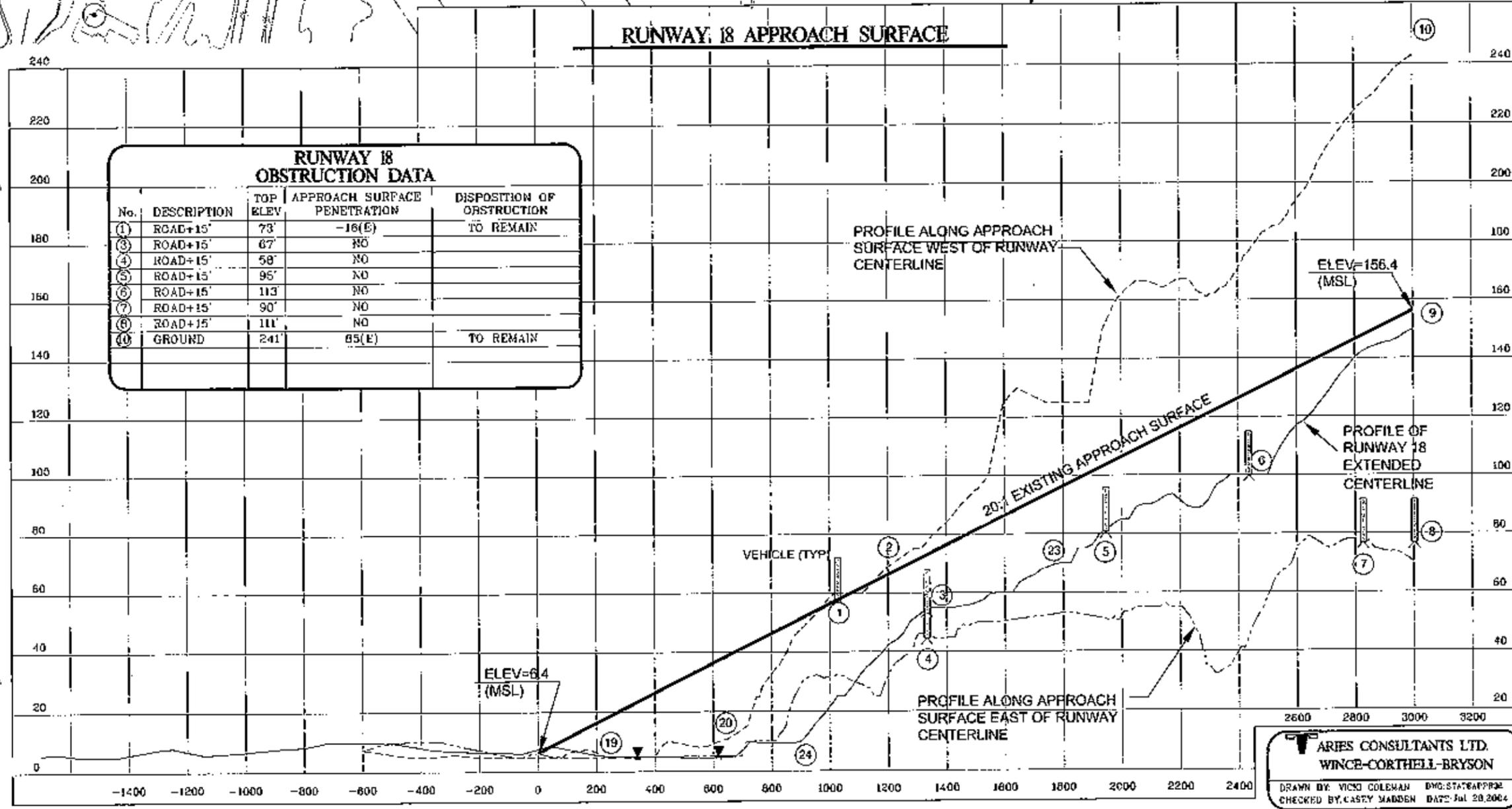
**ARES CONSULTANTS LTD.**  
**WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON**  
 DRAWN BY: VICKI COLEMAN 096-STATE-APRS\_23  
 CHECKED BY: CASEY MADSEN DATE: Jul. 28, 2004

**ADAK AIRPORT**  
**INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE**  
**RUNWAY 23**  
**ADAK, ALASKA**



**RUNWAY 18 APPROACH SURFACE**

RUNWAY 18 OBSTRUCTION DATA				
No.	DESCRIPTION	TOP ELEV	APPROACH SURFACE PENETRATION	DISPOSITION OF OBSTRUCTION
①	ROAD+15'	73'	-16(E)	TO REMAIN
③	ROAD+15'	67'	NO	
④	ROAD+15'	58'	NO	
⑤	ROAD+15'	95'	NO	
⑥	ROAD+15'	113'	NO	
⑦	ROAD+15'	90'	NO	
⑧	ROAD+15'	111'	NO	
⑩	GROUND	241'	85(E)	TO REMAIN



SURFACE FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY TAKEN FROM DRAWINGS PREPARED BY AEROMAP U.S. FROM 1991 PHOTOGRAPHY

**DATUMS**

**HORIZONTAL:**  
MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NOAA 1972. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE BASED ON MAD 83 AS FOUND ON LCMF'S 1996 RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 96-30)

**VERTICAL:**  
CONTOUR MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S.E.D. 1944, MLLW=0.00. WRITTEN ELEVATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO NGVD 29, MSL=0.00 BY SUBTRACTING 2.28 FEET FROM MAPPING ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LCMF'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 96-30) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, MSL=0.00

**LEGEND**

- ② FEATURE/ELEVATION
- VERTICAL CLEARANCE TO EXISTING (E) APPROACH SURFACE
- P.P. POWER POLE
- L.P. LIGHT POLE
- T/W TAXIWAY
- R/W RUNWAY

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN APPROVED  
  
 AIRPORT DIVISION  
 FEDERAL AVIATION REGION, AAL-601  
 AIRSPACE REVIEW 03AAL-16INRA

ADAK AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN  
 PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA

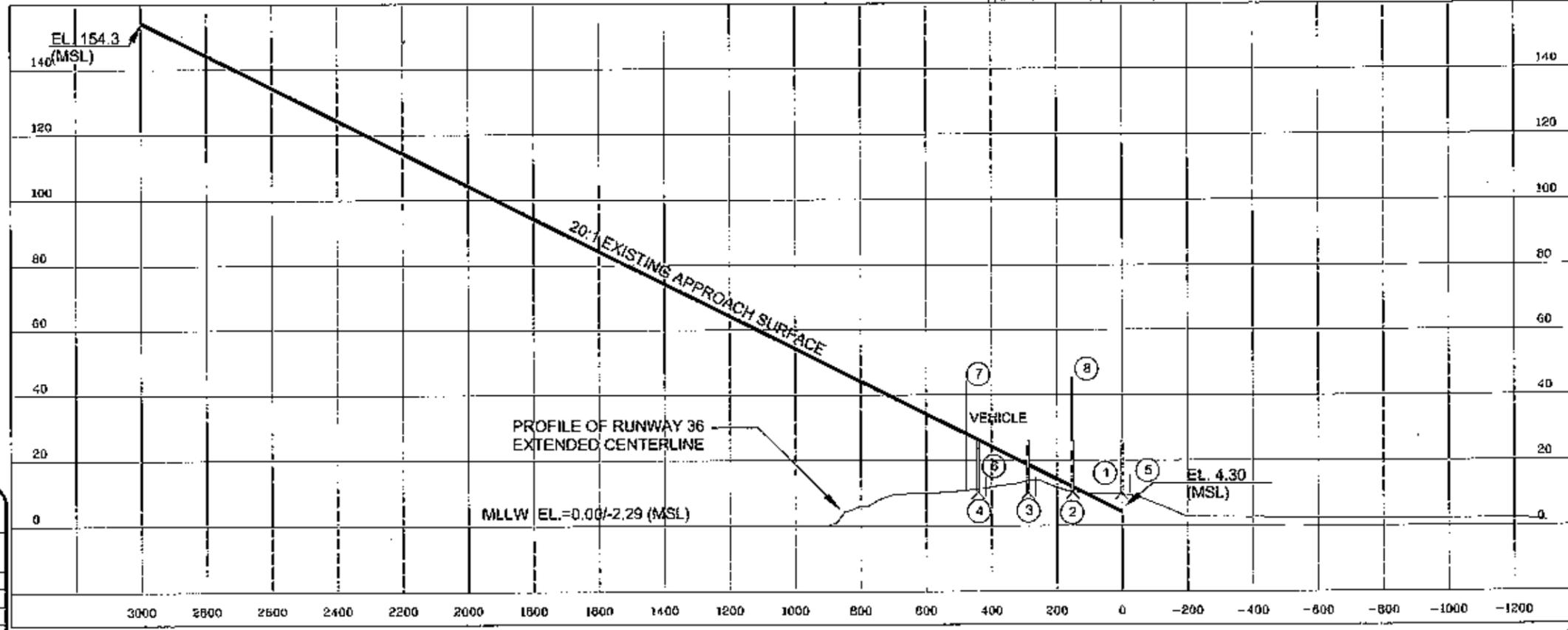
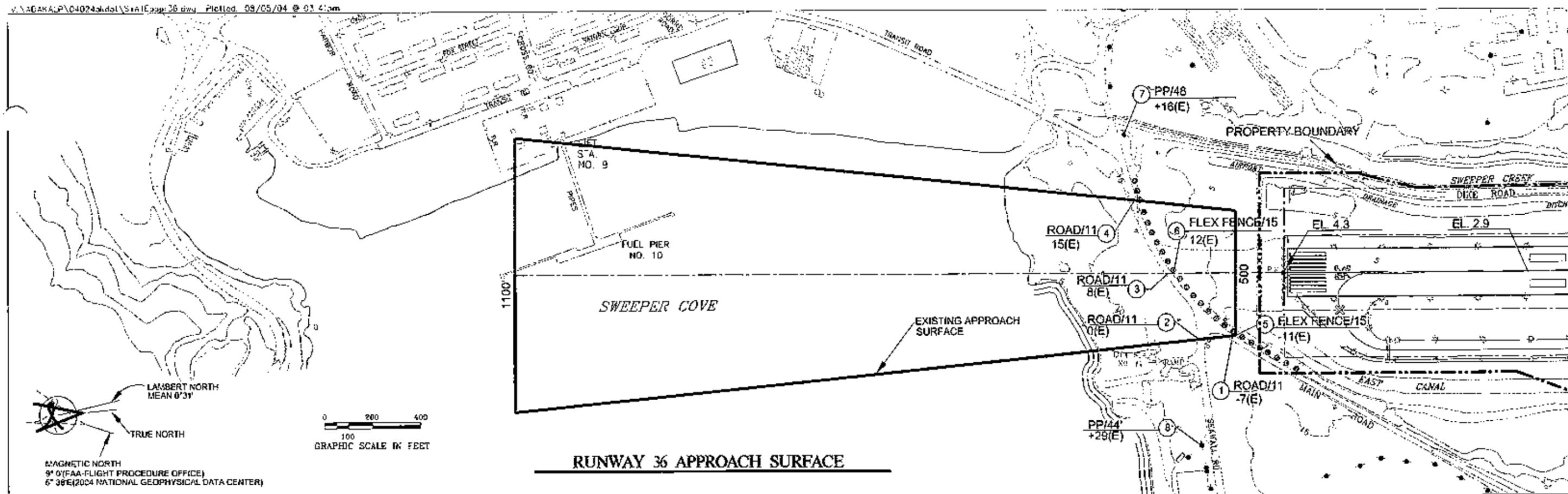
APPROVED   
 DATE: 1/20/2004  
 REGIONAL CHIEF

**ARIAS CONSULTANTS LTD.**  
**WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON**

DRAWN BY: VICO COLEMAN DWG: STATEAPP32  
 CHECKED BY: CASTY MADDEN DATE: Jul 20, 2004

**ADAK AIRPORT**  
**INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE**  
**RUNWAY 18**  
**ADAK, ALASKA**

SHEET **7** OF **10**



SURFACE FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY TAKEN FROM DRAWINGS PREPARED BY AEROMAP U.S. FROM 1991 PHOTOGRAPHY

**DATUMS**

**HORIZONTAL:** MAPPING IS BASED ON LOCAL NAVY ADAK GRID SYSTEM 1944 DATUM, ALASKA STATE GRID SYSTEM ZONE 10, NOAA 1972. ALL GEODETIC COORDINATES AND BEARINGS ARE BASED ON NAD 83 AS FOUND ON LCMF'S 1998 RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 98-30).

**VERTICAL:** CONTOUR MAPPING IS BASED ON U.S.E.D. 1944, MLLW=0.00. WRITTEN ELEVATIONS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ADJUSTED TO NGVD 29, MSL=0.00, BY SUBTRACTING 2.29 FEET FROM MAPPING ELEVATIONS OR WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM LCMF'S RECORD SURVEY OF THE ADAK AIRPORT (ARD 98-30) WHICH IS BASED ON NGVD 29, MSL=0.00.

**LEGEND**

① FEATURE/ELEVATION  
 VERTICAL CLEARANCE TO EXISTING (E) APPROACH SURFACE

P.P. POWER POLE  
 L.P. LIGHT POLE  
 TW TAXIWAY  
 RW RUNWAY

**RUNWAY 36 OBSTRUCTION DATA**

No.	DESCRIPTION	TOP BLEW	APPROACH SURFACE PENETRATION	DISPOSITION OF OBSTRUCTION
①	ROAD +15	26'	-22'(E)	TO REMAIN
②	ROAD +15	26'	-14'(E)	TO REMAIN
③	ROAD +15	26'	8'(E)	TO REMAIN
④	ROAD +15	26'	-1'(E)	TO REMAIN
⑤	FLEX FENCE	15'	NO	

APPROVED BY [Signature] AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN PREPARED FOR STATE OF ALASKA

APPROVED 8/6/2024 REGIONAL DELEG

TARIES CONSULTANTS LTD. WINCE-CORTHELL-BRYSON

ADAK AIRPORT INNER PORTION APPROACH SURFACE RUNWAY 36 ADAK, ALASKA

SHEET 8 OF 10









ADAK  
NAVAL STATION

Adak

Kuluk  
Bay

Gannet  
Rocks  
Lt

Lucky Pt

Pit Rock

Mt. Reed

L Leone

Finger Bay

Mid Pt

Scabbar Bay

State of Alaska  
DOT&PF Central Region  
Maintenance & Operations

Adak Airport

Vicinity Map

2.44 mi

Image © 2011 GeoEye  
Image © 2011 DigitalGlobe  
Image NOAA  
Image © 2011 TerraMetrics

51°51'56.19" N 176°37'35.31" W elev -20 ft

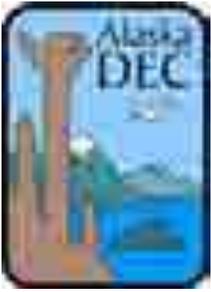
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## *Appendix B –Multi-Sector General Permit*

### Sector S Specifications from MSGP

A disc with an electronic version of the 2008 MSGP is located in the back of this binder or can be found at:

[http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008\\_finalpermit.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/msgp2008_finalpermit.pdf)



**ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

**General Permit**

Permit Number: AKR050000

**Submit Information to:**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**  
**Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program**  
**555 Cordova Street**  
**Anchorage, AK 99501**

**Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges  
Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP)**

On October 31, 2009, the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation assumed authority over this permit. In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act", this permit is issued under provisions of Alaska Statutes 46.03, the Alaska Administrative Code as amended, and other applicable State laws and regulations, including the Alaska Coastal Management Program under 11 AAC 110 for activities in the coastal zone. This permit may be terminated, modified, or renewed under provisions of Alaska Statute and the Alaska Administrative Code.

The operators of the industrial facilities described in Appendix D of this permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States in accordance with eligibility and Notice of Intent requirements, effluent limitations, inspection requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit. The discharge of wastes and wastewater not specifically set out in this permit is not authorized under 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 Lands are found in Part 9.

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

This permit is effective February 26, 2009

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight September 29, 2013

An individual authorization to discharge under this permit shall become effective as specified herein.

The permittee shall reapply to continue coverage under this permit prior to the permit's expiration date, in accordance with the time frame established herein, if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharge(s) at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

**A COPY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT MUST BE KEPT AT THE FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS.**

November 2, 2009

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sharmon M. Stambaugh

\_\_\_\_\_  
Program Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**

**MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES  
ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)**

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

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 Lands are found in Part 9.

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

This permit becomes effective on September 29, 2008.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, September 29, 2013.

Robert W. Varney, Regional Administrator  
EPA Region 1

Timothy C. Henry, Acting Director, Water Division  
EPA Region 5

Carl-Axel P. Soderberg, Division Director, Caribbean  
Environmental Protection Division  
EPA Region 2

Miguel I. Flores, Director, Water Quality Protection  
Division  
EPA Region 6

Jon M. Capacasa, Director, Water Protection  
Division  
EPA Region 3

Alexis Strauss, Director, Water Division  
EPA Region 9

Michael Gearheard, Director, Office of Water and  
Watersheds  
EPA Region 10

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

<b>1.</b>	<b>Coverage under this Permit.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Eligibility.</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1.1	Facilities Covered.	1
1.1.2	Allowable Stormwater Discharges.	1
1.1.3	Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.	2
1.1.4	Limitations on Coverage.	3
1.1.4.1	<i>Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater.</i>	3
1.1.4.2	<i>Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.</i>	3
1.1.4.3	<i>Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit.</i>	3
1.1.4.4	<i>Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitations Guidelines.</i>	3
1.1.4.5	<i>Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitat Protection.</i>	3
1.1.4.6	<i>Historic Properties Preservation.</i>	5
1.1.4.7	<i>New Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.</i>	6
1.1.4.8	<i>New Discharges to Waters Designated as Tier 3 for Antidegradation Purposes.</i>	7
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Permit Compliance.</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Authorization under this Permit.</b>	<b>7</b>
1.3.1	How to Obtain Authorization.	7
1.3.2	Continuation of this Permit.	9
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Terminating Coverage.</b>	<b>10</b>
1.4.1	Submitting a Notice of Termination.	10
1.4.2	When to Submit a Notice of Termination.	10
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure.</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Alternative Permits.</b>	<b>11</b>
1.6.1	EPA Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit.	11
1.6.2	Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit.	11
<b>1.7</b>	<b>Severability.</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Control Measures and Effluent Limits.</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Control Measures.</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1.1	Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations	12
2.1.2	Non-Numeric Technology-Based Effluent Limits (BPT/BAT/BCT).	13
2.1.2.1	<i>Minimize Exposure.</i>	13
2.1.2.2	<i>Good Housekeeping.</i>	13
2.1.2.3	<i>Maintenance.</i>	14
2.1.2.4	<i>Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.</i>	14
2.1.2.5	<i>Erosion and Sediment Controls.</i>	14
2.1.2.6	<i>Management of Runoff.</i>	15
2.1.2.7	<i>Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt.</i>	15
2.1.2.8	<i>Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.</i>	15
2.1.2.9	<i>Employee Training.</i>	15
2.1.2.10	<i>Non-Stormwater Discharges.</i>	15
2.1.2.11	<i>Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris.</i>	15
2.1.2.12	<i>Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials.</i>	16
2.1.3	Numeric Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines	16
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.</b>	<b>16</b>
2.2.1	Water Quality Standards	16
2.2.2	Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.	17
2.2.2.1	<i>Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL.</i>	17
2.2.2.2	<i>Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water without an EPA Approved or Established TMDL.</i>	17
2.2.2.3	<i>New Discharge to an Impaired Water.</i>	17
2.2.3	Tier 2 Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers.	17
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Requirements Relating to Endangered Species and Historic Properties.</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Requirements Relating to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Review.</b>	<b>18</b>

<b>3.</b>	<b>Corrective Actions .....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1	Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate Problem .....	18
3.2	Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary .....	18
3.3	Corrective Action Deadlines.....	18
3.4	Corrective Action Report .....	19
3.5	Effect of Corrective Action .....	19
3.6	Substantially Identical Outfalls.....	20
<b>4.</b>	<b>Inspections .....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1	Routine Facility Inspections.....	20
4.1.1	Routine Facility Inspection Procedures.....	20
4.1.2	Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.....	20
4.1.3	Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.....	21
4.2	Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.....	21
4.2.1	Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures.....	21
4.2.2	Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation.....	22
4.2.3	Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessments.....	22
4.3	Comprehensive Site Inspections.....	24
4.3.1	Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures.....	24
4.3.2	Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation.....	25
<b>5.</b>	<b>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1	Contents of Your SWPPP.....	26
5.1.1	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.....	26
5.1.2	Site Description.....	26
5.1.3	Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.....	27
5.1.3.1	<i>Activities in the area.....</i>	27
5.1.3.2	<i>Pollutants.....</i>	28
5.1.3.3	<i>Spills and Leaks.....</i>	28
5.1.3.4	<i>Non-Stormwater Discharges.....</i>	28
5.1.3.5	<i>Salt Storage.....</i>	28
5.1.3.6	<i>Sampling Data.....</i>	28
5.1.4	Description of Control Measures.....	28
5.1.4.1	<i>Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.....</i>	28
5.1.5	Schedules and Procedures.....	29
5.1.5.1	<i>Pertaining to Control Measures Used to Comply with the Effluent Limits in Part 2.....</i>	29
5.1.5.2	<i>Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection.....</i>	29
5.1.6	Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations Under Other Federal Laws.....	31
5.1.6.1	<i>Documentation Regarding Endangered Species.....</i>	31
5.1.6.2	<i>Documentation Regarding Historic Properties.....</i>	31
5.1.6.3	<i>Documentation Regarding NEPA Review.....</i>	31
5.1.7	Signature Requirements.....	31
5.2	Required SWPPP Modifications.....	31
5.3	SWPPP Availability.....	31
5.4	Additional Documentation Requirements.....	32
<b>6.</b>	<b>Monitoring .....</b>	<b>33</b>
6.1	Monitoring Procedures .....	33
6.1.1	Monitored Outfalls.....	33
6.1.2	Commingled Discharges.....	33
6.1.3	Measurable Storm Events.....	33
6.1.4	Sample Type.....	34
6.1.5	Adverse Weather Conditions.....	34
6.1.6	Climates with Irregular Stormwater Runoff.....	34
6.1.7	Monitoring Periods.....	34
6.1.8	Monitoring for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.....	35
6.2	Required Monitoring.....	35
6.2.1	Benchmark Monitoring.....	35

6.2.1.1	<i>Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring.</i>	35
6.2.1.2	<i>Benchmark Monitoring Schedule.</i>	36
6.2.1.3	<i>Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites.</i>	37
6.2.2	Effluent Limitations Monitoring.	38
6.2.2.1	<i>Monitoring Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines.</i>	38
6.2.2.2	<i>Substantially Identical Outfalls.</i>	38
6.2.3	State or Tribal Provisions Monitoring.	38
6.2.3.1	<i>Sectors Required to Conduct State or Tribal Monitoring.</i>	38
6.2.3.2	<i>State or Tribal Monitoring Schedule.</i>	38
6.2.4	Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring.	39
6.2.4.1	<i>Permittees Required to Monitor Discharges to Impaired Waters.</i>	39
6.2.4.2	<i>Impaired Waters Monitoring Schedule.</i>	39
6.2.5	Additional Monitoring Required by EPA.	40
6.3	<b>Follow-up Actions if Discharge Exceeds Numeric Effluent Limit.</b>	40
6.3.1	Submit an Exceedance Report.	40
6.3.2	Continue to Monitor.	40
<b>7.</b>	<b>Reporting and Recordkeeping</b>	<b>41</b>
7.1	Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA.	41
7.2	Annual Report	41
7.3	Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits	41
7.4	Additional Reporting.	42
7.5	Recordkeeping.	43
7.6	Addresses for Reports	43
7.6.1	EPA Addresses.	43
7.6.2	Regional Addresses.	44
7.6.3	State and Tribal Addresses.	46
<b>8.</b>	<b>Sector Specific Requirements</b>	<b>47</b>
8A.	Sector A: Timber Products	47
8B.	Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	50
8C.	Sector C: Chemicals and Allied Products Manufacturing	51
8D.	Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricant Manufacturing	54
8E.	Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	56
8F.	Sector F: Primary Metals	58
8G.	Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	60
8H.	Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities	71
8I.	Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	77
8J.	Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing	79
8K.	Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	87
8L.	Sector L: Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps	91
8M.	Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards	95
8N.	Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities	97
8O.	Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	103
8P.	Sector P: Land Transportation and Warehousing	107
8Q.	Sector Q: Water Transportation	110
8R.	Sector R: Ship and Boat Building and Repairing Yards	113
8S.	Sector S: Air Transportation Facilities	116
8T.	Sector T: Treatment Works	121
8U.	Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	123
8V.	Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing; Leather and Leather Products	125
8W.	Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	127
8X.	Sector X: Printing and Publishing	128
8Y.	Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	130
8Z.	Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	132

8AA. Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products..... 134  
8AB. Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery ..... 137  
8AC. Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods..... 138  
8AD. Sector AD: Non-Classified Facilities ..... 139

**9. State/Tribal Specific Requirements.....140**

**Appendices**

Appendix A Definitions and Acronyms .....A-1  
Appendix B Standard Permit Conditions .....B-1  
Appendix C Areas Covered.....C-1  
Appendix D Activities Covered.....D-1  
Appendix E Procedures relating to Endangered Species.....E-1  
Appendix F National Historic Preservation Act Procedures ..... F-1  
Appendix G Notice of Intent .....G-1  
Appendix H Notice of Termination .....H-1  
Appendix I Comprehensive Site Inspection and Reporting Form..... I-1  
Appendix J Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals.....J-1  
Appendix K No Exposure Certification.....K-1

## 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;*

*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;*

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

**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
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) <sup>1</sup>

**1.1.2.5 Discharges subject to any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) identified in Table 1-1** (i.e., where facilities were constructed after the promulgation of that industry’s NSPS), provided that you obtain and retain the following EPA documentation with your SWPPP, prior to submitting your NOI, and that you comply with any limits pursuant to Part 2.4:

- Determination of “No Significant Impact” under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); or
- A completed Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with an environmental review conducted by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 6.102(a)(6)<sup>2</sup>.

**1.1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.**

The following are the non-stormwater discharges authorized under this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of your discharge is in compliance with Part 2.1.2.10:

- 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 fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- Routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Note that if you have previously completed an Environmental Impact Statement or obtained a “No Significant Impact” statement for discharges subject to NSPS, you have met your obligation under this provision and you only need to retain this documentation for your files.

- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- 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).

#### **1.1.4 Limitations on Coverage.**

**1.1.4.1 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 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.** Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity disturbing 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 Discharges Currently or Previously Covered by Another Permit.** Unless you 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 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 will not adversely affect any species that are federally-listed as endangered or threatened (“listed”) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will not result in the adverse modification or destruction of 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 are likely to occur in the “action area” as defined in Appendix A; or

Criterion B. Consultation between a Federal agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (together, the “Services”) 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).

The consultation must have addressed the effects of your facility’s stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat, and must have resulted in either:

- i. a biological opinion finding no jeopardy to federally-listed species or destruction/adverse modification of federally-designated critical habitat; or
- ii. written concurrence from the Service(s) with a finding that the facility’s stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities and allowable non-stormwater discharges are not likely to adversely affect federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat; or

Criterion C. Your industrial activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and authorization addresses the effects of the stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on federally-listed species and federally-designated critical habitat; or

Criterion D. Coordination between you and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service has been concluded. The coordination must have addressed the effects of the facility’s stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat. The result of the coordination must be a written statement from the Service concluding that authorizing your stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges is consistent with the determination that the issuance of the MSGP is not likely to adversely affect federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat. Any conditions or prerequisites deemed necessary to achieve consistency with the “not likely to adversely effect” determination become eligibility conditions for MSGP coverage, and permit requirements under Part 2.3; or

Criterion E. Authorizing your stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges is

consistent with the determination that the issuance of the MSGP is not likely to adversely affect any federally-listed endangered and threatened (“listed”) species or designated critical habitat (“critical habitat”). To support your determination that you meet Criterion E, you must provide supporting documentation for your determination.

- i. If you are an existing discharger, you must provide the following information with your completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form: (1) a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the “action area”; (2) a list of the pollutant parameters for which you have ever exceeded an applicable benchmark or effluent limitations guideline, or for which your discharge has ever been found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, or to violate State or Tribal water quality requirements (Part 9); and (3) your rationale supporting your determination that you meet Criterion E, including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects.
- ii. If you are a new discharger, you must provide the following information with your completed NOI form: (1) a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the “action area”; (2) a list of the potential pollutants in your discharge; and (3) your rationale supporting your determination that you meet Criterion E, including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects; or

Criterion F. The facility’s stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges were already addressed in another operator’s valid certification of eligibility that included these discharges and activities 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”. To certify eligibility under this criterion there must be no lapse of coverage in the other operator’s certification. By certifying eligibility under this criterion, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based. You must comply with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility requirements of the criteria in this section to remain eligible for coverage under this permit. If your certification is based on another operator’s certification under Criterion E, that certification is valid only if you have documentation showing that the other operator had certified under Criterion E, and you provide EPA with the supporting information required of existing dischargers in Criterion E (above, under subparagraph (i)) in your NOI form.

**1.1.4.6 Historic Properties Preservation.** Coverage under this permit is available only if your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-

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related activities meet one of the eligibility criteria below, following the procedures in Appendix F:

- Criterion A. Your stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you are not constructing or installing new stormwater control measures on your site that cause subsurface disturbance; or
- Criterion B. Your discharge-related activities (i.e., construction and/or installation of stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance) will not affect historic properties; or
- Criterion C. Your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, and you have consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), or other tribal representative regarding measures to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties, and you have either (1) obtained and are in compliance with a written agreement that outlines all such measures, or (2) been unable to reach agreement on such measures; or
- Criterion D. You have contacted the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or other tribal representative and EPA in writing informing them that you have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you did not receive a response from the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative within 30 days of receiving your letter.

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 New Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.** If you are a new discharger you are not eligible for coverage under this permit to discharge to an “impaired water”, as defined in Appendix A unless you:

- 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; or
- b. document that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at your site, and retain documentation of this finding with your SWPPP; or
- c. in advance of submitting your NOI, provide to the appropriate EPA Regional Office data to support a showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data

onsite with your SWPPP. To do this, you must provide data and other technical information to the Regional Office 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 EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining wasteload allocations in an EPA approved or established 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 1.1.4.7.c if you receive an affirmative determination from the Regional Office that your discharge will not contribute to the existing impairment, 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.

**1.1.4.8 New Discharges to Waters Designated as Tier 3 for Antidegradation Purposes.** If you are a new discharger, 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 list of Tier 3 waters on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp>).

## **1.2 Permit Compliance.**

Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act. As detailed in Part 3 (Corrective Actions) of this permit, failure to take any required corrective actions constitute an independent, additional violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act. As such, any actions and time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not absolve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance. However, 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 3.3.

## **1.3 Authorization under this Permit.**

### **1.3.1 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 Facility 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;
- Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) either using EPA's electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) system (accessible at [www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI)) or using a paper form (included in Appendix G of this permit) and then submitting that paper form to the address listed in Part 7.6.1; and
- Develop a SWPPP according to the requirements in Part 5 of this permit.

EPA will post on the Internet, at [www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch), all NOIs received. Late NOIs will be accepted but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

Timeframes for discharge authorization are contained in Table 1-2. Some authorization dates in Table 1-2 are dependent on you posting a copy of your SWPPP on the Internet. Posting requires that (1) your NOI identifies the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that provides direct access to your SWPPP, (2) you post a complete copy of your SWPPP at that URL, and (3) the SWPPP is available from that URL at least for the period starting the day you submit your NOI until you are authorized to discharge. You are not required to post any confidential business information (CBI) at this URL, but you must clearly identify those portions of the SWPPP that are being withheld from public access as a result of your determination of CBI.

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

Category	NOI Submission Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date <sup>1</sup>
<u>Existing Dischargers</u> – 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.
<u>New Dischargers or New Sources</u> - 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.
<u>New Dischargers or New Sources</u> - commence discharging after January 5, 2009.	A minimum of 60 days prior to commencing discharge, 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.
<u>New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger</u> - 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.
<u>Other Eligible Dischargers</u> - 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.

<sup>1</sup>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 Part 1.6. In these instances, EPA will notify you in writing of the delay, of the need for additional effluent limits, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application.

### 1.3.2 Continuation of this Permit.

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 40 CFR 122.6 and remain in force and effect. 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 of this permit following your timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or
- Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
- Issuance or denial 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.

## **1.4 Terminating Coverage.**

### **1.4.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination.**

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination either electronically (strongly encouraged) at [www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or using the paper Notice of Termination form included in Appendix H of this permit, to the address listed in Part 7.6.1. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete Notice of Termination is processed and posted on EPA's website ([www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch)). If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.4.2, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

### **1.4.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination.**

You must submit a Notice of Termination 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;
- 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 1.6.1, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

## **1.5 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 Notice of Termination. You must submit a No Exposure Certification to EPA once every five years. File your No Exposure Certification using the eNOI system at [www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI).

## **1.6 Alternative Permits.**

### **1.6.1 EPA Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit.**

EPA may require you to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under 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 individual NPDES permit, EPA 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 provide application information. In addition, if you are an existing discharger authorized to discharge under this permit, the notice will set a deadline to file the permit application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit, or the alternative general permit as it applies to you, coverage under this general permit will terminate. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application if you request it. If you are covered under this permit and fail to submit an individual NPDES permit application as required by EPA, then the applicability of this permit to you is terminated at the end of the day specified by EPA as the deadline for application submittal. EPA may take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

### **1.6.2 Permittee 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 122.26(c)(1)(ii), with reasons supporting the request, to EPA at the applicable EPA Regional Office listed in Part 7.6.2 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 an individual NPDES permit is issued to you or you are authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, your authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit.

## **1.7 Severability.**

Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. EPA's intent is that the permit is to remain in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, EPA will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

## **2. Control Measures and Effluent Limits.**

In the technology-based limits included in Part 2.1 and in Part 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, and meet limits contained in applicable effluent limitations guidelines in Part 2.1.3. 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 5.1.4. If you find that your control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, you must modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater discharges from your facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at your facility.

#### **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 groundwater 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 of 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).

**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 (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended). In minimizing exposure, you should pay particular attention to the following:

- use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants;
- use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and
- ensure that all washwater drains to a 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 will not be discharged 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, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers.

**2.1.2.3 Maintenance.** You must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in stormwater discharged to receiving waters. You must maintain all control measures that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit in effective operating condition. Nonstructural control measures must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If you find that your control measures need to be replaced or repaired, you must make the necessary repairs or modifications as expeditiously as practicable.

**2.1.2.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.** 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. At a minimum, you must implement:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1); and
- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. 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 stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures to minimize onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting discharge of pollutants. Among other actions you must take to meet this limit, you must place flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and within outfall channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out pollutants. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with EPA’s internet-based resources relating to BMPs for erosion and sedimentation, including the sector-specific *Industrial Stormwater*

*Fact Sheet Series*, ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp)), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPs* ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps](http://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](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html)), and any similar State or Tribal publications.

**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](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp)), *National Menu of Stormwater BMPs* ([www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps](http://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](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm/index.html)), and any similar State or Tribal publications.

**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 Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.** You must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part 8.

**2.1.2.9 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. Training must cover both the specific control measures used to achieve the effluent limits in this Part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. EPA recommends training be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).

**2.1.2.10 Non-Stormwater Discharges.** You must eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by an NPDES permit. See Part 1.2.3 for a list of non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

**2.1.2.11 Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris.** You must 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.

**2.1.2.12 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:

<b>Regulated Activity</b>	<b>40 CFR Part/Subpart</b>	<b>Effluent Limit</b>
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
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

## 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 other 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 causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Part 3.1, document the corrective actions as required in Parts 3.4 and 5.4, and report the corrective actions to EPA as required in Part 7.2.

Additionally, EPA may 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.

## **2.2.2 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters.**

**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 1.6.1.

**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 required to comply with Part 2.2.1 and the monitoring requirement 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 1.1.4.7 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 1.1.4.7, and modify such measures or conditions as necessary pursuant to any Part 3 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 7.4 (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) (see list of Tier 2 and 2.5 waters on EPA’s website at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp>), 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 1.6.1.

## **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.

## **2.4 Requirements Relating to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Review**

If your eligibility under Part 1.1.2.5 was made possible through your agreement to implement any mitigation measures as a result of the NEPA review process, you must comply with all such agreed-upon measures to maintain eligibility under the MSGP.

## **3. Corrective Actions**

### **3.1 Conditions Requiring Review and Revision to Eliminate Problem**

If any of the following conditions occur, you must review and revise the selection, design, installation, and implementation of your control measures to ensure that the condition is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

- 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;
- you become aware, or EPA determines, that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards;
- an inspection or evaluation of your facility by an EPA official, or local, State, or Tribal entity, determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the non-numeric effluent limits in this permit; or
- you find in your routine facility inspection, quarterly visual assessment, or comprehensive site inspection that your control measures are not being properly operated and maintained.

### **3.2 Conditions Requiring Review to Determine if Modifications Are Necessary**

If any of the following conditions occur, you must 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:

- construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at your facility significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from your facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged; or
- the average of 4 quarterly sampling results exceeds an applicable benchmark. If less than 4 benchmark samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedence of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than 4 times the benchmark level) this is considered a benchmark exceedence, triggering this review.

### **3.3 Corrective Action Deadlines**

You must document your discovery of any of the conditions listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 within 24 hours of making such discovery. Subsequently, within 14 days of such discovery, you

must document any corrective action(s) to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the deficiency, or if no corrective action is needed, the basis for that determination. Specific documentation required within 24 hours and 14 days is detailed in Part 3.4. If you determine that changes are necessary following your review, any modifications to your control measures must be made before the next storm event if possible, or as soon as practicable following that storm event. 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.

### **3.4 Corrective Action Report**

Within 24 hours of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, you must document the following information (i.e., questions 3-5 of the Corrective Actions section in the Annual Reporting Form, provided in Appendix I):

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

Within 14 days of discovery of any condition listed in Parts 3.1 and 3.2, you must document the following information (i.e., questions 7-11 of the Corrective Actions section in the Annual Reporting Form, provided in Appendix I):

- Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken (or, for triggering events identified in Part 3.2 where you determine that corrective action is not necessary, the basis for this determination);
- Notice of whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
- Date corrective action initiated; and
- Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

You must submit this documentation in an annual report as required in Part 7.2 and retain a copy onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4.

### **3.5 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.

### **3.6 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.

## **4. Inspections**

You must conduct the inspections in Parts 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 at your facility.

### **4.1 Routine Facility Inspections.**

#### **4.1.1 Routine Facility Inspection Procedures.**

Conduct routine facility inspections of all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of all stormwater control measures used to comply with the effluent limits contained in this permit. Routine facility inspections must be conducted at least quarterly (i.e., once each calendar quarter) although in many instances, more frequent inspection (e.g., monthly) may be appropriate for some types of equipment, processes, and control measures or areas of the facility with significant activities and materials exposed to stormwater. Perform these inspections during periods when the facility is in operation. You must specify the relevant inspection schedules in your SWPPP document as required in Part 5.1.5. These routine inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (for definition see Appendix A) with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating. At least once each calendar year, the routine facility inspection must be conducted during a period when a stormwater discharge is occurring.

#### **4.1.2 Routine Facility Inspection Documentation.**

You must document the findings of each routine facility inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. You are not required to submit your routine facility inspection findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of each routine facility inspection must include:

- 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 the site;
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs;
- Any failed control measures that need replacement;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed; and
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements.

Any corrective action required as a result of a routine facility inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

#### **4.1.3 Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections.**

*Inactive and Unstaffed Sites:* The requirement to conduct routine facility inspections on a quarterly 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 comprehensive site inspection in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.3. To invoke this exception, you must maintain a statement in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 5.1.5.2 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 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, then you must include the same signed and certified statement as above and retain it with your records pursuant to Part 5.4.

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.

#### **4.2 Quarterly Visual Assessment of Stormwater Discharges.**

##### **4.2.1 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 4.2.3) 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.

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 the sample for the following water quality characteristics:

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

#### **4.2.2 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 5.4. You are not required to submit your visual assessment findings to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. At a minimum, your documentation of the visual assessment must include:

- 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,
- 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 3 of this permit.

#### **4.2.3 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 5.4. 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 drought or 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 5.1.5.2 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 5.4.

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 5.1.5.2, 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.

### 4.3 Comprehensive Site Inspections.

#### 4.3.1 Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures.

You must conduct annual comprehensive site inspections while you are covered under this permit. Annual, as defined in this Part, means once during each of the following inspection periods beginning with the period you are authorized to discharge under this permit:

Year 1:	September 29, 2008 – September 29, 2009
Year 2:	September 29, 2009 – September 29, 2010
Year 3:	September 29, 2010 – September 29, 2011
Year 4:	September 29, 2011 – September 29, 2012
Year 5:	September 29, 2012 – September 29, 2013

You are waived from having to perform a comprehensive site inspection for an inspection period, as defined above, if you obtain authorization to discharge less than three months before the end of that inspection period.

Should your coverage be administratively continued after the expiration date of this permit, you must continue to perform these inspections annually until you are no longer covered.

Comprehensive site inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating in the comprehensive site inspections.

Your comprehensive site inspections must cover all areas of the facility affected by the requirements in this permit, including the areas identified in the SWPPP as potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3) where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, any areas where control measures are used to comply with the effluent limits in Part 2, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred in the past 3 years. The inspections must also include a review of monitoring data collected in accordance with Part 6.2. Inspectors must consider the results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections. Inspectors must examine 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; and
- Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair.

Stormwater control measures required by this permit must be observed to ensure that they are functioning correctly. If discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

Your annual comprehensive site inspection may also be used as one of the routine inspections, as long as all components of both types of inspections are included.

#### **4.3.2 Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation.**

You must document the findings of each comprehensive site inspection and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP as required in Part 5.4. In addition, you must submit this documentation in an annual report as required in Part 7.2. At a minimum, your documentation of the comprehensive site inspection must include (see the Annual Reporting Form included as Appendix I):

- The date of the inspection;
- The name(s) and title(s) of the personnel making the inspection;
- Findings from the examination of areas of your facility identified in Part 4.3.1;
- All observations relating to the implementation of your control measures including:
  - previously unidentified discharges from the site,
  - previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges,
  - evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system;
  - evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at all facility outfall(s), and the condition of and around the outfall, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring, and
  - additional control measures needed to address any conditions requiring corrective action identified during the inspection.
- Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection;
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed or a certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit (if there is no noncompliance); and
- A statement, signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11 of the permit.

Any corrective action required as a result of the comprehensive site inspection must be performed consistent with Part 3 of this permit.

### **5. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).**

You must prepare a SWPPP for your facility before submitting your Notice of Intent (NOI) for permit coverage. If you prepared a SWPPP for coverage under a previous 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 Part 2 of the permit, and for some sectors, Parts 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 5.4) are intended to

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

## 5.1 Contents of Your SWPPP.

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

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1);
- Site description (see Part 5.1.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part 5.1.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part 5.1.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part 5.1.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal laws (see Part 5.1.6); and
- Signature requirements (see Part 5.1.7).

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) developed for a National Environmental Performance Track facility, copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

### 5.1.1 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 assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the facility's SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. 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 and your SWPPP.

### 5.1.2 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:
  - the size of the property in acres;
  - the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;
  - directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
  - locations of all existing structural control measures;

- locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them;
- locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part 5.1.3.2;
- locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part 5.1.3.3 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, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as “substantially identical” under Parts 4.2.3, 5.1.5.2, and 6.1.1, and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall;
- municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your stormwater discharges to them;
- locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges identified under Part 2.1.2.10;
- 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; and
- locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

### 5.1.3 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.

You must document areas at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are 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 each area identified, the description must include:

**5.1.3.1 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).

**5.1.3.2 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. 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 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

**5.1.3.3 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 3 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.

**5.1.3.4 Non-Stormwater Discharges.** You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- The date of any evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation;
- The different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. 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.

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

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

## **5.1.4 Description of Control Measures.**

**5.1.4.1 Control Measures to Meet Technology-Based and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits.** You must document the location and type of control measures you have installed and implemented at your site to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part 2.1.2, and where applicable in Part 8, the effluent limitations guidelines-based limits in Part 2.1.3,

the water quality-based effluent limits in Part 2.2, and any agreed-upon endangered species or NEPA-related requirements in Parts 2.3 and 2.4, and describe how you addressed the control measure selection and design considerations in Part 2.1.1. This documentation must describe how the control measures at your site address both the pollutant sources identified in Part 5.1.3, and any stormwater run-on that commingles with any discharges covered under this permit.

### 5.1.5 Schedules and Procedures

#### 5.1.5.1 *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 industrial equipment and systems, and 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;
- Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (See Part 2.1.2.4) – Procedures for preventing and responding to spills and leaks. 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 5.3; and
- Employee Training (Part 2.1.2.9) – A schedule for all types of necessary training.

**5.1.5.2 *Pertaining to Monitoring and Inspection.*** 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, etc.) 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 4.2 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.

You must document in your SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including:

- Routine facility inspections (see Part 4.1);
- Quarterly visual assessment of stormwater discharges (see Part 4.2); and
- Comprehensive site inspections (see Part 4.3).

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 4.2.3); 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 4.1.3 and 4.2.3.

## **5.1.6 Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations Under Other Federal Laws.**

**5.1.6.1 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).

**5.1.6.2 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).

**5.1.6.3 Documentation Regarding NEPA Review.** You must keep with your SWPPP the documentation supporting your certification of eligibility under Part 1.1.2.5 (Discharges Subject to Any New Source Performance Standards).

## **5.1.7 Signature Requirements.**

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

## **5.2 Required SWPPP Modifications.**

You must modify your SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part 3.1 and to ensure that they do not reoccur, or to reflect changes implemented when a review following the triggering conditions in Part 3.2 indicates that changes to your control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limits in this permit. Changes to your SWPPP document must be made in accordance with the corrective action deadlines in Parts 3.3 and 3.4, and must be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 11.

## **5.3 SWPPP Availability.**

You must retain a copy of the current SWPPP required by this permit at the facility, and it must be immediately available to EPA; a State, Tribal, or local agency approving stormwater management plans; 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 or upon request. EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) may be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from those staff cleared for CBI review within EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.

EPA encourages you to post your SWPPP online and provide the website address on your NOI.

## 5.4 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 letter you receive from the NOI Processing Center or eNOI system assigning your permit tracking number;
- A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
- Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S., through stormwater or otherwise; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part 2.1.2.4);
- Records of employee training, including date training received (see Part 2.1.2.9);
- 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 4.1), the Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (see Part 4.2), and the Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports (see Part 4.3);
- 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 4.2.1, 6.1.4, and 6.2.1.2);
- Description of any corrective action taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
- Documentation of any benchmark exceedances and how they were responded to, including either (1) corrective action taken, (2) a finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels, or (3) 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 6.2.4.2); 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 4.1.3), quarterly visual assessments (see Part 4.2.3), 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 5.1.5.2, 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 4.2.3 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 7.1 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 April 1, 2009 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, 2009, then your first monitoring quarter is July 1 - September 30, 2009. 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 4 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 stipulates pollutant benchmark concentrations that may be applicable to your discharge. The benchmark concentrations are not effluent limitations; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. 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.

**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, which 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 4 full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than April 1, 2009. 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 5.4.

**Data not exceeding benchmarks:** After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter does not exceed the benchmark, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter, analyzed using procedures consistent with Part 6.2.1.1, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

**Data exceeding benchmarks:** After collection of 4 quarterly samples, if the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, you must, in accordance with Part 3.2, 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 4 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 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. You must also notify EPA of this determination in your next benchmark monitoring report.

In accordance with Part 3.2, 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 4 quarters of monitoring data, if an exceedance of the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain. If after modifying your control measures and conducting 4 additional quarters of monitoring, your average still exceeds the benchmark (or if an exceedance of the benchmark by the 4 quarter average is mathematically certain prior to conducting the full 4 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 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 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 5.4, 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 groundwater. 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.

**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 onsite 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 first benchmark monitoring report 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 April 1, 2009 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

**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.

## 6.2.3 State or Tribal Provisions Monitoring

**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 for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136).

If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation, you must monitor for Total Suspended Solids (TSS). If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired 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 temperature.

### 6.2.4.2 Impaired Waters Monitoring Schedule.

**Discharges to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL:**

Beginning in the first full quarter following April 1, 2009 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 EPA approved or established TMDL. This monitoring requirement does not apply after one year if the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not detected above natural background levels in your stormwater discharge, and you document, as required in Part 5.4 (Additional Documentation Requirements), that this pollutant is not expected to be present above natural background levels in your discharge.

If the pollutant for which the water is impaired 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 should include a notification to this effect in your first monitoring report, after which you may discontinue annual monitoring. To support a determination that the pollutant's presence is caused solely by natural background sources, you must keep the following documentation with your SWPPP records:

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

Natural background pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. 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.

***Discharges to impaired waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL:*** For stormwater discharges to waters for which there is an EPA approved or established TMDL, 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 during the first year of permit coverage. Following the first year of monitoring:

- If the TMDL pollutant is not detected in any of your first year samples, you may discontinue further sampling, unless the TMDL has specific instructions to the contrary, in which case you must follow those instructions. You must keep records of this finding onsite with your SWPPP.
- If you detect the presence of the pollutant causing the impairment in your stormwater discharge for any of the samples collected in your first year, you must continue monitoring annually throughout the term of this permit, unless the TMDL specifies more frequent monitoring, in which case you must follow the TMDL requirements.

### **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.

### **6.3 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 3 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 comply with both Parts 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

#### **6.3.1 Submit an Exceedance Report.**

You must submit an Exceedance Report consistent with Part 7.3.

#### **6.3.2 Continue to Monitor.**

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

## 7. Reporting and Recordkeeping

### 7.1 Reporting Monitoring Data to EPA.

All monitoring data collected pursuant to Parts 6.2 and 6.3 must be submitted to EPA using EPA's online eNOI system ([www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI)) 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 cannot access eNOI, paper reporting forms must be submitted by the same deadline to the appropriate address identified in Part 7.6.1. If you are using paper reporting forms, EPA strongly recommends that you use the MSGP discharge monitoring report (MDMR) available at [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp). 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.

### 7.2 Annual Report

You must submit an annual report to EPA that includes the findings from your Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection and any corrective action documentation as required in Part 3.4. 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). In addition to the information required in Parts 3.4 (Corrective Action Report) and 4.3.2 (Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation), you must include the following information with your annual report:

- Facility name
- NPDES permit tracking number
- Facility physical address
- Contact person name, title, and phone number

EPA strongly recommends that you submit this report using the Annual Reporting Form provided as Appendix I. You must submit the annual report to EPA within 45 days (postmark date) after conducting the comprehensive site inspection to the address identified in Part 7.6.1.

### 7.3 Exceedance Report for Numeric Effluent Limits

If follow-up monitoring pursuant to Part 6.3 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 permit tracking number;

- 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.

#### **7.4 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 7.6.2, as applicable. If you discharge through an MS4, you must also submit these reports to the MS4 operator (identified pursuant to Part 5.1.2).

- 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 EPA Headquarters at the appropriate address in Part 7.6.1:

- Planned changes (see Appendix B, Subsection 12.A) – You must give notice to EPA as soon as possible of 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;
- Transfer of ownership and/or operation – You must submit a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the requirements of Appendix G of this permit and by the deadlines specified in Table 1-2;
- 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.

## 7.5 Recordkeeping.

You must retain copies of your SWPPP (including any modifications made during the term of this permit), additional documentation requirements pursuant to Part 5.4 (including documentation related to corrective actions taken pursuant to Part 3), 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 3 years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

## 7.6 Addresses for Reports

### 7.6.1 EPA Addresses

Paper copies of any reports required in Part 6 and 7, not otherwise submitted electronically via EPA's eNOI system ([www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI)) must be sent to one of the following addresses:

Via U.S. mail:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Water, Water Permits Division  
Mail Code 4203M, ATTN: MSGP Reports  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20460

Or Via Overnight/Express Delivery:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Water, Water Permits Division  
Room 7420, ATTN: MSGP Reports  
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
Phone number: 202-564-9545

Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination should be submitted using EPA's eNOI system ([www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI)) or sent to EPA's NOI Center (see Appendix G for the address).

All other written correspondence concerning discharges in any State, Indian Country land, Territory, or from any Federal facility 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:

## **7.6.2 Regional Addresses**

### **7.6.2.1 Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.**

U.S. EPA Region 1  
Office of Ecosystem Protection  
One Congress Street - CIP  
Boston, MA 02114

### **7.6.2.2 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  
Environmental Management Branch  
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  
Division of Environmental Planning and Protection  
290 Broadway  
New York, NY 10007-1866

### **7.6.2.3 Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.**

U.S. EPA Region 3  
Water Protection Division (3WP40)  
Stormwater Coordinator  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

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

(Coverage not available under this permit.)

U.S. EPA Region 4  
Clean Water Act Enforcement Section  
Water Programs Enforcement Branch  
Water Management Division  
Atlanta Federal Center  
61 Forsyth Street SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303

**7.6.2.5 Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.**

U.S. EPA Region 5  
Water Division  
NPDES Programs Branch  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Mail Code WN16J  
Chicago, IL 60604

**7.6.2.6 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  
Stormwater Coordinator  
Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division (6EN-WC)  
EPA SW MSGP  
P.O. Box 50625  
Dallas, TX 75205

**7.6.2.7 Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.**

(Coverage not available under this permit.)

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

**7.6.2.8 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.**

(Coverage not available under this permit.)

U.S. EPA Region 8  
Stormwater Coordinator (8P-W-P)  
999 18<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 300  
Denver, CO 80202-2466

**7.6.2.9 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  
Water Management Division, WTR-5  
Stormwater Coordinator  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

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

U.S. EPA Region 10  
Office of Water and Watersheds OWW-130  
Stormwater Coordinator  
1200 6th Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98101

**7.6.3 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.

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## 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3.2) 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 5.1.4) 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 4.1. 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, which describe your site activities.

<b>Table 8.A-1</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector A1.</b> General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
<b>Subsector A2.</b> Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/L
	Total Copper <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
<b>Subsector A3.</b> Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
<b>Subsector A4.</b> 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

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-250 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 wastestreams that may be covered under this permit.

Table 8.A-2 <sup>1</sup>		
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

<sup>1</sup> 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

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.

<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector C1.</b> Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L
<b>Subsector C2.</b> 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
<b>Subsector C3.</b> Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
<b>Subsector C4.</b> Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

<b>Water Hardness Range</b>	<b>Lead (mg/L)</b>	<b>Zinc (mg/L)</b>
0-25 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-250 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.

<b>Table 8.C-2<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Industrial Activity</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Effluent Limit</b>
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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, which describe your site activities.

<b>Table 8.D-1.</b>		
<b>Subsector</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector D1.</b> 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.

<b>Industrial Activity</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Effluent Limit</b>
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.

<sup>1</sup>Monitor annually.

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## 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. Consider sweeping regularly or using other equivalent measures to minimize the presence of these materials. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping or 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 5.1.2) 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 *Certification.* (See also Part 5.1.3.4) For facilities producing ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick, or similar products, include in the non-stormwater discharge certification a description of measures that ensure that process waste waters 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, which describe your site activities.

<b>Table 8.E-1.</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector E1.</b> Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
<b>Subsector E2.</b> 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.

<b>Table 8.E-2<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Industrial Activity</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Effluent Limit</b>
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.

<sup>1</sup>Monitor annually.

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## 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 program in these areas too). For unstabilized areas where sweeping is not practicable, consider using 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3.2) 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 4.1) As part of conducting your quarterly routine facility inspections (Part 4.1), 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)**

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

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

<b>Water Hardness Range</b>	<b>Copper (mg/L)</b>	<b>Zinc (mg/L)</b>
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.26

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## 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; and 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.

##### **8.G.4.1 Management Practices for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.**

- 8.G.4.1.1 *Selecting and installing control measures.* For all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation activities, you must select, design, install, and implement control measures that meet applicable Part 2 effluent limits.
- 8.G.4.1.2 *Good Housekeeping.* Litter, debris, and chemicals must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
- 8.G.4.1.3 *Retention and Detention of Stormwater Runoff.* For drainage locations serving more than one acre, sediment basins and/or temporary sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for side slope boundaries as necessary based on individual site conditions) of the development area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated

volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided. You are required to remove sediment from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when design capacity has been reduced by 50 percent. Due to high sediment discharges from some Sector G facilities, permittees may need to implement a combination of structural BMP approaches to sufficiently decrease discharge of sediment from their facilities.

#### 8.G.4.2 Inspection of Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

8.G.4.2.1 *Inspection Frequency.* Inspections must be conducted either at least once every 7 calendar days, or at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized (pursuant to Part 8.G.4.3.2), if runoff is unlikely due to winter (e.g., site is covered with snow or ice) or frozen conditions, or construction is occurring during seasonal dry periods in arid areas and semi-arid areas.

8.G.4.2.2 *Location of Inspections.* Inspections must include all areas of the site disturbed by clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Sedimentation and erosion control measures must be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to waters of the United States, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of significant off-site sediment tracking.

8.G.4.2.3 *Inspection Reports.* For each inspection required above, you must complete an inspection report. At a minimum, the inspection report must include the information required in Part 4.1.

#### 8.G.4.3 Requirements for Cessation of Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.

8.G.4.3.1 *Inspections and Maintenance.* Inspections and maintenance of control measures, including BMPs, associated with clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation must continue until final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the disturbed area, or until the commencement of the active mining phase for those areas that have been temporarily stabilized as a precursor to mining.

8.G.4.3.2 *Temporary Stabilization of Disturbed Areas.* Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where clearing, grading and/or excavation activities have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the clearing, grading and/or excavation activities in that portion of the site have temporarily ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial

vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site, where exploration and/or construction has permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until such time as the active mining phase commences.

- 8.G.4.3.3 *Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas.* Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where exploration and/or construction activities have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the exploration and/or construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

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

- 8.G.5.1 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) 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, consider implementing 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:* Consider diverting stormwater away from potential pollutant sources. 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 *Certification of Discharge Testing.* (See also Part 5.1.3.4) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4.1 and 8.G.4.2.) 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 outstanding waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. 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.* Active copper ore mining and dressing facilities, must sample and analyze stormwater discharges for the pollutants listed in Table 8.G-1.

<b>Table 8.G-1</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector G1.</b> 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.

<b>Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector G2.</b> 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 to add analysis of calcium and magnesium, and have hardness calculated than to require hardness analysis separately)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ; calc. from Ca, Mg) <sup>1</sup>	no benchmark value
	Total Antimony	0.64 mg/L
	Total Arsenic	0.15 mg/ L
	Total Beryllium	0.13 mg/L
	Total Cadmium <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Copper <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/L
	Total Nickel <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Selenium	0.005 mg/L
	Total Silver <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent	

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

<b>Water Hardness Range</b>	<b>Cadmium (mg/L)</b>	<b>Copper (mg/L)</b>	<b>Lead (mg/L)</b>	<b>Nickel (mg/L)</b>	<b>Silver (mg/L)</b>	<b>Zinc (mg/L)</b>
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 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.6.2 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.6.2 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.

<b>Table 8.G-3. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles</b>			
<b>Supplemental Requirements</b>			
<b>Type of Ore Mined</b>	<b>Pollutants of Concern</b>		
	<b>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</b>	<b>pH</b>	<b>Metals, Total</b>
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 Part 4.2.3. 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 are not waived from conducting the Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection. 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.

<b>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</b>	
<b>Discharge/Source of Discharge</b>	<b>Note/Comment</b>
<b>Piles</b>	
Waste rock/overburden	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Topsoil	--
<b>Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore</b>	
Onsite haul roads	If composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
<b>Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore</b>	
Onsite haul roads	Except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Offsite haul and access roads	--
<b>Milling/concentrating</b>	
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
<b>Ancillary areas</b>	
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
<b>Power plant</b>	
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**

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.7.2.

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.

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## 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 1.1.4.4) 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.

##### **8.H.4.1 Management Practices for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.**

- 8.H.4.1.1 *Selecting and installing control measures.* For all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation activities, you must select, design, install, and implement control measures that meet applicable Part 2 effluent limits.
- 8.H.4.1.2 *Good Housekeeping.* Litter, debris, and chemicals must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
- 8.H.4.1.3 *Retention and Detention of Stormwater Runoff.* For drainage locations serving more than one acre, sediment basins and/or temporary sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and side slope boundaries as necessary based on individual site conditions) of the development area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage

per acre drained is provided. You are required to remove sediment from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when design capacity has been reduced by 50 percent. Due to high sediment discharges from some Sector H facilities, permittees may need to implement a combination of structural BMP approaches to sufficiently decrease discharge of sediment from their facilities.

#### 8.H.4.2 *Inspection of Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.*

8.H.4.2.1 *Inspection Frequency.* Inspections must be conducted either at least once every 7 calendar days, or at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized (pursuant to Part 8.H.4.3.2), if runoff is unlikely due to winter (e.g., site is covered with snow or ice) or frozen conditions, or construction is occurring during seasonal dry periods in arid areas and semi-arid areas.

8.H.4.2.2 *Location of Inspections.* Inspections must include all areas of the site disturbed by clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Sedimentation and erosion control measures must be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to waters of the United States, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of significant off-site sediment tracking.

8.H.4.2.3 *Inspection Reports.* For each inspection required above, you must complete an inspection report. At a minimum, the inspection report must include the information required in Part 4.1.

#### 8.H.4.3 *Requirements for Cessation of Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.*

8.H.4.3.1 *Inspections and Maintenance.* Inspections and maintenance of control measures, including BMPs, associated with clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation must continue until final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the disturbed area.

8.H.4.3.2 *Temporary Stabilization of Disturbed Areas.* Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where clearing, grading and/or excavation activities have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the clearing, grading and/or excavation activities in that portion of the site have temporarily ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.

Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site, where exploration and/or construction has permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until such time as the active mining phase commences.

- 8.H.4.3.2 *Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas.* Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where exploration and/or construction activities have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the exploration and/or construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has permanently ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers, must be used.

#### **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, consider using sweepers and covered storage, watering haul roads to minimize dust generation, and conserving vegetation (where possible) to minimize erosion.
- 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 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.H.4.2.1, perform quarterly 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 *Comprehensive Site Inspections.* (See also Part 4.3) 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)**

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 4.2.3 and 6.2.1.3, respectively. Additionally, if you are seeking to reduce your required quarterly routine inspection frequency to a once annual comprehensive inspection, as is allowed under Part 4.1.3, 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 are not waived from conducting the Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection. 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.7.2.

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.

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## 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.

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 1.1.4.4) 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. Consider 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 the current 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 every 7 days.

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## 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.

- 8.J.4.1 *Management Practices for Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.*

- 8.J.4.1.1 *Selecting and installing control measures.* For all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation activities, you must select, design, install, and implement control measures that meet applicable Part 2 effluent limits.
- 8.J.4.1.2 *Good Housekeeping.* (See also Part 2.1.2.2) Litter, debris, and chemicals must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source in stormwater discharges.
- 8.J.4.1.3 *Retention and Detention of Stormwater Runoff.* For drainage locations serving more than one acre, sediment basins and/or temporary sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the development area unless a sediment basin providing storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided.
- 8.J.4.2 *Inspection of Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.* (See also Part 4)
- 8.J.4.2.1 *Inspection Frequency.* Inspections must be conducted either at least once every 7 calendar days or at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized (pursuant to Part 8.J.4.3.2), if runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen), or construction is occurring during seasonal arid periods in arid areas and semi-arid areas.
- 8.J.4.2.2 *Location of Inspections.* Inspections must include all areas of the site disturbed by clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Sedimentation and erosion control measures implemented must be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to waters of the United States, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of significant off-site sediment tracking.
- 8.J.4.2.3 *Inspection Reports.* (See also Part 4.1) For each inspection required above, you must complete an inspection report. At a minimum, the inspection report must include the information required in Part 4.1.
- 8.J.4.3 *Requirements for Cessation of Clearing, Grading, and Excavation Activities.*
- 8.J.4.3.1 *Inspections and Maintenance.* Inspections and maintenance of control measures, including any BMPs, associated with clearing, grading, and/or excavation activities being conducted as part of the exploration and construction phase of a mining operation must continue until final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the disturbed area or until the

commencement of the active mining phase for those areas that have been temporarily stabilized as a precursor to mining

- 8.J.4.3.2 *Temporary Stabilization of Disturbed Areas.* Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where clearing, grading and/or excavation activities have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the clearing, grading and/or excavation activities in that portion of the site have temporarily ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has temporarily ceased, temporary vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable. Until temporary vegetative stabilization is achieved, interim measures such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be employed. In areas of the site, where exploration and/or construction has permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until such time as the active mining phase commences.
- 8.J.4.3.3 *Final Stabilization of Disturbed Areas.* Stabilization measures should be initiated immediately in portions of the site where mining, exploration, and/or construction activities have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the exploration and/or construction activity in that portion of the site has permanently ceased. In arid, semiarid, and drought-stricken areas, or in areas subject to snow or freezing conditions, where initiating perennial vegetative stabilization measures is not possible within 14 days after mining, exploration, and/or construction activity has permanently ceased, final vegetative stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as possible. Until final stabilization is achieved temporary stabilization measures, such as erosion control blankets with an appropriate seed base and tackifiers must be used.

### **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 2.1.2.9)
- 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:* Consider diverting stormwater away from potential pollutant sources. 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 *Certification of Discharge Testing*: (See also Part 5.1.4.4) 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.

#### **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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 5.1.4. 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.**

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.4.2.1, you must inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as outstanding waters or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part 8.J.8.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites. (See also Part 4.1 and 8.J.4.2.)

**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, which describe your site activities.

<b>Table 8.J-1.</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector J1.</b> Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
<b>Subsector J2.</b> 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 4.2.3 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 are not waived from conducting the Part 4.3 comprehensive site inspection. 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 <sup>1</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup>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.7.2.
- 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.

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## 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, including those 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.4.5. 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, which describe your site activities.

**Table 8.K-1.**

<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity</b> 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 <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Cyanide	0.022 mg/ L
	Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Mercury	0.0014 mg/ L
	Total Selenium	0.005 mg/L
	Total Silver <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

<b>Water Hardness Range</b>	<b>Cadmium (mg/L)</b>	<b>Lead (mg/L)</b>	<b>Silver (mg/L)</b>
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.014	0.0007
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.023	0.0007
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.045	0.0017
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.069	0.0030
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.095	0.0046
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.122	0.0065
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.151	0.0087
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.182	0.0112
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.213	0.0138
225-250 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<sup>1</sup>

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 <sub>5</sub> )	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.)

<sup>1</sup> 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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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
- 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.

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## 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 and Open Dumps 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, and open dumps 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.

#### 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.5.3 *Unauthorized Discharge Test Certification.* (See also Part 5.1.3.4) The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

### **8.L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements.**

- 8.L.5.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4)**

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, which describe your site activities.

<b>Table 8.L-1.</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Subsector L1.</b> All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code “LF”)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
<b>Subsector L2.</b> 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

<sup>1</sup>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.

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 <sub>5</sub> )	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
		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.)	

<sup>1</sup> 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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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
- 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.

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## 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 feasible), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

8.M.2.2 *Employee Training.* (See also Part 2.1.2.9) 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) Consider the following management practices: 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4.1) Immediately (or as soon thereafter as feasible) 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.** (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

<b>Table 8.M-1.</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector M1.</b> 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 <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

<b>Water Hardness Range</b>	<b>Lead (mg/L)</b>
0-25 mg/L	0.014
25-50 mg/L	0.023
50-75 mg/L	0.045
75-100 mg/L	0.069
100-125 mg/L	0.095
125-150 mg/L	0.122
150-175 mg/L	0.151
175-200 mg/L	0.182
200-225 mg/L	0.213
225-250 mg/L	0.246
250+ mg/L	0.262

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## 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 only receive 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).

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 5.1.2) 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 4.1, 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

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 Source-Separated Recycling (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Copper (mg/L)	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.0038	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0056	0.023	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0090	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0123	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0156	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0189	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0221	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0253	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0285	0.213	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.0316	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0332	0.262	0.26

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## 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;
- 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 steam 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, consider 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. Consider 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. Consider using containment curbs in unloading areas, having 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 using 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. Consider using containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, having 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 loading and unloading in covered areas and storing chemicals indoors.
- 8.O.4.5 *Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.* Minimize contamination of precipitation or surface runoff from loading and unloading areas. Consider covering the loading area; grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run-on; locating the loading and unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems; or equivalent procedures.
- 8.O.4.6 *Liquid Storage Tanks.* Minimize contamination of surface runoff from above-ground liquid storage tanks. Consider 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. Consider 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. Consider using 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 5.1.2) 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.**

8.O.6.1 *Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection.* (See also Part 4.3) 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 the specific subsectors of Sector O. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site 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.

<b>Industrial Activity</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Effluent Limit</b>
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/l <sup>2</sup>
	pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max

<sup>1</sup> Monitor annually.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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## 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.3.6) 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. Consider 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. Consider 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. Consider 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. Consider 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.* Consider 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 2.1.2.9) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4.1) 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.

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## 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. Consider containing 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). When necessary, regularly 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 consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Consider implementing 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. Consider 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). Consider 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. Consider 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 2.1.2.9) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4.1) 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)**

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
<b>Subsector Q1.</b> Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Lead <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Lead (mg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.014	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.023	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.045	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.069	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.095	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.122	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.151	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.182	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.213	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.246	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.262	0.26

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## 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. Consider containing 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. Consider implementing 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. Consider 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). Consider 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. Consider 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 2.1.2.9) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 consider containment or enclosure for those stored outdoors.

### **8.R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements.**

(See also Part 4.1) 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.

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## 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). Consider 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. Consider the following control measures, 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. Consider the following control measures (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. Consider 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 feasible 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. Also consider these control measure 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). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure 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. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

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. 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. Also consider recovering 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, etc.) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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.**

- 8.S.5.1 *Inspections.* (See also Part 4.1) At a minimum conduct routine 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.5.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections.* (See also Part 4.3) Using only qualified personnel, conduct your annual site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the

inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

### 8.S.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Monitor per the requirements in Table 8.S-1.

<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
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 <sub>5</sub> ) <sup>1</sup>	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) <sup>1</sup>	120 mg/L
	Ammonia <sup>1</sup>	2.14 mg/L
	pH <sup>1</sup>	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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## 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, consider the following: 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 2.1.2.9) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4.1) 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.

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## 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 2.1.2.9) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4.1) 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)**

<b>Table 8.U-1.</b>		
<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector U1.</b> Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
<b>Subsector U2.</b> Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	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

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## 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. Consider 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. Consider 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. Consider 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 2.1.2.9) 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 5.1.3) 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.**

(See also Part 4.1) 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 5.1.2) 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.

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## 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). Consider 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. Consider 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 2.1.2.9) 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.

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## 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 considered for implementation (or their equivalents). Following are some general control measure options to consider: 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 considered for implementation (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 5.1.3) 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. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)**

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 <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Water Hardness Range	Zinc (mg/L)
0-25 mg/L	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.23
225-250 mg/L	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.26

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## 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). Consider indoor storage or protection with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. Consider placing materials on an impermeable surface and enclosing or putting berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff.
- 8.Z.2.3.2 *Material Storage Areas.* Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) 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. Consider dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection and maintenance programs, or other appropriate preventive measures.
- 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, consider 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. Consider 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. Consider 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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.

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## 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. Consider using dry clean-up techniques.

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. Consider 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. Consider using monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control

leaks and overflows. Consider installing perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures.

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 5.1.3.3) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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 4) At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.

8.AA.4.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections*. (See also Part 4.3) As part of your inspection, also inspect areas associated with the storage of raw metals, spent solvents and chemicals storage areas, outdoor paint areas, and drainage from roof. 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.)

<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
<b>Subsector AA1.</b> Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Aluminum	0.75 mg/L
	Total Iron	1.0 mg/L
	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
<b>Subsector AA2.</b> Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Zinc <sup>1</sup>	Hardness Dependent
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

<sup>1</sup> The 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. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

<b>Water Hardness Range</b>	<b>Zinc (mg/L)</b>
0-25 mg/L	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.23
225-250 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 5.1.2) 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 1.2.

#### **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.

## **9. Permit Conditions Applicable to Specific States, Indian Country Lands, or Territories**

### **9.1 Region 1**

#### **9.1.1 CTR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Connecticut**

No additional requirements.

#### **9.1.2 MAR050000: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian Country lands.**

Permittees in Massachusetts must also meet the following conditions.

**9.1.2.1 Additional Section 401(a) conditions required by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.** Discharges covered by the general permit must comply with the provisions of 314 CMR 3.00; 314 CMR 4.00; 314 CMR 9.00; and 314 CMR 10.00 and any other related policies adopted under the authority of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, MGL c.21, ss. 26-53 and Wetlands Protection Act, MGL s. 40.

New facilities or redevelopment of existing facilities subject to this permit must comply with applicable stormwater performance standards prescribed by state regulation or policy. A permit under 314 CMR 3.04 is not required for existing facilities which meet state stormwater performance standards. An application for a permit under 314 CMR 3.00 is required only when required under 314 CMR 3.04(2)(b) {designation of a discharge on a case-by-case basis} or is otherwise identified in 314 CMR 3.00 or any Department policy as a discharge requiring a permit application. Department regulations and policies may be obtained through the State House Bookstore or online at [www.mass.gov/dep](http://www.mass.gov/dep).

**9.1.2.2 SWPPP Availability.** The Department may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to the Department within 14 days of such a request.

**9.1.2.3 Authorization to Inspect.** The Department may conduct an inspection of any facility covered by this permit to ensure compliance with state law requirements, including state water quality standards. The Department may enforce its certification conditions.

**9.1.2.4 Submission of Monitoring Data.** The results of any monitoring required by this permit must be sent to the appropriate Regional Office of the Department [attention: Bureau of Waste Prevention] where the monitoring identifies exceedances of any effluent limits or benchmarks for any parameter for which

monitoring is required under this permit. In addition, any follow-up monitoring and a description of the corrective actions required and undertaken to meet the effluent limits or benchmarks must be sent to the appropriate Department Regional Office.

**9.1.2.5 Sector-Specific Requirements.** The Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management Program submitted the following conditions to be added to the permit in order to meet the Programs Consistency Review and which will be included in the requirements of this Water Quality Certification:

- In Sector Q [Water Transportation] add copper and tributyltin to the required monitoring parameters.
- In Sector R [Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards] add aluminum, iron, lead, copper and tributyltin to the list of required monitoring parameters
- For both Sector Q and R, the benchmark for tributyltin should be 0.42 ug/l, the acute saltwater criteria; report any exceedances of that value.
- Modify the monitoring requirements [Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit] such that all four of the quarterly monitoring samples must meet the benchmarks rather than the average of the four before no further monitoring is required.

**9.1.3 MAR05000I: Indian Country lands within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

No additional requirements.

**9.1.5 NHR050000: State of New Hampshire.**

Permittees in New Hampshire must also meet the following conditions:

**9.1.5.1 On-site Infiltration of Stormwater.** In Part 2.1.1 (Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations), you are required to consider opportunities for infiltrating runoff onsite. This is encouraged, but it should only be done if consistent with the statutes and rules of the Department of Environmental Services written to protect groundwater. Infiltration BMPs are not recommended at industrial sites except in areas where industrial activities do not occur, such as at office buildings and their associated parking facilities, or in drainage areas at the facility where a certification of no exposure will always be possible [see 40 CFR 122.26(g)]. Other justifiable reasons for not using on-site infiltration BMPs include the following:

- The facility is located in a wellhead protection area as defined in RSA 485-C:2; or
- The facility is located in an area where groundwater has been reclassified to GAA, GAI or GA2 pursuant to RSA 485-C and Env-Ws 420; or

- Any areas that would be exempt from the groundwater recharge requirements contained in Env-Ws 415.41, including all land uses or activities considered to be a "High-load site."

**9.1.5.2 Maintenance of infiltration best management practices.** In addition to the requirements in Part 5, the SWPPP must contain the following:

- A description of and the location of each on-site infiltration BMP installed;
- The maintenance procedures that will be followed to ensure proper operation, including the removal of sediment from pretreatment devices;
- The inspection procedures that will be followed at least annually. These should include the procedures for ensuring that the stormwater being infiltrated is not exposed to industrial pollutants and the procedures for ensuring proper drainage to prevent mosquito breeding;
- The employee name (or title of the position) who is a member of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part 5.1.1) who will be responsible for the maintenance required in this section, the inspections required in this section, and any necessary corrective actions required in Part 3; and
- Records for all maintenance performed, inspections conducted, and corrective actions taken.

**9.1.5.3 Discontinue, Permit or Register On-site Infiltration BMP if Necessary.** If at any time a certification of no exposure can no longer be made for any of the stormwater to be infiltrated, then the infiltration BMP must cease for that portion of the runoff or the discharge must be permitted or registered as appropriate. The following may be required:

- Infiltration BMP that meet the definition of a Class V well or that infiltrates stormwater via a subsurface structure (i.e. concrete chambers, dry well, leach field, etc.) will need an underground injection control (UIC) registration from NHDES; and
- Permitting as a groundwater discharge as required in Env-Ws 1500, if the stormwater will or may contain regulated contaminants.

The SWPPP must be modified immediately if new infiltration BMPs are proposed or if existing infiltration BMPs will cease.

**9.1.5.4 Required NHDES notification.**

- Notify the NHDES Groundwater Discharge Permit Coordinator immediately if you believe that any infiltration BMP may need to be permitted or registered (See Part 9.1.5.3) during the permit term.
- Notify the NHDES Wastewater Engineering Bureau immediately of any plans to discharge any new non-stormwater discharges during the permit term. This does not include the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.1.3.

**9.1.5.5 Information that may be requested by NHDES.** To ensure compliance with RSA 485-C, RSA 485-A, RSA 485-A:13, I(a), Env-Wq 400 and Env-Ws 401 the following information may be requested by NHDES. This information must be kept on site unless you receive a written request from NHDES that it be sent to the address shown in Part 9.1.5.6.

- A site map required in Part 5.1.2, showing the type and location of all on-site infiltration BMPs utilized at the facility or the reason(s) why none were installed.
- A list of all non-stormwater discharges that occur at the facility, including their source locations and the control measures being used (See Sections 1.1.3 and 5.1.3.4).
- A copy of the Annual Reports required in Part 7.2.

**9.1.5.6 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents must be sent to: NH Department of Environmental Services, Wastewater Engineering Bureau, Permits & Compliance Section, P.O. Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095.

**9.1.5.7 Modification of Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification.**

When NHDES determines that additional water quality certification requirements are necessary to protect water quality, it may require individual dischargers to meet additional conditions to obtain or continue coverage under the MSGP. Any such conditions must be supplied to the permittee in writing. Any required pollutant loading analyses and any designs for structural best management practices necessary to protect water quality must be prepared by a civil or sanitary engineer registered in New Hampshire.

**9.1.6 RIR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Rhode Island.**

No additional requirements.

**9.1.7 VTR05000F: Federal Facilities in the State of Vermont.**

No additional requirement.

**9.2 Region 2**

**9.2.1 PPR050000: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico**

No additional requirements.

**9.3 Region 3**

**9.3.1 DCR050000: The District of Columbia**

Permittees in the District of Columbia must also meet the following conditions:

**9.3.1.1 Compliance with District of Columbia Laws and Regulations.** Discharges covered by the MSGP must comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act, (D.C. Code § 8-103.01 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations in Title 21, Chapters 11 and 19 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations. Nothing in this permit will be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to District of Columbia laws and regulations.

**9.3.1.2 Submission of SWPPP.** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be submitted to the District Department of the Environment (Department) at the same time the NOI is submitted to EPA, to ensure compliance with District of Columbia laws and regulations.

**9.3.1.3 Submission of No Exposure Certification and NOT.** Copies of the No Exposure Certification and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be submitted to the Department at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

**9.3.1.4 Authorization to Inspect.** The permittee shall allow the Department to inspect any facilities, equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit and to access records maintained under the conditions of this permit.

**9.3.1.5 Submission of Reports.** Signed copies of all reports required under this permit including the reporting requirements of Appendix B.12 shall be submitted to the Department at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

**9.3.1.6 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the: District Department of the Environment, Natural Resources Administration, 51 N Street, NE, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, D.C. 20002, Attention: Associate Director, Water Quality Division.

**9.3.2 DER05000F: Federal Facilities within the State of Delaware.**

No additional requirements.

**9.4 Region 4**

Permit coverage not available.

**9.5 Region 5**

**9.5.1 MIR05000I: Indian Country Lands within the State of Michigan**

No additional requirements.

**9.5.2 MNR05000I: Indian Country Lands within the State of Minnesota**

### 9.5.2.1 Fond du Lac Reservation

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Fond du Lac Reservation.

**9.5.2.1.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be submitted to the Office of Water Protection at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

**9.5.2.1.2 *Submission of SWPPP.*** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Plan (SWPPP) shall be submitted to the Office of Water Protection at least thirty (30) days in advance of submitting the NOI to EPA.

**9.5.2.1.3 *Benchmark Monitoring for TSS.*** Benchmark Monitoring Concentration (BMC) for Total Suspended Solids (TSS) shall be 10 mg/L for Sector A (Timber Products), Sector J (Mineral Mining and Dressing), and Sector M (Automobile Salvage Yards) that conduct Industrial Activities on the Fond du Lac Reservation.

**9.5.2.1.4 *Benchmark Monitoring for Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen.*** Benchmark Monitoring Concentration (BMC) for Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen shall be 0.12mg/L for Sector J (Mineral Mining and Dressing) that conduct Industrial Activities on the Fond du Lac Reservation.

**9.5.2.1.5 *Submission of Monitoring Reports.*** Copies of all Monitoring Reports required by this permit shall be submitted to the Office of Water Protection.

**9.5.2.1.6 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the: Fond du Lac Reservation Office of Water Protection (OWP) at Fond du Lac Reservation, Office of Water Protection, 1720 Big Lake Road, Cloquet, Minnesota 55720.

### 9.5.2.2 Grand Portage Reservation

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Grand Portage Reservation.

**9.5.2.2.1 *Compliance with Grand Portage Reservation Laws and Regulations.*** All industrial stormwater discharges authorized by this permit must comply with the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards, Applicable Federal Standards, and the Grand Portage Water Resources Ordinance, as amended, (“Water Resources Ordinance”).

**9.5.2.2.2 *Additional Monitoring Required by Grand Portage Reservation.*** The Board must be contacted, at the address in Part 9.5.2.2.10, at the onset of writing the

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Grand Portage may require monitoring of stormwater discharges as determined on a case-by-case basis. If the Board determines that a monitoring plan is necessary, the monitoring plan must be prepared and incorporated in the SWPPP before the Notice of Intent (NOI) is submitted to EPA.

- 9.5.2.2.3 *Submission of SWPPP and NOI.*** A copy of the SWPPP and NOI must be submitted to the Board for review and approval at least 30 days before submitting the NOI to EPA.
- 9.5.2.2.4 *Submission of NOT.*** A copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted to the Board at the address in Part 9.5.3.10 at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.5.2.2.5 *Additional Information.*** If requested by the Grand Portage Environmental Department, the permittee is required to provide additional information necessary for a case-by-case eligibility determination to assure compliance with the Grand Portage Water Quality Standards and any Applicable Federal Standards.
- 9.5.2.2.6 *Submission of Monitoring Data.*** All analytical data (e.g., Discharge Monitoring Reports, etc.) must be submitted to the Board at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.5.2.2.7 *Water Quality Standards.*** Discharges that the Board has determined to be or may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of Grand Portage Water Quality Standards or Applicable Federal Standards are not authorized by this permit. Upon receipt of this determination EPA will notify the permittee to either improve their SWPPP to comply with Grand Portage Water Standards or apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit for these discharges.
- 9.5.2.2.8 *Appeals.*** Appeals related to Tribal decisions actions, or enforcement taken pursuant to any of the preceding conditions will be heard by the Grand Portage Tribal Court.
- 9.5.2.2.9 *Definitions.*** The definitions set forth in the Grand Portage Water Resources Ordinance, as amended, govern these certification conditions.
- 9.5.2.2.10 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the: Grand Portage Environmental Resources Board, P.O. Box 428, Grand Portage, MN 55605.
- 9.5.3 *WIR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Wisconsin, except those on Sokaogon Chippewa Community lands***

No additional requirements.

**Note:** Facilities in the Sokaogon Chippewa Community are not eligible for stormwater discharge coverage under this permit. Contact the EPA Region 5 office for an individual permit application.

## **9.6 Region 6**

### **9.6.1 LAR05000I: Indian Country Lands within the State of Louisiana**

No additional requirements.

### **9.6.2 The State of New Mexico, except Indian Country lands.**

Permittees in New Mexico must also meet the following conditions:

**9.6.2.1 Certification Requirements.** Operators are not eligible to obtain authorization under this permit for all new and existing stormwater discharges to outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs) (also referred to as “Tier 3” waters.) As of 2/16/06, the following ONRWs have been designated by the SWQB in New Mexico (see Subsection D of 20.6.4.9 NMAC). (1) Rio Santa Barbara, including the west, middle and east forks from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the Pecos Wilderness; and (2) the water within the US forest service Valle Vidal special management unit including: (a) Rio Costilla, including Comanche, La Cueva, Fernandez, Chuckwagon, Little Costilla, Holman, Gold, Grassy, LaBelle, and Vidal creeks, from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the US forest service Valle Vidal special management unit. (b) Middle Ponil creek, including the waters of Greenwood Canyon, from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the Elliott S. Barker wildlife management area; (c) Shuree lakes; (d) North Ponil creek, including McCrystal and Seally Canyon creeks, from their headwaters downstream to the boundary of the US forest service Valle Vidal special management unit; and (e) Leandro creek from its headwaters downstream to the boundary of the US forest service Valle Vidal.

### **9.6.3 Indian Country lands within the State of New Mexico, except Ute Mountain Reservations Lands (see Region 8) and Navajo Reservation Lands (see Region 9).**

#### **9.6.3.1 Pueblo of Acoma.**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Pueblo of Acoma:

**9.6.3.1.1 Submission of NOI and NOT.** The Pueblo will require the owner/operator of each facility on or bordering the Pueblo of Acoma to submit copies of its

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Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Haaku Water Office (HWO) Director at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

- 9.6.3.1.2 SWPPP Availability.** The HWO may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to the HWO upon such request.
- 9.6.3.1.3 Submission of Monitoring Data.** All analytical data shall also be provided to the HWO at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.3.1.4 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: HWO Director, Haaku Water Office, P.O. Box 309, Pueblo of Acoma, NM 87034.

**9.6.3.2 Pueblo of Isleta.**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Isleta:

- 9.6.3.2.1 Submission of SWPPP.** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be submitted to the Pueblo of Isleta prior to submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI) to EPA.
- 9.6.3.2.2 SWPPP Modification.** Any update or amendment of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Pueblo of Isleta within 5 calendar days of its finalization.
- 9.6.3.2.3 Submission of Monitoring Data.** All monitoring data and reports shall be submitted to the Pueblo of Isleta at the same time they are submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.3.2.4 Submission of Inspection Reports.** All inspection reports, including the Compliance Evaluation Report, shall be submitted to the Pueblo of Isleta within 5 calendar days of their finalization.
- 9.6.3.2.6 Additional Reporting.** Any spill or leak directly to waters designated by the Pueblo of Isleta as ‘Primary Contact Recreation’ and/or ‘Primary Contact Ceremonial’ shall be considered significant if it contains toxic or hazardous pollutants, oil or petroleum products. The Pueblo of Isleta shall be notified of any spill containing toxic or hazardous pollutants and of any spill of oil or petroleum product within 8-hours of spill detection.
- 9.6.3.2.7 Benchmark Monitoring.** Following 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring, if the maximum value of the 4 monitoring values does not exceed the benchmark, you have fulfilled your monitoring requirements for that parameter for the permit term. If any of the 4 monitoring values exceeds the benchmark, quarterly monitoring shall continue until no exceedances of the benchmark are detected in four consecutive quarters. Following this determination, you may reduce monitoring for that pollutant to once per year

for the duration of the permit period unless an exceedance is again detected at which time quarterly sampling will again be required.

**9.6.3.2.8 *Corrective Action.*** You must take corrective action following any benchmark exceedance if you determine as a result of reviewing your SWPPP that your SWPPP does not meet the requirements of Part 5 of this permit.

**9.6.3.2.9 *Conditions applicable only to Sector G, Metal Mining.*** (See Part G.4.2.1. Inspection Frequency). Inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 calendar days or at least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater. Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized, if runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen), or construction is occurring during seasonal arid periods in arid areas and semi-arid areas.

**9.6.3.2.10 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Director, Environment Department, Pueblo of Isleta, P.O. Box 1270, Isleta, NM 87022.

#### **9.6.3.3 Pueblo of Nambe.**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Nambe:

**9.6.3.3.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be submitted to the Pueblo of Nambe at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

**9.6.3.3.2 *SWPPP Availability.*** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must also be submitted to the Pueblo of Nambe, if requested, at the same time the NOI is submitted to EPA.

**9.6.3.3.3 *Submission of Reports.*** All analytical data and a copy of all written reports shall be provided to the Pueblo of Nambe at the same time they are provided to the EPA, if requested by the Pueblo of Nambe.

**9.6.3.3.4 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Alan G Hook, Manager, Pueblo of Nambe, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Rt. 1 Box 117-BB, Sante Fe, NM 87506.

#### **9.6.3.4 Pueblo of Pojoaque.**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Pojoaque:

- 9.6.3.4.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be provided at the same time it is provided to EPA.
- 9.6.3.4.2 *SWPPP Availability.*** The Pueblo may request a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the permittee is required to submit the SWPPP to the Pueblo upon such request.
- 9.6.3.4.3 *Submission of Monitoring Data.*** All analytical data (e.g., Discharge Monitoring Reports, etc) shall be submitted to the Pueblo at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.3.4.4 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Luke Mario Duran, Director, Environment Department, 5 West Gutierrez, Suite 2B, Sante Fe, NM 87506.

#### **9.6.3.5 Ohkay Owingeh - (formerly known as San Juan Pueblo).**

The following condition applies only to discharges on Ohkay Owingeh (formerly known as San Juan Pueblo):

- 9.6.3.5.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be submitted to Ohkay Owingeh at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.3.5.2 *Submission of Monitoring Data and Additional Reporting.*** Copies of monitoring data or other documents required under the permit must also be submitted to Ohkay Owingeh upon request.
- 9.6.3.5.3 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the: Ohkay Owingeh, Office of Environmental Affairs, P.O. Box 1099, San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566.

#### **9.6.3.6 Pueblo of Sandia.**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Sandia:

- 9.6.3.6.1 *Submission of NOI.*** A copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) must be submitted to the Environment Director at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.3.6.2 *Submission of NOT.*** A copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted to the Environment Director at the same time it is submitted to EPA. The Pueblo of Sandia must verify termination of activities prior to EPA's termination of the permit.

- 9.6.3.6.3 SWPPP Availability.** The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be made available to Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department personnel upon request.
- 9.6.3.6.4 Submission of Monitoring Data.** All analytical data (e.g., Discharge Monitoring Reports, follow-up monitoring reports, Exceedance reports, etc) shall be submitted to the Environment Director at the same time it is submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.3.6.5 Submission of Quarterly Visual Assessments.** Copies of all “Quarterly Visual Assessments” (Part 4.2) must be submitted to the Environment Director within 7 days of completion.
- 9.6.3.6.6 Submission of Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports.** Copies of all “Comprehensive Site Inspection Reports” (Part 4.3) must be submitted to the Environment Director within 10 days of completion.
- 9.6.3.6.7 Additional Reporting.** Any notice of release of oils or hazardous substances shall be provided to the Environment Director within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the circumstance, followed by the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 302, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oil or hazardous substances.

The permittee must also telephone the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department at (505) 867-4533 of any spills or unauthorized discharges that may affect drinking water supplies, ceremonial and recreational surface waters, elicit fish kills, harm wildlife or endangered species or endanger human health or the environment within ten (10) hours of becoming aware of the circumstance, followed by the written report when it is sent to the EPA.

- 9.6.3.6.8 Water Quality Standards.** If requested by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department, the permittee shall provide additional information necessary for a “case by case” eligibility determination to assure compliance with Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards.

Note: Upon receipt of a determination by the Pueblo of Sandia that discharges from a permittee have reasonable potential to be causing or contributing to a violation of Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards, EPA Region 6 would be notified. EPA Region 6 would then notify the permittee to either improve their Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to achieve compliance with the Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards or apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit for these discharges per CFR 122.28(b)(3).

- 9.6.3.6.9 Authorization to Inspect.** If requested by the Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department the permittee must allow the Pueblo to perform its own routine or compliance inspection to ensure the permittee is in compliance and any

discharge is not contributing to a violation of the Pueblo of Sandia's Water Quality Standard.

**9.6.3.6.10 *Alternative Permit.*** Any industry discharging to waters of the United States that has been designated by the EPA as an impaired water shall not be covered under the Multi-Sector General Permit but will be required to obtain an individual permit.

**9.6.3.6.11 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Environment Director, Pueblo of Sandia Environment Department at 481 Sandia Loop, Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

### **9.6.3.7 Pueblo of Santa Clara.**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Santa Clara Indian Pueblo:

**9.6.3.7.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*** The Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted to the Santa Clara Pueblo Governor's Office at the same time it is submitted to EPA

**9.6.3.7.2 *SWPPP Availability.*** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be made available to the Pueblo of Santa Clara staff upon request.

**9.6.3.7.3 *Where to Submit Information.*** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the: Santa Clara Pueblo, Governor's Office, P.O. Box 580, Espanola, NM 87532.

### **9.6.3.8 Pueblo of Taos**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Taos:

**9.6.3.8.1 *Submission of NOI and NOT.*** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be provided at the same time it is provided to EPA.

**9.6.3.8.2 *Submission of SWPPP.*** Upon request by the Pueblo, a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Taos Pueblo Environmental Officer.

**9.6.3.8.3 *Submission of Data and Reports.*** All analytical data and a copy of all written reports shall be provided to the Pueblo at the same time it is provided to the EPA.

**9.6.3.8.4 Where to Submit Information.** All requested materials shall be sent to Program Manager, Taos Pueblo Environmental Office Program Manager, P.O. Box 1846, Taos, NM, 97571.

#### **9.6.3.9 Pueblo of Tesuque.**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pueblo of Tesuque:

**9.6.3.9.1 Submission of NOI and NOT.** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be provided at the same time it is provided to EPA.

**9.6.3.9.2 Submission of SWPPP.** A copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must also be made available to the Pueblo of Tesuque at the time the NOI submitted.

**9.6.3.9.3 Submission of Monitoring Data.** All analytical data (e.g., Discharge Monitoring Reports, etc) shall be provided to the Pueblo at the same time it is provided to the EPA.

**9.6.3.9.4 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Jennifer Montoya, Director, Pueblo of Tesuque Environment Department, Rt. 42 Box 360-T, Santa Fe, NM 87506.

#### **9.6.4 OKR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Oklahoma**

**9.6.4.1 Certification Requirements.** In order to protect downstream waters subject to the state of Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25) coverage under this permit is not available for any new or proposed discharges located within the watershed of any part of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers system, including the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork Creek, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or to any water designated as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW). Existing discharges of stormwater in these watersheds may be permitted under this permit only from point sources existing as of June 25, 1992, whether or not such stormwater discharges were permitted as point sources prior to June 25, 1992. For any such existing discharge, increased load of any pollutant above levels of June 25, 1992 is prohibited. Any new or proposed discharges not eligible for permit coverage under this paragraph must apply for an individual permit.

#### **9.6.4.2 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma:

- 9.6.4.2.1 Submission of NOI and NOT.** Copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Termination (NOT) shall be provided at the same time it is provided to EPA.
- 9.6.4.2.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Copies of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be provided to the Director of the Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety (DECS) no later than the same time as submitted to EPA.
- 9.6.4.2.3 Submission of Data and Reports.** All analytical data and a copy of all written reports shall be provided to DECS no later than the same time it is submitted to the EPA.
- 9.6.4.2.4 Spills or Leaks.** All spills or leaks of any size or amount occurring upon the Pawnee Nation shall be reported to DECS and the Bureau of Indian Affairs – Pawnee Agency, Bureau of Land Management-Moore Office, Oklahoma City, immediately upon detection as required under Title X, Article 6, section 611 (Pawnee Nation Oil Pollution Control Act – Emergency Response/Notification) of the Pawnee Nation Law and Order Code.
- 9.6.4.2.5 Discharges from Secondary Containment.** Discharge of stormwater from secondary containment is prohibited and shall not be authorized as cited in Title X, Article 6, Section 604(B) (Pawnee National Oil Pollution Control Act – Secondary Containment).
- 9.6.4.2.6 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Director of the Pawnee Nation Department of Environmental Conservation and Safety (DECS), P.O. Box 470, Pawnee, OK 74058.
- 9.6.5 OKR05000F: Facilities in the State of Oklahoma not under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country lands.**
- 9.6.5.1 Certification Requirements.** In accordance with Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards (OAC 785:45-5-25) coverage under this permit is not available for any new or proposed discharges located within the watershed or any part of the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers system, including Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, Upper Mountain Fork River, Little Lee Creek, and Big Lee Creek or to any water designated as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW). Existing discharges of stormwater in these watersheds may be permitted under this permit only from point sources existing as of June 25, 1992, whether or not such stormwater discharges were permitted as point sources prior to June 25, 1992. For any such existing discharge, increased load of any pollutant above levels of June 25, 1992 is prohibited. Any new or proposed discharges not eligible for permit coverage under this paragraph must apply for an individual permit.

**9.6.6 TXR05000F: Facilities in the State of Texas not under the jurisdiction of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country lands.**

No additional requirements.

**9.6.7 TXR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Texas.**

No additional requirements.

**9.7 Region 7**

Permit coverage not available

**9.8 Region 8**

Permit coverage not available

**9.9 Region 9**

**9.9.1 ASR050000: The islands of American Samoa**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the American Samoa:

**9.9.1.1 Submission of NOI.** All Notices of Intent (NOIs) for stormwater discharges covered under the general permits in American Samoa shall be submitted to the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency at the same time it is submitted to EPA.

**9.9.1.2 Submission of SWPPPs.** All SWPPPs for stormwater discharges in American Samoa shall be submitted to the American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency for review and approval.

**9.9.2 AZR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Arizona, including Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah.**

**9.9.2.1 Hualapai Tribe (Arizona)**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Hualapai Tribe:

**9.9.2.1.1 Submission of NOI and SWPPP.** All Notices of Intent (NOIs) and Stormwater Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) for stormwater discharges on Hualapai Tribal lands shall be submitted to the Water Resource Program through the Tribal Chairman for review and approval

**9.9.2.1.2 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to: Water Resource Program through the Tribal Chairman, P.O. Box 179, Peach Springs, AZ 86434.

**9.9.2.2 Navajo Nation (Arizona).**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Navajo Nation:

**9.9.2.2.1 Submission of NOI.** Notices of Intent (NOI) must be submitted to Navajo EPA for review, comment and tracking.

**9.9.2.2.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Copies of Stormwater Water Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) and supporting Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be submitted to Navajo EPA for review and concurrence.

**9.9.2.2.3 Submission of Monitoring Data.** Copies of all monitoring reports must be provided to Navajo EPA.

**9.9.2.3 White Mountain Apache Tribe (Arizona).**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the White Mountain Apache Tribe:

**9.9.2.3.1 Submission of NOI.** All Notices of Intent for proposed stormwater discharges under the MSGP must be submitted to the Tribal Environmental Office.

**9.9.2.3.2 Where to Submit Information.** All required or requested documents shall be sent to the: Tribal Environmental Office, Attention: Doreen E. Gatewood, P.O. Box 1000, Whiteriver, AZ 85941.

**9.9.3 CAR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of California.**

**9.9.3.1 Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley (California).**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley:

**9.9.3.1.1 Submission of NOI.** Copies of Notices of Intent (NOIs) shall be submitted to the Tribe at the same time (or prior to) it is submitted to EPA.

**9.9.3.2 Bishop Paiute Tribe (California).**

The following condition applies only to discharges on the Bishop Paiute Tribe:

**9.9.3.2.1 Submission of NOI.** Copies of Notices of Intent (NOIs) for proposed stormwater discharges must be submitted to the Tribe's Environmental Management Office for review and comment by the Tribal Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA) Board.

**9.9.3.3 Hoopa Valley Tribe (California).**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Hoopa Valley Tribe:

**9.9.3.3.1 Submission of NOI.** All Notices of Intent (NOI) submitted for stormwater discharges under the general permits in Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation (HVIR) shall be submitted to the Tribal Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA).

**9.9.3.3.2 Submission of SWPPP.** All Stormwater Pollution Plans (SWPPPs) for stormwater discharges in HVIR shall be submitted to TEPA for review and approval.

**9.9.3.4 Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians (California)**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians:

**9.9.3.4.1 Submission of NOI.** Notices of Intent (NOI) must be submitted to the 29 Palms Tribal EPA for review, comment, and tracking.

**9.9.3.4.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Copies of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and supporting best management practices (BMPs) must be submitted to the 29 Palms Tribal EPA for review and compliance.

**9.9.3.4.3 Submission of Monitoring Data.** Copies of all monitoring reports must be provided to the 29 Palms Tribal EPA.

**9.9.4 GUR050000: The Island of Guam.**

No additional requirements.

**9.9.5 JAR050000: Johnston Atoll.**

No additional requirements.

**9.9.6 MWR050000: Midway Island and Wake Island.**

No additional requirements.

**9.9.7 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands**

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The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI):

**9.9.7.1 Submission of NOI.** Pursuant to Part 10.3(h)(5) of the Standards, every Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted to EPA for activities in the CNMI that are to be covered under this permit must be postmarked no less than seven (7) calendar days prior to any stormwater discharges and a copy must be submitted to the Director of Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) no later than seven (7) calendar days prior to any stormwater discharges.

**9.9.7.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Pursuant to Part 10.3(h)(3) of the Standards, for any activity subject to the permit in the CNMI, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities must be submitted to DEQ and approved by the Director of DEQ prior to submission of the NOI to EPA.

**9.9.7.3 Submission of SWPPP Approval Letter.** Pursuant to Part 10.3(h)(4) of the Standards, every NOI submitted to EPA for activities in the CNMI that are to be covered under this permit must be accompanied by a SWPPP approval letter from DEQ.

**9.9.7.4 Submission of Monitoring Data.** Pursuant to Part 10.3(h)(6) of the Standards, permittees covered under this permit must submit copies of all monitoring reports to DEQ.

**9.9.7.5 Certification.** Pursuant to Section 10.6 of the Standards, this certification shall be subject to amendment or modification if and to the extent that existing water quality standards are made more stringent, or new water quality standards are adopted, by DEQ.

This certification does not relieve the applicant from obtaining other applicable local or federal permits.

**9.9.8 NVR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Nevada, including the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah**

**9.9.8.1 Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe (Nevada)**

The following conditions apply only to discharges on the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe:

**9.9.8.1.1 Submission of NOI.** Notice of Intents (NOI) must be submitted to the Tribe for review, comments, and tracking.

**9.9.8.1.2 Submission of SWPPP.** Copies of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and supporting best management practices (BMPs) must be submitted to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe for review and concurrence.

**9.9.8.1.3 Submission of Monitoring Data.** Copies of all monitoring reports must be submitted to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.

## **9.10 Region 10**

### **9.10.1 AKR050000: The State of Alaska, except Indian Country lands.**

[Reserved for additional requirements to be included upon permit issuance.]

### **9.10.2 AKR05000I: Indian Country lands within Alaska**

No additional requirements.

### **9.10.3 IDR050000: The State of Idaho, except Indian Country lands**

[Reserved for additional requirements to be included upon permit issuance.]

### **9.10.4 IDR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR05000I listed in Part C.9**

[Reserved for additional requirements to be included upon permit issuance.]

### **9.10.5 ORR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR05000I listed in Part C.9**

[Reserved for additional requirements to be included upon permit issuance.]

### **9.10.6 WAR05000I: Indian Country lands within the State of Washington**

[Reserved for additional requirements to be included upon permit issuance.]

### **9.10.7 WAR05000F: Federal Facilities in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian Country lands**

[Reserved for additional requirements to be included upon permit issuance.]

**Appendix A**  
**Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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**Appendix A. Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms** (for the purposes of this permit).

**Action Area** – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

**Arid Climate** – areas where annual rainfall averages from 0 to 10 inches.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Co-located Industrial Activities** – Any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity(ies), located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix D.

**Control Measure** – refers to any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

**Director** – a Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Discharge** – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Discharge of a pollutant** – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Discharge-related activities** – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

**Drought-stricken area** – a period of below average water content in streams, reservoirs, ground-water aquifers, lakes and soils.

**EPA Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – “EPA Approved TMDLs” are those that are developed by a State and approved by EPA. “EPA Established TMDLs” are those that are developed by EPA.

**Existing Discharger** – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

**Facility or Activity** – any NPDES “point source” (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Federal Facility** – any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the federal government.

**Impaired Water** (or “Water Quality Impaired Water” or “Water Quality Limited Segment”) – A water is impaired for purposes of this permit if it has been identified by a State or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called “water quality limited segments” under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established.

**Indian Country** – (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe. (18 U.S.C. 1151)

**Industrial Activity** – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

**Industrial Stormwater** – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer** – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;

- (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and
- (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

**New Discharger** – a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**New Source** – any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants,” the construction of which commenced:

- after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)** – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

**No exposure** – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

**Operator** – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

- (i) The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to modify those activities; or
- (ii) The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

**Person** – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Point source** – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Pollutant** – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Pollutant of concern** – A pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

**Primary industrial activity** – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

**Qualified Personnel** – Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

**Reportable Quantity Release** – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

**Runoff coefficient** – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

**Semi-Arid Climate** – areas where annual rainfall averages from 10 to 20 inches.

**Significant materials** – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

**Special Aquatic Sites** – sites identified in 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. These are geographic areas, large or small, possessing special ecological characteristics of productivity, habitat, wildlife protection, or other important and easily disrupted ecological values. These areas are generally recognized as significantly influencing or positively contributing to the general overall environmental health or vitality of the entire ecosystem of a region.

**Stormwater** – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity** – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity** – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; 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; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at part 401 of this chapter); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

**Tier 2 Waters** – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), Tier 2 waters are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

**Tier 2.5 Waters** – For antidegradation purposes, Tier 2.5 waters are those waters designated by States or Tribes as neither Tier 2 nor Tier 3. States have special requirements for these waters.

These waters are given a level of protection equal to and above that given to Tier 2 waters, but less than that given Tier 3 waters.

**Tier 3 Waters** – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(3), Tier 3 waters are identified by states as having high quality waters constituting an Outstanding Natural Resource Water (ONRW), such as waters of National Parks and State Parks, wildlife refuges, and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance.

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

**Water Quality Impaired** – See ‘Impaired Water’.

**Water Quality Standards** – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. States and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994).

**“You” and “Your”** – as used in this permit are intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party’s facility or responsibilities. The use of “you” and “your” refers to a particular facility and not to all facilities operated by a particular entity. For example, “you must submit” means the permittee must submit something for that particular facility. Likewise, “all your discharges” would refer only to discharges at that one facility.

## **A.2. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

BMP – Best Management Practice

BPJ – Best Professional Judgment

BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CGP – Construction General Permit

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*)

CWT – Centralized Waste Treatment

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA – Endangered Species Act

FWS – U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

LA – Load Allocations

MDMR – MSGP Discharge Monitoring Report

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

MOS – Margin of Safety

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet

MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit

NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS – U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service

NOI – Notice of Intent

NOT – Notice of Termination

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRC – National Response Center

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NSPS – New Source Performance Standard

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

OMB – U. S. Office of Management and Budget

ORW – Outstanding Resource Water

OSM – U. S. Office of Surface Mining

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RQ – Reportable Quantity

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SMCRA – Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

TSDf – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

USGS – United States Geological Survey

WLA – Wasteload Allocation

WQS – Water Quality Standard

**Appendix B**  
**Standard Permit Conditions**

## Appendix B. Standard Permit Conditions.

Standard permit conditions in Appendix B are consistent with the general permit provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41.

### B.1 Duty To Comply.

You must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

- A. You must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions: The Director will adjust the civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (61 FR 252, December 31, 1996, pp. 69359-69366, as corrected in 62 FR 54, March 20, 1997, pp.13514-13517) as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 for inflation on a periodic basis. This rule allows EPA's penalties to keep pace with inflation. The Agency is required to review its penalties at least once every 4 years thereafter and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a specified formula. The civil and administrative penalties following were adjusted for inflation starting in 1996.
  1. Criminal Penalties.
    - 1.1 *Negligent Violations.* The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to criminal penalties of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.
    - 1.2 *Knowing Violations.* The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

- 1.3. *Knowing Endangerment.* The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he or she is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- 1.4. *False Statement.* The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
2. *Civil Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$32,500 per day for each violation).
3. *Administrative Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows
  - 3.1. *Class I Penalty.* Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$32,500).

- 3.2. *Class II Penalty.* Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$157,500).

## **B.2 Duty to Reapply.**

If you wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, you must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit once EPA issues it.

## **B.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.**

It shall not be a defense for you in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

## **B.4 Duty to Mitigate.**

You must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

## **B.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance.**

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by you to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by you only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

## **B.6 Permit Actions.**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

## **B.7 Property Rights.**

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.

**B.8 Duty to Provide Information.**

You must furnish to EPA or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA), within a reasonable time, any information which EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. You must also furnish to EPA or an authorized representative upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**B.9 Inspection and Entry.**

You must allow EPA or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of EPA), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- A. Enter upon your premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- D. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

**B.10 Monitoring and Records.**

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.
- B. You must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date the permit expires or the date the permittee's authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.
- C. Records of monitoring information must include:
  - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

3. The date(s) analyses were performed
  4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  6. The results of such analyses.
- D. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
- E. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

#### **B.11 Signatory Requirements.**

- A. All applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows:
1. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a 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.
  2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  3. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for

the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

- B. Your SWPPP, including changes to your SWPPP to document any corrective actions taken as required by Part 3.1, and all reports submitted to EPA, must be signed by a person described in Appendix B, Subsection 11.A above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix B, Subsection 11.A;
  2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
  3. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.
- C. All other changes to your SWPPP, and other compliance documentation required under Part 5.4, must be signed and dated by the person preparing the change or documentation.
- D. Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under Appendix B, Subsection 11.B is no longer accurate because the industrial facility has been purchased by a different entity, a new NOI satisfying the requirements of Subsection 11.B must be submitted to EPA. See Table 1-2 in Part 1.3.1 of the permit. However, if the only change that is occurring is a change in contact information or a change in the facility's address, the operator need only make a modification to the existing NOI submitted for authorization.
- E. Any person signing documents in accordance with Appendix B, Subsections 11.A or 11.B above must include the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law 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 gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained 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.”

- F. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

## **B.12 Reporting Requirements.**

- A. Planned changes. You must give notice to EPA as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
  2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).
- B. Anticipated noncompliance. You must give advance notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- C. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to EPA. Where a facility wants to change the name of the permittee, the original permittee (the first owner or operators) must submit a Notice of Termination pursuant to Part 1.4. The new owner or operator must submit a Notice of Intent in accordance with Part 1.3.1 and Table 1-2. See also requirements in Appendix B, Subsections 11.B and 11.D.
- D. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
1. Pursuant to Part 7.1, all monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 6.2 and 6.3 must be submitted to EPA using EPA's online eNOI system ([www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI)). Alternatively, if you cannot access eNOI, monitoring results should be reported on the MSGP Discharge Monitoring Report (MDMR) form, available at [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp), and submitted to EPA.
  2. If you monitor any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the MDMR.
  3. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any

individual sample parameter, which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

- E. Compliance schedules. 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.
- F. Twenty-four hour reporting.
  - 1. 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. A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
  - 2. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
    - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii))
    - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit
    - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any numeric effluent limitation. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g).)
  - 3. EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix B, Subsection 12.F.2 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- G. Other noncompliance. You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Appendix B, Subsections 12.D, 12.E, and 12.F, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Appendix B, Subsection 12.F.
- H. Other information. Where you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Permitting Authority, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

**B.13 Bypass.****A. Definitions.**

1. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).
2. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii).

**B. Bypass not exceeding limitations. You may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Appendix B, Subsections 13.C and 13.D. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(2).****C. Notice.**

1. Anticipated bypass. If you know in advance of the need for a bypass, you must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i).
2. Unanticipated bypass. You must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12.F (24-hour notice). See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii).

**D. Prohibition of bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4).**

1. Bypass is prohibited, and EPA may take enforcement action against you for bypass, unless:
  - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

- c. You submitted notices as required under Appendix B, Subsection 13.C.
2. EPA may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if EPA determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Appendix B, Subsection 13.D.1.

**B.14 Upset.**

- A. Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond your reasonable control. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1).
- B. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 14.C are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(2).
- C. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(3). A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  1. An upset occurred and that you can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
  3. You submitted notice of the upset as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12.F.2.b (24 hour notice).
  4. You complied with any remedial measures required under Appendix B, Subsection 4.
- D. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, you, as the one seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, have the burden of proof. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(4).

**Appendix C  
Areas Covered**

## Appendix C. Permit Area.

EPA can only provide permit coverage in these areas and for classes of discharges that are outside the scope of a State's NPDES program authorization.

### C.1 EPA Region 1: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 1:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
CTR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Connecticut
MAR050000	Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except Indian Country
MAR05000I	Indian Country within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
NHR050000	State of New Hampshire
RIR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Rhode Island
VTR05000F	Federal facilities in the State of Vermont

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 1 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

### C.2 EPA Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 2:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
PRR050000	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 2 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

### C.3 EPA Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 3:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
DCR050000	District of Columbia
DER05000F	Federal facilities in the State of Delaware

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 3 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**C.4 EPA Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (Coverage not available under this permit).**

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 4, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**C.5 EPA Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.**

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 5:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
MIR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Michigan
MNR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Minnesota
WIR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Wisconsin, except those on Sokaogon Chippewa Community lands

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 5 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**C.6 EPA 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).**

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 6:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
LAR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Louisiana
NMR050000	The State of New Mexico, except Indian Country
NMR05000I	Indian Country within the State of New Mexico, except Ute Mountain Reservation lands that are covered under Colorado permit COR05000I listed in Part C.8 and Navajo Reservation lands that are covered under Arizona permit AZR05000I listed in Part C.9.
OKR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Oklahoma
OKR05000F	Facilities in the State of Oklahoma not under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country. EPA jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1381, 1382, 1389, and 5171 and point source (but not nonpoint source) discharges associated with agricultural production, services, and silviculture.

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
TXR05000F	Facilities in the State of Texas not under the jurisdiction of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, except those on Indian Country. EPA-jurisdiction facilities include SIC Codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, and 1389 (other than oil field service company “home base” facilities).
TXR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Texas

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 6 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**C.7 EPA Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska (Coverage not available under this permit).**

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 7, please contact EPA Region 7 or your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**C.8 EPA Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah (Coverage not available under this permit).**

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 8 please contact EPA Region 8 or your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit.

**C.9 EPA Region 9: California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah and Nevada, Indian Country within the State of Arizona including the Navajo Reservation in Utah and New Mexico and Arizona, the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, and the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon.**

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 9:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
ASR050000	The islands of American Samoa
AZR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Arizona, including Navajo Reservation lands in New Mexico and Utah
CAR05000I	Indian Country within the State of California
GUR050000	The island of Guam
JAR050000	Johnston Atoll
MWR050000	Midway Island and Wake Island
NIR050000	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
NVR05000I	Indian Country within the State of Nevada, including the Duck Valley Reservation in Idaho, the Fort McDermitt Reservation in Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation in Utah

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 9 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**C.10 Region 10: Alaska, Idaho (except see Region 9 for Duck Valley Reservation lands), Oregon (except see Region 9 for Fort McDermitt Reservation), Washington.**

This permit offers NPDES permit coverage for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the following areas in EPA Region 10:

Permit Number	Areas of Coverage/Where EPA Is Permitting Authority
AKR050000	The State of Alaska, except Indian Country lands <b>[coverage not yet available]</b>
AKR05000I	Indian Country lands within Alaska
IDR050000	The State of Idaho, except Indian Country lands <b>[coverage not yet available]</b>
IDR05000I	Indian Country lands within the State of Idaho, except Duck Valley Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR05000I listed in Part C.9 <b>[coverage not yet available]</b>
ORR05000I	Indian Country lands within the State of Oregon, except Fort McDermitt Reservation lands, which are covered under Nevada permit NVR05000I listed in Part C.9 <b>[coverage not yet available]</b>
WAR05000I	Indian Country lands within the State of Washington <b>[coverage not yet available]</b>
WAR05000F	Federal facilities in the State of Washington, except those located on Indian Country lands <b>[coverage not yet available]</b>

For stormwater discharges in EPA Region 10 outside the areas of coverage identified above, please contact your State NPDES permitting authority to obtain coverage under a State-issued NPDES permit.

**Appendix D  
Activities Covered**

## Appendix D. Facilities and Activities Covered

Your permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the “sectors” of industrial activity summarized in Table D-1. These sector descriptions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes and Industrial Activity Codes. References to “sectors” in this permit (e.g., sector-specific monitoring requirements) refer to these groupings.

<b>Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit</b>		
<b>Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>SIC Code or Activity Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS</b>		
A1	2421	General Sawmills and Planing Mills
A2	2491	Wood Preserving
A3	2411	Log Storage and Handling
A4	2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
	2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2431-2439 (except 2434)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood (see Sector W)
	2448	Wood Pallets and Skids
	2449	Wood Containers, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
	2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
A5	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
A5	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
<b>SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>		
B1	2631	Paperboard Mills
B2	2611	Pulp Mills
	2621	Paper Mills
	2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
	2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
<b>SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS</b>		
C1	2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
C2	2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
C3	2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
C4	2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
C5	2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
	2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products

<b>Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit</b>		
<b>Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>SIC Code or Activity Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
	2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
	2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
	3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)	Inks and Paints, Including China Painting Enamels, India Ink, Drawing Ink, Platinum Paints for Burnt Wood or Leather Work, Paints for China Painting, Artist's Paints and Artist's Watercolors
	2911	Petroleum Refining
<b>SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS</b>		
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
<b>SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS</b>		
E1	3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
	3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
E2	3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products
E3	3211	Flat Glass
	3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
	3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
	3241	Hydraulic Cement
	3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products	
<b>SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS</b>		
F1	3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
F2	3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
F3	3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
F4	3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
F5	3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
	3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
<b>SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)</b>		
G1	1021	Copper Ore and Mining Dressing Facilities
G2	1011	Iron Ores
	1021	Copper Ores
	1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
	1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
	1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
	1081	Metal Mining Services
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores	

<b>Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit</b>		
<b>Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>SIC Code or Activity Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES</b>		
H1	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities
<b>SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING</b>		
I1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
<b>SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING</b>		
J1	1442	Construction Sand and Gravel
	1446	Industrial Sand
J2	1411	Dimension Stone
	1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
	1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
	1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
J3	1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
	1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
<b>SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES</b>		
K1	HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA
<b>SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS</b>		
L1	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps
L2	LF	All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60
<b>SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS</b>		
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
<b>SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES</b>		
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility
<b>SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES</b>		
O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites
<b>SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING</b>		
P1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
	4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service

<b>Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit</b>		
<b>Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>SIC Code or Activity Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
<b>SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities
<b>SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS</b>		
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
<b>SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES</b>		
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
<b>SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS</b>		
T1	TW	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 the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA
<b>SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS</b>		
U1	2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
U2	2074-2079	Fats and Oils Products
U3	2011-2015	Meat Products
	2021-2026	Dairy Products
	2032-2038	Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties
	2051-2053	Bakery Products
	2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
	2082-2087	Beverages
	2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
	2111-2141	Tobacco Products
<b>SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS</b>		
V1	2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
	2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
	3131-3199	Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing)
<b>SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>		
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures

<b>Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit</b>		
<b>Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>SIC Code or Activity Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING</b>		
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
<b>SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>		
Y1	3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
	3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
	3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices, and Rubber and Plastic Hoses and Belting
	3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Y2	3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
	3931	Musical Instruments
	3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods
	3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
	3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal
	3991-3999	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
<b>SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING</b>		
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
<b>SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</b>		
AA1	3411-3499 (except 3479)	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment, and Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services.
	3911-3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
AA2	3479	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving
<b>SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY</b>		
AB1	3511-3599 (except 3571- 3579)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC)
	3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732)	Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R)
<b>SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS</b>		
AC1	3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
	3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks
	3612-3699	Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment

<b>Table D-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit</b>		
<b>Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>SIC Code or Activity Code<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Activity Represented</b>
<b>SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES</b>		
AD1		Other stormwater discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity not described by any of Sectors A-AC. NOTE: Facilities may not elect to be covered under Sector AD. Only the Director may assign a facility to Sector AD.

<sup>1</sup> A complete list of SIC Codes (and conversions from the newer North American Industry Classification System” (NAICS)) can be obtained from the Internet at [www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html](http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html) or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

**Appendix E**  
**Procedures Relating to Endangered Species Protection**

## Appendix E. Procedures Relating to Endangered Species Protection

### E.1 Assessing the Effects of Your Discharge and Discharge-Related Activities

You must follow the procedures in this appendix to assess the potential effects of applicable stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on listed species and their critical habitat and determine which of the eligibility criterion (see Part E.2), if any, you qualify under. In accordance with Part 5.1.6.1 of this permit, you must keep documentation with your SWPPP to support your determination of eligibility under Part 1.1.4.5, including the process employed and results of the endangered species investigation.

If you are seeking renewal of coverage under the MSGP, you must complete this analysis using any data collected when your site was fully active and operational, even if you are now claiming that your site is inactive and no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. If no such data exist for your facility, you should utilize the best available information from any industrial facility(ies) expected to discharge substantially similar effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activity, control measures, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas. You should contact EPA if you need assistance in obtaining data from a facility with a substantially similar effluent.

When evaluating the potential effects of your activities, you must consider effects to listed species or critical habitats within the “action area.” Action area is defined in Appendix B as all areas affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities. This includes areas beyond the footprint of the facility that are likely to be affected by stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges. For example, normal construction, operations and maintenance activities can result in noise impacts and discharges of pollutants into downstream areas which can increase the “action area” beyond the footprint of the facility. “Facility” is defined in Appendix A.

**Step One:** *Determine if the Eligibility Requirements of Criterion B, C, or F Can Be Met.*

You should first determine whether you are eligible under Criteria B, C, or F because of a previously completed ESA section 7 consultation, a previously issued ESA Section 10 permit, or because your activities were already addressed in another discharger’s certification of eligibility as follows:

- i. The effects of your activities have been addressed in a consultation under ESA Section 7 on a separate Federal action (check box B corresponding to Criterion B).
- ii. The effects of your activities have been addressed through approval of a Habitat Conservation Plan under Section 10 of the ESA (check box C corresponding to Criterion C). Stormwater discharges from your industrial facility may be

authorized by this MSGP if some activity is authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA and that authorization addressed the effects of your stormwater discharges on federally-listed species and designated critical habitat. You must follow U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or National Marine Fisheries Service, also known as NOAA Fisheries (NMFS) procedures when applying for an ESA Section 10 permit (see 50 CFR 17.22(b)(1) for FWS and 222.22 for NMFS). Application instructions for section 10 permits for FWS and NMFS can be obtained by accessing the FWS and NMFS websites ([www.fws.gov](http://www.fws.gov) and [www.nmfs.noaa.gov](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov)) or by contacting the appropriate FWS and NMFS regional office.

- iii. You are covered under the eligibility certification of another operator for the project area (check box F corresponding to Criterion F). Your stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges were already addressed in another discharger's certification of eligibility under Criteria A, B, C, D, or E, which also included your facility and determined that federally listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat would not be jeopardized. To certify eligibility under this criterion there must be no lapse of coverage in the other operator's certification. By certifying eligibility under Criterion F, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other discharge certification under Criterion B, C, or D was based. If your certification is based on another operator's certification under Criterion E, that certification is valid only if you have documentation showing that the other operator had certified under Criterion E, and you provide EPA with the relevant supporting information in your NOI form. Certification under Criterion F is discussed in more detail in the Fact Sheet that accompanies this permit.

**Step Two:** *Determine if Listed Threatened or Endangered Species and Critical Habitat are Present in the Action Area.*

Next, you should first determine whether federally-listed species are likely to occur in your action area. If you determine that there is a federally-listed species likely to occur in your action area, follow Step 3. If you determine that there are no federally-listed species likely to occur in your action area, you can certify that the facility meets Criteria A (check box A corresponding to Criteria A).

You can do this by obtaining a list of threatened and endangered species that are likely to occur in your general area, including the appropriate receiving water for your discharges. County-specific or sometimes township-specific lists of Federally threatened and endangered species are available from the local offices of FWS, and NMFS, or on their internet sites. The types of species that are likely to be present determine which Service office you should contact (in general, NMFS has jurisdiction over marine, estuarine, and anadromous species). Visit [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp) to find the appropriate site for your state or check with your local Service office. If there are listed species in your county or township, you must then determine, as best you are able, whether any of the species are likely to occur in your action area

(use the Services or State and Tribal Heritage Centers, as necessary). General species information can be found at [www.fws.gov/endangered.wildlife.html](http://www.fws.gov/endangered.wildlife.html).

You must also check to see if critical habitat has been designated and whether such areas overlap your action area. Critical habitat should be listed on the species list for your county or township available from the appropriate Service office. You can also find critical habitat designations at 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226 [www.access.gpo.gov](http://www.access.gpo.gov) and at [www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html).

If there are no listed species and no critical habitat areas that overlap your action area, or if your local FWS or NMFS indicates that listed species are not likely to occur in your action area, you have satisfied your eligibility obligations under Criterion A (check box A on the Notice of Intent Form). If there are listed species and if you determine or your local FWS, NMFS, or State or Tribal Heritage Center indicates that these species could occur in the action area, you will need to evaluate whether your action area supports habitat(s) that are suitable for listed species or the constituent elements of critical habitat. Your evaluation may utilize one or more of the following approaches:

Gather information about the species and critical habitat that are likely to occur in your action area ([www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html](http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html)). Conduct a visual inspection of the action area to assess the potential presence of listed species and their habitats. Compare the size and types of habitats available in your action area and adjacent areas with the size and types of habitats used by listed species and constituent elements of critical habitat. This method may be particularly suitable for facilities where the action area is smaller in size or located in non-natural settings such as highly urbanized areas or industrial parks where there is little or no natural habitat, or for facilities that discharge directly into municipal separate storm sewer systems.

Conduct a formal biological survey (typically performed by environmental consulting firms). In some cases, biological surveys may be an appropriate way to assess whether species are likely to be located in the action area and whether there could be adverse effects to such species. A biological survey may in some cases be useful in conjunction with Steps Two, Three or Four of these instructions. However, biological surveys can often be inconclusive and some survey methods may require a special State or Federal permit. You should coordinate with the appropriate Service office before conducting biological surveys for threatened and endangered species.

Reference an environmental assessment completed for the site under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Such assessments may indicate whether listed species and critical habitats are likely to occur in the action area. Coverage under this MSGP may trigger a requirement for such an assessment for new sources (that is, dischargers subject to New Source Performance Standards under section 306 of the Clean Water Act). Other facilities might require an assessment under NEPA for other reasons, such as federal funding or other federal involvement in the facility. If the action area likely supports listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, you must evaluate the potential for impacts to species and/or habitat when following Steps Three through Five. Note that many but not all measures implemented to protect listed species under these steps will also protect critical habitat. Thus, meeting the

eligibility requirements of this MSGP may require measures to protect critical habitat that are separate from those to protect listed species.

**Step Three:** *Determine if your Activities Are Not Likely to Adversely Affect Listed Threatened or Endangered Species or Designated Critical Habitat*

To receive MSGP coverage, you must analyze the effects of your activities, which may include not only your discharge, but also any construction, operation, and maintenance activities related to stormwater management. You must be able to conclude that your discharge and stormwater management related activities are not likely to adversely affect threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in your action area. To arrive at this conclusion, you should be able to conclude that listed species and critical habitat are not likely to be exposed to the effects of your activities, or if they are exposed, they are not likely to respond to the effects, or if they do respond, the responses are not sufficient to reduce an individual's chances of surviving and reproducing or diminish the amount or suitability of constituent elements of critical habitat. Construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities related to your stormwater discharge can potentially result in the following adverse effects:

- **Hydrological.** Stormwater discharges may adversely affect receiving waters from pollutant parameters such as temperature, salinity or pH. These effects will vary with the amount of stormwater discharged and the volume and condition of the receiving water. Where a stormwater discharge constitutes a minute portion of the total volume of the receiving water, adverse hydrological effects are less likely. Industrial activity itself may also alter drainage patterns on a site where construction occurs, which can impact listed species, their habitat, and critical habitat.
- **Habitat.** Outdoor activities, such as storage of materials and land disturbances associated with stormwater management-related activities, such as the installation or placement of stormwater control measures, may adversely affect listed species, their habitat, and critical habitat. Stormwater may drain or inundate listed species habitat.
- **Toxicity.** Pollutants in stormwater may have toxic effects on listed species and adversely affect critical habitat. Exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limitation guidelines, or State or Tribal water quality requirements may be indicative of potential adverse effects on listed species or critical habitat.

The scope of effects to consider will vary with each site. If you are having difficulty determining whether your facility is likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat, or one of the Services has already raised concerns to you, you must contact the appropriate office of the FWS or NMFS for assistance. If adverse effects are not likely, you have satisfied your eligibility obligations under Criterion E and you may proceed to submitting your NOI for coverage under the MSGP (check box E corresponding to Criterion E). As part of certifying your compliance with Criterion E, you must submit information to support your findings. If you are an existing discharger, you are required to (1) identify any pollutant parameters for which you have ever exceeded the benchmark or effluent limitations guideline, or have ever been found to have caused or contributed to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, or

violated a State or Tribal water quality requirement; (2) provide a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the action area; and (3) provide your rationale supporting your determination that you qualify under Criterion E. If you are a new discharger, you must provide the list of species or critical habitat and the technical evaluation (described in (2) and (3) above, respectively), and you must also include a list of the potential pollutants in your discharge.

If you can not yet conclude your stormwater discharge is not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat, or if you conclude that your stormwater discharge could potentially adversely affect listed species or critical habitat, you must follow Step Four.

**Step Four:** *Determine if Measures Can Be Implemented to Avoid Adverse Effects or If Further Analysis Supports the Conclusion that Adverse Effects Are Not Likely.*

If you could not make a preliminary determination in Step 3 that adverse effects to listed species and/or critical habitat are not likely to occur, you can still receive coverage under Criterion E if appropriate measures are undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects prior to applying for MSGP coverage. These measures may be relatively simple, e.g., re-routing a stormwater discharge to bypass an area where species are located, relocating control measures, or changing the “footprint” of the industrial activity. Provided you are able to install and implement appropriate measures, you may proceed to submitting your NOI for coverage under the MSGP (check box E corresponding to Criterion E). As part of certifying your compliance with Criterion E, you must submit information to support your findings. If you are an existing discharger, you are first required to (1) identify any pollutant parameters for which you have ever exceeded a benchmark or an effluent limitations guideline, or have ever been found to have caused or contributed to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, or violated a State or Tribal water quality requirement; (2) provide a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the action area; and (3) provide your rationale supporting your determination that you qualify under Criterion E, including a description of measures you will implement to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects. If you are a new discharger, you must provide the list of species or critical habitat and the technical evaluation (described in (2) and (3) above, respectively), and you must also include a list of the potential pollutants in your discharge.

If you cannot ascertain which measures to implement to avoid the likelihood of adverse effects, you must follow Step Five.

**Step Five:** *Determine if the Eligibility Requirements of Criteria D Can Be Met.*

Where adverse effects are likely and you are unable to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects, you must contact the FWS and/or NMFS. However, you may still be eligible for MSGP coverage if any likely adverse effects can be addressed through meeting Criteria D as follows:

You have coordinated your activities with the appropriate Service office (see Criterion D). In the absence of any other conditions set forth in Step Four, you may still be able to

qualify for coverage under this MSGP if you coordinate with the FWS or NMFS and the Service provides a letter or memorandum concluding that permitting your stormwater discharges under the MSGP is consistent with the “not likely to adversely affect” determination for the MSGP. If you adopt measures to avoid or eliminate adverse effects, per the Service’s requirements or recommendations, you must abide by those measures for the duration of your coverage under the MSGP. Any such measures must be described in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and are enforceable MSGP conditions and/or conditions for meeting the eligibility criteria in Part 1.1.4.5.

You must comply with any terms and conditions imposed under the eligibility requirements to ensure that your stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges are protective of listed species and/or critical habitat. See Part 2.3 of the permit. If the eligibility requirements cannot be met, and maintained, then you are not eligible for coverage under this MSGP. In these instances, you may consider applying to EPA for an individual permit.

## **E.2 Eligibility Criterion**

As required by Part 1.1.4.5, you must meet one or more of the following six criteria (A-F) to be eligible for coverage under the permit for your stormwater discharge, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges:

- Criterion A. No federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat are likely to occur in the “action area”; or
- Criterion B. Consultation between a Federal agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (together, the “Services”) 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).

The consultation must have addressed the effects of your facility’s stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat, and must have resulted in either:

- i. a biological opinion finding no jeopardy to federally-listed species or destruction/adverse modification of federally-designated critical habitat; or
- ii. written concurrence from the Service(s) with a finding that the facility’s stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities and allowable non-stormwater discharges are not likely to adversely affect federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat; or

- Criterion C. Your industrial activities are authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA, and authorization addresses the effects of the stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on federally-listed species and federally-designated critical habitat; or
- Criterion D. Coordination between you and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service has been concluded. The coordination must have addressed the effects of the facility’s stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges on federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat. The result of the coordination must be a written statement from the Service concluding that authorizing your stormwater discharges, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges is consistent with the determination that the issuance of the MSGP is not likely to adversely affect federally-listed threatened or endangered species and federally-designated critical habitat. Any conditions or prerequisites deemed necessary to achieve consistency with the “not likely to adversely effect” determination become eligibility conditions for MSGP coverage, and permit requirements under Part 2.3; or
- Criterion E. Authorizing your stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges is consistent with the determination that the issuance of the MSGP is not likely to adversely affect any federally-listed endangered and threatened (“listed”) species or designated critical habitat (“critical habitat”). To support your determination that you meet Criterion E, you must provide supporting documentation for your determination.
- i. If you are an existing discharger, you must provide the following information with your completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form: (1) a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the “action area”; (2) a list of the pollutant parameters for which you have ever exceeded the benchmark or applicable effluent limitations guideline, or for which you have ever been found to have caused or contributed to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard or to have violated a State or Tribal water quality requirement (Part 9); and (3) your rationale supporting your determination that you meet Criterion E, including appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects.
  - ii. If you are a new discharger, you must provide the following information with your completed NOI form: (1) a list of the federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their designated critical habitat that are likely to occur in the “action area”; (2) a list of the potential pollutants in your discharge; and (3) your rationale supporting your determination that you meet Criterion E, including

appropriate measures to be undertaken to avoid or eliminate the likelihood of adverse effects; or

- Criterion F. The facility's stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, discharge-related activities, and allowable non-stormwater discharges were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility that included the industrial activities 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". To certify eligibility under this criterion there must be no lapse of coverage in the other operator's certification. By certifying eligibility under this criterion, you agree to comply with any measures or controls upon which the other operator's certification was based. You must comply with any applicable terms, conditions, or other requirements developed in the process of meeting the eligibility requirements of the criteria in this section to remain eligible for coverage under this permit. Documentation must be kept with your SWPPP. If your certification is based on another operator's certification under Criterion E, that certification is valid only if you have documentation showing that the other operator had certified under Criterion E, and you provide EPA with the relevant supporting information required of existing dischargers in Criterion E (above, under subparagraph (i)) in your NOI form.

**Appendix F**  
**Procedures Relating to Historic Properties Preservation**

## Appendix F – Procedures Relating to Historic Properties Preservation

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of Federal “undertakings” on historic properties that are either listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. The term Federal “undertaking” is defined in the NHPA regulations to include a project, activity, or program of a Federal agency including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency, those carried out with Federal financial assistance, and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval. See 36 CFR 800.16(y). Historic properties are defined in the NHPA regulations to include prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are included in, or are eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. See 36 CFR 800.16(1).

EPA’s issuance of the Multi-Sector General Permit is a Federal undertaking within the meaning of the NHPA regulations. To address any issues relating to historic properties in connection with issuance of the permit, EPA has included criteria for applicants to certify that potential impacts of their covered activities on historic properties have been appropriately considered and addressed. Although individual applications for coverage under the general permit do not constitute separate Federal undertakings, the screening criteria and certifications provide an appropriate site-specific means of addressing historic property issues in connection with EPA’s issuance of the permit. Applicants seeking coverage under the MSGP are thus required to make certain certifications regarding the potential effects of their stormwater discharge, allowable non-stormwater discharge, and discharge-related activities on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

You must meet one or more of the four criteria (A-D), which are also included in Part 1.1.4.6, to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

- Criterion A. Your stormwater discharges and allowable non-stormwater discharges do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you are not constructing or installing new stormwater control measures on your site that cause subsurface disturbance; or
- Criterion B. Your discharge-related activities (i.e., construction and/or installation of stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance) will not affect historic properties; or
- Criterion C. Your stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities have the potential to have an effect on historic properties, and you have obtained and are in compliance with a written agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), or other tribal representative regarding measures to mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties, and you have either (1) obtained and are in compliance with a written agreement that outlines all such measures, or (2) been unable to reach agreement on such measures; or

Criterion D. You have contacted the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or other tribal representative and EPA in writing informing them that you have the potential to have an effect on historic properties and you did not receive a response from the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative within 30 days of receiving your letter.

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 in order to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

### **Activities with No Potential to Have an Effect on Historic Properties**

A determination that a Federal undertaking has no potential to have an effect on historic properties fulfills an agency's obligations under the NHPA. EPA has reason to believe that the vast majority of activities authorized under the MSGP have no potential to have effects on historic properties. The purpose of this permit is to control pollutants that may be transported in stormwater runoff from industrial facilities. EPA does not anticipate effects on historic properties from the pollutants in the stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges from these industrial facilities. Thus, to the extent EPA's issuance of this general permit authorizes discharges of such constituents, confined to existing stormwater channels or natural drainage areas; the permitting action does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

In addition, the overwhelming majority of sources covered under this permit will be facilities that are seeking renewal of previous permit coverage. These existing dischargers should have already addressed NHPA issues in the 2000 MSGP as they were required to certify that they were either not affecting historic properties or they had obtained written agreement from the applicable State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts. Both existing and new dischargers must follow the historic property screening procedures to determine their eligibility. EPA is not aware of any impacts on historic properties from activities covered under the 2000 MSGP, or, for that matter, any need for a written agreement. Therefore, to the extent this permit authorizes renewal of prior coverage without relevant changes in operations, it has no potential to have an effect on historic properties.

### **Activities with Potential to Have an Effect on Historic Properties**

EPA believes this permit may have some potential to have an effect on historic properties where permittees construct and/or install stormwater control measures that involve subsurface disturbance and impact less than one (1) acre of land to comply with this permit. (Ground disturbances of one (1) acre or more require coverage under a different permit, the Construction General Permit.) Where you have to disturb the land through the construction and/or installation of control measures, there is a possibility that artifacts, records, or remains associated with historic properties could be impacted. Therefore, if you are establishing new or altering existing control measures to manage your stormwater that will involve subsurface ground disturbance of less than one (1) acre, you will need to ensure (1) that historic properties will not be impacted by

your activities or (2) that you have consulted with the appropriate SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding measures that would mitigate or prevent any adverse effects on historic properties.

### ***Examples of Control Measures Which Involve Subsurface Disturbance***

EPA reviewed typical control measures currently employed to determine which practices involve some level of earth disturbance. The types of control measures that are presumptively expected to cause subsurface ground disturbance include:

- Dikes
- Berms
- Catch Basins
- Ponds
- Ditches
- Trenches
- Culverts
- Land manipulation: contouring, sloping, and grading
- Channels
- Perimeter Drains
- Swales

EPA cautions dischargers that this list is non-inclusive. Other control measures that involve earth disturbing activities that are not on this list must also be examined for the potential to affect historic properties.

### **Historic Property Screening Process**

You should follow the following screening process in order to certify your compliance with historic property eligibility requirements under this permit (see Part 1.1.4.6). The following four steps describe how applicants can meet the permit eligibility criteria for protection of historic properties under this permit:

**Step One:** *Are you an existing facility that is reapplying for certification under the 2008 MSGP?*

If you are an existing facility you should have already addressed NHPA issues. To gain coverage under the 2000 MSGP you were required to certify that you were either not affecting historic properties or had obtained written agreement from the relevant SHPO or THPO regarding methods of mitigating potential impacts. As long as you are not constructing or installing any new stormwater control measures then you have met eligibility Criterion A of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If you are an existing facility and will construct or install stormwater control measures that require subsurface disturbance of less than one (1) acre then you should proceed to Step Three. (Note: Construction activities disturbing one (1) acre or more are not eligible for coverage under this permit.)

If you are a new facility then you should proceed to Step Two.

**Step Two:** *Are you constructing or installing any stormwater control measures that require subsurface disturbance of less than one (1) acre?*

If, as part of your coverage under this permit, you are not building or installing control measures on your site that cause less than one (1) acre of subsurface disturbance, then your discharge-related activities do not have the potential to have an effect on historic properties. You have no further obligations relating to historic properties. You have met eligibility Criterion A of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If the answer to the Step Two question is yes, then you should proceed to Step Three.

**Step Three:** *Have prior earth disturbances determined that historic properties do not exist, or have prior disturbances precluded the existence of historic properties?*

If previous construction either revealed the absence of historic properties or prior disturbances preclude the existence of historic properties, then you have no further obligations relating to historic properties. You have met eligibility Criterion B of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If the answer to the Step Three question is no, then you should proceed to Step Four.

**Step Four:** *Contact the appropriate historic preservation authorities*

Where you are building and/or installing control measures affecting less than one (1) acre of land to control stormwater or allowable non-stormwater discharges associated with this permit, and the answer to Step Three is no, then you should contact the relevant SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative to determine the likelihood that artifacts, records, or remains are potentially present on your site. This may involve examining local records to determine if historic artifacts have been found in nearby areas, as well as limited surface and subsurface examination carried out by qualified professionals.

If through this process it is determined that such historic properties potentially exist and may be impacted by your construction or installation of control measures, you should contact the relevant SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative in writing and request to discuss mitigation or prevention of any adverse effects. The letter should describe your facility, the nature and location of subsurface disturbance activities that are contemplated, any known or suspected historic properties in the area, and any anticipated effects on such properties. The letter should state that if the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative does not respond within 30 days of receiving your letter, you may submit your NOI without further consultation. EPA encourages applicants to contact the appropriate authorities as soon as possible in the event of a potential adverse effect to an historic property.

If the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative sent you a response within 30 days of receiving your letter and you enter into, and comply with, a written agreement with the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative regarding how to address any adverse impacts on historic properties, you have met eligibility Criterion C. In this case, you should retain a copy of the written agreement consistent with Part 5.1.6.2 of the MSGP. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA delay authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. However, EPA would generally accept any written agreement as fully addressing such concerns unless new information was brought to the Agency's attention that was not considered in your previous discussions with the SHPO, THPO or other tribal representative.

If you receive a response within 30 days after the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative received your letter and you consult with the SHPO, THPO or tribal representative regarding adverse impacts to historic properties and measures to mitigate them but an agreement cannot be reached between you and the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative, you have still met the eligibility for Criterion C. In this case you should include in your SWPPP a brief description of potential effects to historic properties, the consultation process, any measures you will adopt to address the potential adverse impacts, and any significant remaining disagreements between you and the SHPO, THPO or other tribal representative. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may request that EPA delay authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

If you have contacted the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative in writing regarding your potential to have an effect on historic properties and the SHPO, THPO, or tribal representative did not respond within 30 days of receiving your letter, you have met eligibility Criterion D. You are advised to get a receipt from the post office or other carrier confirming the date on which your letter was received. In this case, you should submit a copy of your letter notifying the SHPO, THPO or tribal representative of potential impacts with your NOI. After you submit your NOI, there is a 30-day waiting period during which the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may review your NOI. The SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative may

request that EPA hold up authorization based on concerns about potential adverse impacts to historic properties. EPA will evaluate any such request and notify you if any additional measures to address adverse impacts to historic properties are necessary.

Addresses for State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers may be found on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's website ([www.achp.gov/programs.html](http://www.achp.gov/programs.html)). In instances where a Tribe does not have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, you should contact the appropriate Tribal government office when responding to this permit eligibility condition.

**Appendix G  
Notice of Intent (NOI) Form**

## **Appendix G –Notice of Intent (NOI) Form**

To obtain coverage under this permit, you must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI). You must submit an NOI using either (1) EPA’s Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) system, available at [www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI), or (2) file a paper copy of the NOI, a copy of which follows.



**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

a. List the name(s) of the water(s) that receive stormwater from your facility (directly and/or through an MS4): \_\_\_\_\_

b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water?  YES  NO

If you answered yes then answer the following four questions:

b.1. Identify the name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

b.2. Identify the pollutant(s) causing the impairment: \_\_\_\_\_

b.3. For the pollutants causing impairment listed in b.2, which pollutants do you have reason to believe will be present in your discharge? \_\_\_\_\_

b.4. For the pollutants causing impairment listed in b.2, which pollutant(s) have a completed total maximum daily load (TMDL)? \_\_\_\_\_

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part 423	Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities	O	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part 429, Subpart I	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part 436, Subpart B, C, or D	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines	J	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part 443, Subpart A	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part 445, Subparts A & B	Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills	K, L	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:     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   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 \_\_\_\_\_



Instructions for Completing the Notice of Intent for Stormwater Discharges Associated with INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)

NOI Submittal Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates		
Category	NOI Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date <sup>1</sup>
<b>Existing Dischargers</b> - 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.
<b>New Dischargers or New Sources</b> - 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.
<b>New Dischargers or New Sources</b> - 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.
<b>New Owner/Operator of Existing Discharger</b> - 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.
<b>Other Eligible Dischargers</b> - 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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 through 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](http://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.a. Indicate the name(s) of the receiving water(s) into which stormwater from your facility will discharge. The EPA's Water Locator Tool can help you identify the closest receiving water to your facility ([www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp](http://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.
- 2.b. Indicate 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](http://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 four questions only if you answered "Yes" to D.2.b:

- 2b1. Provide the name of the impaired water (and segment, if applicable) into which your stormwater is discharged.
  - 2b2. Provide the pollutants listed as causing the impairment in the water identified in D.2.b.1 above.
  - 2b3. Out of the pollutant(s) that you identified in D.2.b.2 above, indicate which pollutants you believe will be present in your discharge. If you do not expect any of these pollutants to be in your discharge, then enter "none."
  - 2b4. Indicate the pollutants 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](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp) for more information.
3. Water Quality Standards
  - 3.a. 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](http://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. Identify whether your receiving water is designated as a Tier 3 waterbody. Go to [www.epa.gov/npdes/msgp](http://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](http://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 H  
Notice of Termination (NOT) Form**

## **Appendix H – Notice of Termination (NOT) Form**

To terminate coverage under this permit, you must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT). You must either (1) terminate coverage using EPA's online eNOI system, available at [www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI) or (2) file a paper copy of the NOT, a copy of which follows.



**Instructions for Completing the Notice of Termination for Stormwater Discharges Associated with INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)**

**Who May File Notice of Termination (NOT) Form**

Permittees currently covered by EPA's NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit may submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form. You must submit an NOT within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- a new owner or operator has assumed responsibility for the facility; or
- you have ceased operations at the facility and 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;
- 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.

See the MSGP Part 1.4 for more information.

**Where to File NOT form**

EPA encourages you to complete the NOT form online, via the Internet. The Electronic Notice of Intent System (eNOI) is found at [www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI). If you cannot access the electronic system, you must send the NOT to the address listed below.

NOTs sent regular mail:  
Stormwater Notice of Termination (4203M)  
USEPA  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTs sent overnight/express  
Stormwater Notice of Termination  
US EPA East Building, Rm 7420  
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
(202) 564-9545

**Completing the 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. Please use ink when you sign the original document – DO NOT send copies. If you have any questions about this form, you may call the EPA's Stormwater Notice Processing Center at (866) 352-7755.

**Section A. Permit Information**

1. Enter the NPDES tracking number assigned by EPA's Stormwater Notice Processing Center to the facility. If you do not know the tracking number, you can find the tracking number assigned to your previous NOI on EPA's NOI Search website ([www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch)).
2. Indicate your reason for submitting this Notice of Termination by checking the appropriate box (see MSGP Part 1.4 for more information).

**Section B. Facility Operator Information**

1. Give the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in this application. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name.
- 2-3. Enter the facility operator's IRS Employer Identification Number (also know as the tax payer ID number). Enter the complete mailing address, email address and telephone number of the operator. This address will be used for any future correspondence between EPA and the facility operator.

**Section C. Facility Information**

- 1-2. Enter the facility's official or legal name and complete address, including city, county or similar government subdivision, state, and ZIP code.

**Section D. 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. 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 the principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if 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 municipality, State, Federal, or other facility:* by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Notice**

Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 0.5 hours per application, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. 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 NOT form to this address.

**Appendix I  
Annual Reporting Form**

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

## Annual Reporting Form

### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Facility Name:

2. NPDES Permit Tracking No.:

3. Facility Physical Address:

a. Street:

b. City:

c. State:

d. Zip Code:  -

4. Lead Inspectors Name:

Title:

Additional Inspectors Name(s):

5. Contact Person:

Title:

Phone:  -  -  Ext.  E-mail:

6. Inspection Date:  /  /

### B. GENERAL INSPECTION FINDINGS

1. As part of this comprehensive site inspection, did you inspect all potential pollutant sources, including areas where industrial activity may be exposed to stormwater?  
 YES  NO

If NO, describe why not:

**NOTE:** Complete Section C of this form for each industrial activity area inspected and included in your SWPPP or as newly identified in B.2 or B.3 below where pollutants may be exposed to stormwater.

2. Did this inspection identify any stormwater or non-stormwater outfalls not previously identified in your SWPPP?  YES  NO

If YES, for each location, describe the sources of those stormwater and non-stormwater discharges and any associated control measures in place:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Did this inspection identify any sources of stormwater or non-stormwater discharges not previously identified in your SWPPP?  YES  NO

If YES, describe these sources of stormwater or non-stormwater pollutants expected to be present in these discharges, and any control measures in place:

4. Did you review stormwater monitoring data as part of this inspection to identify potential pollutant hot spots?  YES  NO  NA, no monitoring performed

If YES, summarize the findings of that review and describe any additional inspection activities resulting from this review:

5. Describe any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system or discharging to surface waters, and the condition of and around outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring:

6. Have you taken or do you plan to take any corrective actions, as specified in Part 3 of the permit, since your last annual report submission (or since you received authorization to discharge under this permit if this is your first annual report), including any corrective actions identified as a result of this annual comprehensive site inspection?

YES  NO

If YES, how many conditions requiring review for correction action as specified in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 were addressed by these corrective actions?

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**NOTE:** Complete the attached Corrective Action Form (Section D) for each condition identified, including any conditions identified as a result of this comprehensive stormwater inspection.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**C. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA SPECIFIC FINDINGS**

**Complete one block for each industrial activity area where pollutants may be exposed to stormwater. Copy this page for additional industrial activity areas.**

In reviewing each area, you should consider:

- 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 from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?  YES  NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?  YES  NO

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?  YES  NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?  YES  NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?  YES  NO

4. Are any additional/revised c necessary in this area?  YES  NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?  YES  NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?  YES  NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area?  YES  NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

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**NOTE: Copy this page and attach additional pages as necessary**

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?  YES  NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?  YES  NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area?  YES  NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?  YES  NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?  YES  NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area?  YES  NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AREA \_\_\_\_\_:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?  YES  NO

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?  YES  NO

4. Are any additional/revised BMPs necessary in this area?  YES  NO

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form)

**D. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

**Complete this page for each specific condition requiring a corrective action or a review determining that no corrective action is needed. Copy this page for additional corrective actions or reviews.**

Include both corrective actions that have been initiated or completed since the last annual report, and future corrective actions needed to address problems identified in this comprehensive stormwater inspection. Include an update on any outstanding corrective actions that had not been completed at the time of your previous annual report.

1. Corrective Action #   of   for this reporting period.

2. Is this corrective action:

- An update on a corrective action from a previous annual report; or
- A new corrective action?

3. Identify the condition(s) triggering the need for this review:

- Unauthorized release or discharge
- Numeric effluent limitation exceedance
- Control measures inadequate to meet applicable water quality standards
- Control measures inadequate to meet non-numeric effluent limitations
- Control measures not properly operated or maintained
- Change in facility operations necessitated change in control measures
- Average benchmark value exceedance
- Other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

4. Briefly describe the nature of the problem identified:

5. Date problem identified:   /   /

6. How problem was identified:

- Comprehensive site inspection
- Quarterly visual assessment
- Routine facility inspection
- Benchmark monitoring
- Notification by EPA or State or local authorities
- Other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

7. Description of corrective action(s) taken or to be taken to eliminate or further investigate the problem (e.g., describe modifications or repairs to control measures, analyses to be conducted, etc.) or if no modifications are needed, basis for that determination:

8. Did/will this corrective action require modification of your SWPPP?  YES  NO

9. Date corrective action initiated:   /   /

10. Date correction action completed:   /   /     or expected to be completed:   /   /

11. If corrective action not yet completed, provide the status of corrective action at the time of the comprehensive site inspection and describe any remaining steps (including timeframes associated with each step) necessary to complete corrective action:



**Appendix J**  
**Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals**

## Appendix J. Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals

### Overview

EPA adjusted the benchmarks for six hardness-dependent metals (i.e., cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc) to further ensure compliance with water quality standards and provide additional protection for endangered species and their critical habitat. For any sectors required to conduct benchmark samples for a hardness-dependent metal, EPA includes ‘hardness ranges’ from which benchmark values are determined. To determine which hardness range to use, you must collect data on the hardness of your receiving water(s). Once the site-specific hardness data have been collected, the corresponding benchmark value for each metal is determined by comparing where the hardness data fall within 25 mg/L ranges, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Hardness Ranges to Be Used to Determine Benchmark Values for Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, and Zinc.**

All Units mg/L	Benchmark Values (mg/L, total)					
	Cadmium	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Silver	Zinc
0-25 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-50 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-75 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-100 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-125 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-150 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-175 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-200 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-225 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-250 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

### How to Determine Hardness for Hardness-Dependent Parameters.

You may select one of three methods to determine hardness, including; individual grab sampling, grab sampling by a group of operators which discharge to the same receiving water, or using third-party data. Regardless of the method used, you are responsible for documenting the procedures used for determining hardness values. Once the hardness value is established, you are required to include this information in your first benchmark report submitted to EPA so that the Agency can make appropriate comparisons between your benchmark monitoring results and the corresponding benchmark. You must retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part 7.5 of the permit. The three method options for determining hardness are detailed in the following sections.

#### (1) Permittee Samples for Receiving Stream Hardness

This method involves collecting samples in the receiving water and submitting these to a laboratory for analysis. If you elect to sample your receiving water(s) and submit samples for

analysis, hardness must be determined from the closest intermittent or perennial stream downstream of your point of discharge. The sample can be collected during either dry or wet weather. Collection of the sample during wet weather is more representative of conditions during stormwater discharges; however, collection of in-stream samples during wet weather events may be impracticable or present safety issues.

Hardness must be sampled and analyzed using approved methods as described in 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

### *(2) Group Monitoring for Receiving Stream Hardness*

You can be part of a group of permittees discharging to the same receiving waters and collect samples that are representative of the hardness values for all members of the group. In this scenario, hardness of the receiving water must be determined using 40 CFR Part 136 procedures and the results shared by group members. To use the same results, hardness measurements must be taken on a stream reach within a reasonable distance of the discharge points of each of the group members.

### *(3) Collection of Third-Party Hardness Data*

You can submit receiving stream hardness data collected by a third party provided the results are collected consistent with the approved 40 CFR Part 136 methods. These data may come from a local water utility, previously conducted stream reports, TMDLs, peer reviewed literature, other government publications, or data previously collected by the permittee. Data should be less than 10 years old.

Water quality data for many of the nation's surface waters are available on-line or by contacting EPA or a state environmental agency. EPA's data system STORET, short for STORage and RETrieval, is a repository for receiving water quality, biological, and physical data and is used by state environmental agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, universities, private citizens, and many others. Similarly, state environmental agencies and the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) also have water quality data available that, in some instances, can be accessed online. "Legacy STORET" codes for hardness include: 259 hardness, carbonate; 260 hardness, noncarbonated; and 261 calcium + magnesium, while more recent, "Modern STORET" data codes include: 00900 hardness, 00901 carbonate hardness, and 00902 noncarbonate hardness; or the discrete measurements of calcium (00915) and magnesium (00925) can be used to calculate hardness. Hardness data historically has been reported as "carbonate," "noncarbonate," or "Ca + Mg." If these are unavailable, then individual results for calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) may be used to calculate hardness using the following equation:

$$\text{mg/L CaCO}_3 = 2.497 (\text{Ca mg/L}) + 4.118 (\text{Mg mg/L})$$

When interpreting the data for carbonate and non-carbonate hardness, note that total hardness is equivalent to the sum of carbonate and noncarbonate hardness if both forms are reported. If only carbonate hardness is reported, it is more than likely that noncarbonate hardness is absent and the total hardness is equivalent to the available carbonate hardness.

**Appendix K  
No Exposure Certification Form**



**C. Exposure Checklist**

Are any of the following materials or activities exposed to precipitation, now or in the foreseeable future?  
 (Please check either "Yes" or "No" in the appropriate box.) **If you answer "Yes" to any of these questions (1) through (11), you are not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.**

	Yes	No
1. Using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment, and areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Materials or products from past industrial activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Material handling equipment (except adequately maintained vehicles)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Materials or products during loading/unloading or transporting activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use [e.g., new cars] where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Waste material (except waste in covered, non leaking containers [e.g., dumpsters])	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Application or disposal of process wastewater (unless otherwise permitted)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks and/or vents not otherwise regulated (i.e., under an air quality control permit) and evident in the stormwater outflow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D. Certification Statement**

I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming a condition of "no exposure" and obtaining an exclusion from NPDES stormwater permitting.

I certify under penalty of law that there are no discharges of stormwater contaminated by exposure to industrial activities or materials from the industrial facility or site identified in this document (except as allowed under 40 CFR 122.26(g)(2)).

I understand that I am obligated to submit a no exposure certification form once every five years to the NPDES permitting authority and, if requested, to the operator of the local municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into which the facility discharges (where applicable). I understand that I must allow the NPDES permitting authority, or MS4 operator where the discharge is into the local MS4, to perform inspections to confirm the condition of no exposure and to make such inspection reports publicly available upon request. I understand that I must obtain coverage under an NPDES permit prior to any point source discharge of stormwater from the facility.

Additionally, I certify under penalty of law 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 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.

Print Name:

Print Title:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:  /  /   
 Mo Day Year

Email:

## Instructions for the NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION for Exclusion from NPDES Stormwater Permitting

### Who May File a No Exposure Certification

Federal law at 40 CFR Part 122.26 prohibits point source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the U.S. without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. However, NPDES permit coverage is not required for discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activities identified at 40CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi) if the discharger can certify that a condition of "no exposure" exists at the industrial facility or site.

Stormwater discharges from construction activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (b)(15) are not eligible for the no exposure exclusion.

### Obtaining and Maintaining the No Exposure Exclusion

This form is used to certify that a condition of no exposure exists at the industrial facility or site described herein. This certification is only applicable in jurisdictions where EPA is the NPDES permitting authority and must be re-submitted at least once every five years.

The industrial facility operator must maintain a condition of no exposure at its facility or site in order for the no exposure exclusion to remain applicable. If conditions change resulting in the exposure of materials and activities to stormwater, the facility operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit immediately.

### Where to File the No Exposure Certification Form

No Exposure Forms sent regular mail:      Forms sent overnight/express:

SW No Exposure Certification (4203M) USEPA 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20460	SW No Exposure Certification US EPA East Building, Rm. 7420 1201 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004 (202) 564-9545
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### Completing the Form

You must type or print, using uppercase letters, in appropriate areas only. Enter only one character per space (i.e., between the marks). Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words. One form must be completed for each facility or site for which you are seeking to certify a condition of no exposure. Additional guidance on completing this form can be accessed at EPA's website: [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater). Please make sure you have addressed all applicable questions and have made a photocopy for your records before sending the completed form to the above address.

### Section A. Facility Operator Information

1. Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility or site described in this certification. The name of the operator may or may not be the same as the name of the facility. The operator is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation, rather than the plant or site manager.
2. Provide the telephone number of the facility operator.
3. Provide the email address of the facility operator.
4. Provide the mailing address of the operator (P.O. Box numbers may be used). Include the city, state, and zip code. All correspondence will be sent to this address.

### Section B. Facility/Site Location Information

1. Enter the official or legal name of the facility or site.
2. Enter the complete street address (if no street address exists, provide a geographic description [e.g., Intersection of Routes 9 and 55]), city, county, state, and zip code. Do not use a P.O. Box number.
3. Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian Lands.
4. Indicate whether the industrial facility is operated by a department or agency of the Federal Government (see also Section 313 of the Clean Water Act).
5. Enter the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility or site in degrees/minutes/seconds. Latitude and longitude can be obtained from United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle or topographic maps, by calling 1-(888) ASK-USGS, or by accessing the Census Bureau at: [www.census.gov/cgi-bin/gazetteer](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/gazetteer)

Latitude and longitude for a facility in decimal form must be converted to degrees (°), minutes ('), and seconds (") for proper entry on the certification form. To convert decimal latitude or longitude to degrees/minutes/seconds, follow the steps in the following example.

Example: Convert decimal latitude 45.1234567 to degrees (°), minutes ('), and seconds (").

- a) The numbers to the left of the decimal point are the degrees: 45°.
  - b) To obtain minutes, multiply the first four numbers to the right of the decimal point by 0.006:  $1234 \times 0.006 = 7.404$ .
  - c) The numbers to the left of the decimal point in the result obtained in (b) are the minutes: 7'.
  - d) To obtain seconds, multiply the remaining three numbers to the right of the decimal from the result obtained in (b) by 0.06:  $404 \times 0.06 = 24.24$ . Since the numbers to the right of the decimal point are not used, the result is 24".
  - e) The conversion for  $45.1234567 = 45^\circ 7' 24''$ .
6. Indicate whether the facility was previously covered under an NPDES stormwater permit. If so, include the permit number or permit tracking number.
  7. Enter the 4-digit SIC code which identifies the facility's primary activity and second 4-digit SIC code identifying the facility's secondary activity, if applicable. SIC codes can be obtained from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.
  8. Enter the total size of the site associated with industrial activity in acres. Acreage may be determined by dividing square footage by 43,560, as demonstrated in the following example.  
  
Example: Convert 54,450 ft<sup>2</sup> to acres  
  
Divide 54,450 ft<sup>2</sup> by 43,560 square feet per acre:  
 $54,450 \text{ ft}^2 \div 43,560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre} = 1.25 \text{ acres}$ .
  9. Check "Yes" or "No" as appropriate to indicate whether you have paved or roofed over a formerly exposed, pervious area (i.e., lawn, meadow, dirt or gravel road/parking lot) in order to qualify for no exposure. If yes, also indicate approximately how much area was paved or roofed over and is now impervious area.

## Instructions for the NO EXPOSURE CERTIFICATION for Exclusion from NPDES Stormwater Permitting

### Section C. Exposure Checklist

Check "Yes" or "No" as appropriate to describe the exposure condition at your facility. If you answer "Yes" to **ANY** of the questions (1) through (11) in this section, a potential for exposure exists at your site and you cannot certify to a condition of no exposure. You must obtain (or already have) coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. After obtaining permit coverage, you can institute modifications to eliminate the potential for a discharge of stormwater exposed to industrial activity, and then certify to a condition of no exposure.

### Section D. Certification Statement

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.

### Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this certification is estimated to average 1.0 hour 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, OPPE Regulatory Information Division (2137), USEPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number of this form on any correspondence. Do not send the completed No Exposure Certification form to this address.

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## 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). Consider 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. Consider the following control measures, 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. Consider the following control measures (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. Consider 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 feasible 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. Also consider these control measure 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). Consider using alternative deicing/anti-icing agents as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals. Also consider these control measure 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. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.

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. 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. Also consider recovering 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, etc.) 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 5.1.2) 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 5.1.3) 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.**

- 8.S.5.1 *Inspections.* (See also Part 4.1) At a minimum conduct routine 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.5.2 *Comprehensive Site Inspections.* (See also Part 4.3) Using only qualified personnel, conduct your annual site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing because of weather, conduct the

inspection during the season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.

### 8.S.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks. (See also Part 6 of the permit.)

Monitor per the requirements in Table 8.S-1.

<b>Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</b>
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 <sub>5</sub> ) <sup>1</sup>	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) <sup>1</sup>	120 mg/L
	Ammonia <sup>1</sup>	2.14 mg/L
	pH <sup>1</sup>	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

# *Appendix C –NOI*

Acknowledgement of Coverage under MSGP

Notice of Intent

**SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR**

555 Cordova Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907)269-6283

Fax: (907)331-2115

William.ashton@alaska.gov

**DIVISION OF WATER  
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE AUTHORIZATION**

December 27, 2011

Alaska DOT & PF  
Attn: Robert Campbell  
P.O. Box 196900  
Anchorage, AK 99519

Facility:  
Adak Airport  
100 Airport Way  
Adak, AK 99546

SUBJECT: Acknowledgement of Coverage /Assigned Permit Number

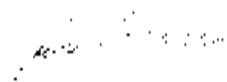
**HIGH IMPORTANCE: Your Permit Tracking Number is AKR05DB80**

This letter acknowledges that you have submitted a complete Notice of Intent form to be covered under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with industrial activity (MSGP) on December 13, 2011. Coverage under this permit begins at the conclusion of your sixty day waiting period, on February 13, 2012. This is not a determination of the validity of the information you provided which your eligibility for coverage under the MSGP is based on. An important aspect of certification requires that you correctly determine whether you are eligible for coverage under this permit. Your signature on the Notice of Intent certifies that you have read, understand, and are implementing all of the applicable requirements.

The Multi-Sector General Permit requires you to have developed and begun implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and outlines important inspection and record keeping requirements. You must also comply with any additional location-specific requirements applicable to your area. A copy of the MSGP must be kept with your SWPPP. An electronic copy of this permit and additional guidance materials can be viewed and downloaded at <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wrpspc/stormwater/stormwater.html>.

If you have general questions regarding the storm water program or your responsibilities under the MSGP, please call (907) 269-8117.

Thank you and sincerely,

  
Jake Greney for William Ashton

# MEMORANDUM

## State of Alaska

*Department of Transportation & Public Facilities  
Central Region - Division of Maintenance & Operations*

To: William Ashton  
Storm Water and Wetlands Manager  
ADEC

Date: December 12, 2011

Project Name: Adak State Airport

From: Jennifer Lindberg  
Environmental Impact Analyst  
ADOT&PF

Project No: Maintenance and Operations

Subject: NOI Form

Attached is the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for coverage under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the Adak Airport, Adak, Alaska (see attached Location and Vicinity Map).

An interagency journal entry is being processed for this permit.

If you have questions regarding this permit application, please contact me at 907-269-0714 and [Jennifer.Lindberg@alaska.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Lindberg@alaska.gov).

Attachments:

- 1- NOI Form
- 2- Vicinity Map
- 3- Endangered Species Documentation



## Notice of Intent (NOI) For Storm Water Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity Under the APDES Multi-Sector General Permit

Submission of this completed Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section I of this form requests authorization to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States from the facility or site identified in Section III under Alaska's APDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for industrial storm water. Submission of this NOI constitutes your notice to ADEC that the facility identified in Section III 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 storm water pollution prevention plan. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form to complete your NOI.

<b>Section I. Operator Information</b>	
Organization:	
Contact Person:	
Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box):
	City: <span style="margin-left: 150px;">State:</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Zip:</span>
	Phone: <span style="margin-left: 150px;">Fax(optional):</span>
	Email:
<b>Section II Billing Contact Information</b>	
Organization:	
Contact Person:	
Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box):
[ ] Check here if same as Operator Information	City: <span style="margin-left: 150px;">State:</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Zip:</span>
	Phone: <span style="margin-left: 150px;">Fax(optional):</span>
	Email:
<b>Section III. Facility Information</b>	
Facility Name:	
Have storm water discharges from your site been covered previously under an NPDES or APDES Permit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
a. If Yes, provide the Tracking Number if you have coverage under EPA's MSGP 2000 or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit.	
b. If no, was your facility in operation and discharging storm water prior to October 30, 2005? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
c. If no to "b", did your facility commence discharging after October 30, 2005 and before January 5, 2009? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Location Address:	
Street:	
City: <span style="margin-left: 150px;">State: Alaska</span> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Zip:</span>	
Borough or similar government subdivision:	
Latitude: <span style="margin-left: 150px;">Longitude:</span>	
Determined By: <input type="checkbox"/> GPS <input type="checkbox"/> USGS topographic map <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale?	
Estimated area of industrial activity at your site exposed to storm water: <span style="float: right;">(acres)</span>	
Is this a federal facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

<b>Section IV. Discharge Information</b>				
Does your facility discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>				
If yes, name of MS4 operator: _____				
Receiving Water and Wetlands information: (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 storm water directly and/or through a MS4?  If your receiving water is impaired, then identify the name of the impaired segment, if applicable, in parenthesis following the receiving water name.	b. Are any of your discharges directly into any segment of an "impaired" water?	c. If you answered yes to question b, then answer the following three questions:		
		i. What pollutant(s) are causing the impairment?	ii. Are the pollutant(s) causing the impairment present in your discharge?	iii. Has the TMDL been completed for the pollutant(s) causing the impairment?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Water Quality Standards (for new dischargers only)</b>				
Are any of your discharges into any portion of a receiving water designated by the state 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)? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>				
Has the receiving water(s) been designated by the state under its antidegradation policy as Tier 3 water (Outstanding Natural Resource Water)? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>				
<b>Federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines and Sector-Specific Requirements</b>				
a. Are you requesting permit coverage for any storm water discharges subject to effluent limitation guidelines? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>				
b. If yes, which effluent limitation guidelines apply to your storm water discharge?				
<b>40 CFR Part/Subpart</b>	<b>Eligible Discharges</b>	<b>Affected MSGP Sector</b>	<b>Check if applicable</b>	
Part 411, Subpart C	Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities.	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Part 418, Subpart A	Runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities that comes into contact with any raw materials, finished products, by-products, or waste products (SIC 2874).	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Part 423	Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities.	O	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Part 429, Subpart I	Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas.	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Part 436, Subpart B, C, or D	Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines, construction sand and gravel mines, or industrial sand mines.	J	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Part 443, Subpart A	Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities.	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Part 445, Subparts A & B	Runoff from hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste landfills.	K,L	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>				

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 define in MSGP:					
Primary SIC Code:		Or		Primary Activity Code:	
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:	Subsector:	b. Sector:	Subsector:	c. Sector:	Subsector:
d. Sector:	Subsector:	e. Sector:	Subsector:	f. Sector:	Subsector:
Is your site presently inactive or unstaffed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
a. If yes, is your site expected to be inactive and unstaffed for the entire permit term? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
b. If no to a, then indicate the length of time that you expect your facility to be inactive and unstaffed.					
<b>Section V. Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Contact Information</b>					
SWPPP Contact Name:					
Phone:			Email:		
URL of SWPPP (if applicable):					
<b>Section VI. Endangered Species Protection</b>					
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?					
<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F					
If you select criterion E from Part 1.1.4.5:					
What federally-listed species or federally-designated critical habitat are in your "action area"?					
List the pollutants expected to be present in your discharge:					
If you are an existing discharger, do you have effluent monitoring data from EPA's MSGP 2000 or another previous NPDES permit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
1. If no, why not? <input type="checkbox"/> No monitoring required for my sector <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive/unstaffed site <input type="checkbox"/> Other:					
2. Do you have any other data characterizing pollutants in your storm water (describe)?					
3. If you have benchmark monitoring data, did you exceed any of the applicable benchmarks? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
4. Did you exceed any applicable effluent limitation guideline or cause or contribute to an exceedance of a state water quality standard? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
5. If you answered "yes" to either question 3 or 4 above, for what pollutant(s)?					
Attach documentation supporting criterion E eligibility. Documentation should address species and habitat listed above and the potential effects of pollutants in your discharge on the listed species and habitat.					
If you select criterion F from Part 1.1.4.5, provide the operator's NPDES Tracking Number under which you are certifying eligibility:					
<b>Section VII. Historic Preservation</b>					
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? <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D					

**Part 100 VTC Certification Information**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under no direction or coercion in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information presented. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or other persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I also certify that there are no copyright concerns for submitting this information, including the availability of fee and non-fee information for issuing notices.

Printed Name: **Robert A. Campbell, P.E.** Title: **the Central Region Director**

Signature:  Date: **12.12.11** Email: **rob.campbell@alaska.gov**

ACR Position (Complete) if not an employee of someone other than the provider

Prepared By: **Jennifer Lindberg, Environmental Impact Analyst**

Organization: **ADOT&PF**

Phone: **907-269-0714** Email: **jennifer.a.lindberg@alaska.gov**



Adak

ADAK  
NAVAL STATION

Kuluk  
Bay

Gannet  
Rocks  
Lt

Lucky Pt

Pit Rock

Mt. Reed

L Leone

Finger Bay

Scabbar  
Bay

State of Alaska  
DOT&PF Central Region  
Maintenance & Operations

Adak Airport

Vicinity Map

2.44 mi

Image © 2011 GeoEye  
Image © 2011 DigitalGlobe  
Image NOAA  
Image © 2011 TerraMetrics

51°51'56.19" N 176°37'35.31" W elev -20 ft

Eye alt 44012 ft

## Attachment 2: Endangered Species Act Documentation

Review of the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Endangered Species Consultation Memo and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), determined that the Adak Airport is within the range of multiple listed species: the Kittitz's murrelet (*Brechyramphus brevirostris*), the Stellar Sea Lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), the Aleutian Shield Fern (*Polystichum aleuticum*) and multiple whale species. Airport maintenance and operations follows BMPs, SWPPP and SPCC plans. Effluent limits for deicing activities under the MSQP states that airports shall not exceed 100 tons of urea and 100,000 gallons of potassium acetate for de-icing activities without conducting analytical sampling for impacts. The Adak Airport uses approximately 20 tons of urea annually. When possible, mechanized anti-icing activities are utilized in lieu of chemical deicers. Water is diverted through grassy swales and ditches before entering waterways.

Kittitz's murrelet, a candidate species, may pass through the action area but is expected only to be present during at sea breeding, during the summer months outside the deicing season. Further, murrelet's breeding behavior is isolated to mountain summits for nesting and would be isolated from airport activity. Murrelet feeding behavior tends to be isolated to glacial streams and tidewater glaciers which do not occur near the Adak Airport.

The Stellar sea lion is listed endangered species. Adak is within the 20 nautical mile aquatic zone for the Stellar sea lion, the sea lion does not occur within the action area of the airport but habitat is adjacent to the airport. Protection measures for the sea lion include protection for ground fisheries to reduce competition for the sea lions. Airport operations are not

The Aleutian Shield Fern, a listed endangered species, is known only to exist on Adak Island. Four known populations on the island can be found on Mount Reed located well outside of the action area of the Adak airport. The fern does not currently exist within the airport boundaries and is unlikely to occur within airport boundaries in the future.

Adak Island and the Adak airport are within the range of multiple whale species including the bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) and the fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*). However, these species do not occur within the action area of the airport though habitat is adjacent to the airport. No critical habitat is designated in the area for these species.

The DOT&PF has determined that airport operations for the Adak Airport, may affect but is not likely to adversely affect Kittitz's murrelet, the Stellar Sea Lion, the Aleutian Shield Fern or any of the multiple whale species that can be found in habitats adjacent to the airport boundaries. Formal Section 7 and/or informal ESA consultation for MSQP was not initiated; it has been determined that there is no Federal Nexus for conducting this consultation now that ADEC manages the MSQP. However, a copy of the SWPPP was sent to both USFWS and NOAA NMFS for their review and comment. Any comments received will be incorporated into this plan as necessary and can be found in Appendix J. Eligibility Criterion E of the MSQP is met, no further action is required.

# *Appendix D – Visual Assessments*

Visual Assessment Instructions and Schedule

Visual Assessment Forms

## Visual Assessment Instructions

A visual assessment must be conducted once per quarter, see below table. Each visual assessment needs to be conducted during runoff conditions within the first 30 minutes of a rain event. In the event that the assessment cannot be conducted during the first 30 minutes of a rain event, this should be noted. For example, this could be due to a light drizzle requiring longer than 30 minutes of downfall to have quantifiable runoff. In the unlikely event there is not a rain event resulting in runoff during a quarter, this must be noted and two visual assessments should be taken during the next quarter to ensure the minimum of four visual assessments are taken per year.

There must be four visual assessments taken per year. One of the four assessments must be conducted under “break-up” conditions. If generally no “break-up” conditions exist because of warmer winters and frequent freeze/thaw cycles make note and attempt to capture one melt event. A sample must be taken at each outfall location with a clear glass container.

<b>Month</b>	<b>Visual Assessment Schedule</b>
January	
February	
March	
April	Take two visual assessments
May	One during breakup conditions
June	
July	Take two quarterly
August	visual assessments
September	
October	
November	
December	

### QUARTERLY VISUAL ASSESSMENT

Visual assessments needed quarterly for each outfall location, with one sample/year taken from snowmelt runoff. Collect sample using clean, clear container within 30 minutes of beginning of discharge event (if not possible, describe situation below). Examine sample in well lit area and record results below.

Name of Facility		Discharge/Outfall Location	
NPDES Tracking No.		Date & Time	
Name of Inspector(s)		Outfall Name	
Weather Conditions			
Additional Notes			
Nature of Discharge	Runoff (Need 3 annually)	Snow Melt (Need 1 annually)	

Observation	Description (Circle)			Comments and/or Source of Contamination
Color	Clear	Cloudy	Dark	
Odor	Absent	Sewage	Rotten Eggs	
Clarity	Clear	Cloudy	Dark	
Floating Solids	Absent	Present		
Settled Solids	Absent	Present		
Suspended Solids	Absent	Present		
Foam	Absent	Present		
Oil Sheen	Absent	Present	Smell	
Stains at Outfall	Absent	Present	Other	
Dry Weather Flow	Absent	Present		
Dead Vegetation	Absent	Present		
Sample taken in clean, clear container?			Yes	No
Sample inspected in well lit area?			Yes	No

If applicable, describe why it was not possible to take samples within the first 30 minutes of precipitation event:

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Inspector Name/Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## *Appendix E – Routine Inspections*

Routine Inspection Instructions and Schedule

Routine Inspection Forms

Monthly Tank Inspection Instructions

Monthly Tank Inspections (SPCC)

## Routine Facility Inspection Instructions

A routine facility inspection must be conducted once per quarter and monthly during the deicing season, see below table. The inspection is not required to be conducted during runoff conditions or within the first 30 minutes of a rain event, but would be advantageous to conduct simultaneously with quarterly visual assessments and to view areas that may have stormwater control issues. The routine facility inspection should include inspections of fuel tanks and dispensing areas, equipment parking areas, material stockpiles, waste material area, off-site tracking areas, aircraft deicing areas, and any implemented control measures on the airport.

There must be at least four routine facility inspections taken per year. One of the four assessments must be conducted under “break-up” conditions and the annual inspection in Appendix H can be substituted for this routine facility inspection. If generally no “break-up” conditions exist because of warmer winters and frequent freeze/thaw cycles make note and attempt to capture one melt event.

Month	Deicing Season	Inspection Schedule
January	x	One
February	x	routine inspection
March	x	per quarter
April	x	Comprehensive
May	x	replaces routine
June		inspection
July		One
August		routine inspection
September		per quarter
October	x	One
November	x	routine inspection
December	x	per quarter

### ROUTINE FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

Facility inspections needed quarterly (monthly during deicing season) – annual comprehensive inspection counts for one. Inspections need to include all Industrial areas/activities exposed to stormwater: fuel tanks and dispensing areas, equipment parking areas, material storage/stockpile sites, waste material and trash disposal locations, off-site tracking areas (entrances/exits), aircraft deicing areas, snow dumps, and any implemented control measures.

Name of Facility		NPDES Tracking No.	
Inspector's Name(s)		Date & Time	
Weather Conditions			
Runoff Occurring	Yes	No	Describe:

Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants since last inspection?	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:
Any previously unidentified pollutants in existing discharges?	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:
Evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system?	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:
Evidence of pollutants discharging to receiving waters at outfalls?	Yes	No	If Yes, describe:

Area/Activity Inspected (Brief description)	Control Measures Operating Effectively (Yes or No, and description)	Corrective Action Needed/Notes (Identify needed maintenance and repairs, or control measures needing replacement)

Notes	
-------	--

Inspector Name/Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix E - Monthly Inspection Checklist (SPCC)

This inspection record must be completed *each month* except the month in which an annual inspection is performed. Provide further description and comments, if necessary, on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this sheet. \*Any item that receives "yes" as an answer must be described and addressed immediately.

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<b>Storage tanks</b>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tanks are damaged, rusted or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Secondary containment is damaged or stained</i>			
<i>Dike drainage valve is open or is not locked</i>			
<b>Piping</b>			
<i>Valve seals, gaskets, or other appurtenances are leaking</i>			
<i>Pipelines or supports are damaged or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Joints, valves and other appurtenances are leaking</i>			
<i>Buried piping is exposed</i>			
<b>Oil/water separator</b>			
<i>Oil/water separator &gt; 2 inches of accumulated oil</i>			
<i>Oil/water separator effluent has a sheen</i>			
<b>Security</b>			
<i>Fencing, gates, or lighting is non-functional</i>			
<i>Pumps and valves are locked if not in use</i>			
<b>Response Equipment</b>			
<i>Response equipment inventory is complete</i>			

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



## Monthly Tank Inspection Instructions

A tank inspection must be conducted to fulfill the requirements of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. The inspection is not required to be conducted during runoff conditions or within the first 30 minutes of a rain event. The annual inspection can be substituted for one monthly inspection. The inspection should document general conditions of tanks, the accumulation of oil in the oil/water separator, the adequacy of spill kits security. Inadequacies and issues should be promptly addressed. For example, if the oil water separator is has greater than 2-inches of oil accumulated an absorbent pad should be used to remove accumulated oil. When action is required, it should be described and documented in the form. When actions are complete, the complete date should also be documented in the form. In the event that aspects of inspection do not apply to the facility, write 'N/A' in the comments section.

# *Appendix F –Corrective Action Log*

Corrective Action Log Instructions

Corrective Action Logs

## Corrective Action Form Instructions

All corrective actions identified during quarterly and/or annual inspections should be documented in the corrective action log. The action required and the date identified should be documented in the Visual Assessment, Routine Facility Inspection or Annual Inspection form. The action taken and the complete date should be documented in the Corrective Action Form.



# *Appendix G – Training*

Training Instructions

Annual Employee Training Log

## Training Log Instructions

All trainings relevant to SWPPP and SPCC elements should be documented in the Training Log. This can include monthly staff briefings where elements and protocols of the stormwater plan or spill prevention plan can be discussed.

**TRAINING RECORD**

Training Date		
Training Description		
Trainer		
	<b>Employee(s) trained</b>	<b>Employee signature</b>

Training Date		
Training Description		
Trainer		
	<b>Employee(s) trained</b>	<b>Employee signature</b>

Training Date		
Training Description		
Trainer		
	<b>Employee(s) trained</b>	<b>Employee signature</b>

## *Appendix H – Annual Reports*

Annual Reporting Instructions

MSGP Annual Reporting Form

MSGP Monitoring Reporting Form

Annual Facility Inspection Checklist (SPCC)

## Appendix H - Annual Facility Inspection Checklist (SPCC)

This inspection record must be completed *each year*. If any response requires further elaboration, provide comments in Description & Comments space provided. Further description and comments, if necessary, must be provided on a separate sheet of paper and attached to this sheet. \*Any item that receives “yes” as an answer must be described and addressed immediately.

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<b>Storage tanks</b>			
<i>Tank #1</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Tank #2</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Tank #3</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Tank #4</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Oil is present in the interstice</i>			
<i>Tank #5</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Leakage in exhaust from heating coils</i>			
<i>Tank #6</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Leakage in exhaust from heating coils</i>			
<i>Tank #7</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Leakage in exhaust from heating coils</i>			
<i>Tank #8</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Leakage in exhaust from heating coils</i>			
<b>Piping</b>			
<i>Valve seals or gaskets are leaking</i>			
<i>Pipelines or supports are damaged or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Joints, valves and other appurtenances are leaking</i>			
<i>Buried piping is exposed</i>			
<i>Out-of-service pipes are not capped</i>			
<i>Warning signs are missing or damaged</i>			
<b>Oil/water separator</b>			
<i>Oil/water separator &gt; 2 inches of accumulated oil</i>			
<i>Oil/water separator effluent has a sheen</i>			
<b>Security</b>			
<i>Fencing, gates, or lighting is non-functional</i>			
<i>Pumps and valves are not locked (and not in use)</i>			
<b>Response equipment</b>			

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<i>Response equipment inventory is incomplete</i>			

**Annual reminders:**

- Hold SPCC Briefing for all oil-handling personnel (and update briefing log in the Plan);
- Check contact information for key employees and response/cleanup contractors and update them in the Plan as needed;

**Additional Remarks:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## Annual Facility Inspection Instructions

An annual facility inspection must be conducted once per year. The inspection is preferred during “break-up” conditions; otherwise the inspection should be conducted during within the first 30 minutes of a rain event. The annual facility inspection should include inspections of all outfall locations, concentrated drainages, fuel tanks and dispensing areas, equipment parking areas, material stockpiles, waste material area, off-site tracking areas, aircraft deicing areas, and any implemented control measures on the airport.

One the inspection is completed submit to environmental analyst for review. The environmental analyst will then submit to ADEC.

## MSGP Monitoring Reporting Form

The MSGP Monitoring Reporting Form is specifically for airports that are required to conduct analytical and benchmark sampling. At this time, the Homer Airport is not required to complete this testing and a form is not required.

## Annual Facility Inspection Checklist (SPCC)

The SPCC plan requires an annual inspection of tanks. This inspection would ideally be conducted during the annual facility inspection required by the DEC as similar aspects of oil storage are reviewed.



# Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

## MSGP Annual Reporting Form

**Section I. General Information**

Facility Name:			
APDES Permit Tracking Number:			
<u>Facility Physical Address</u>			
Street:			
City:	State:	Alaska	Zip:
Lead Inspector's Name:		Title:	
Additional Inspectors Names:			
Contact Person:		Title:	
Phone:		Email:	
Inspection Date:			

**Section II. General Inspection Findings**

1. As part of this comprehensive site inspection, did you inspect all potential pollutant sources, including areas where industrial activity may be exposed to storm water? Yes      No

If NO, describe why not:

*Note: Complete Section III of this form for each industrial activity area inspected and included in your SWPPP or as newly defined, in Section II parts 2 and 3 below, where pollutants may be exposed to storm water.*

2. Did this inspection identify any storm water or non-storm water outfalls not previously identified in your SWPPP? Yes      No

If YES, for each location, describe the sources of those storm water and non-storm water discharges and any associated control measures in place:

3. Did this inspection identify any sources of storm water or non-storm water discharges not previously identified in your SWPPP? Yes      No

If YES, describe these sources of storm water or non-storm water pollutants expected to be present in these discharges, and any control measures in place:

4. Did you review storm water monitoring data as part of this inspection to identify potential pollutant hotspots? Yes      No      NA, no monitoring performed

If YES, summarize the findings of that review and describe any additional inspection activities resulting from this review:

5. Describe any evidence of pollutants entering the drainage system or discharging to surface waters, and the condition of and around outfalls, including flow dissipation measure to prevent scouring:

6. Have you taken or do you plan to take and corrective actions, as specified in Part 3 of the permit, since your last annual report submission (or since you received authorization to discharge under this permit if this is your first annual report), including any corrective actions identified as a result of this annual comprehensive site inspection?

Yes      No

If YES, how many conditions requiring review for corrective active as specified in Parts 3.1 and 3.2 of the MSGP were addressed by these corrective actions?

**Note:** Complete the attached Corrective Action Form (Section IV) for each condition indentified, including any conditions identified as a result of this comprehensive storm water inspection.

**Section III. Industrial Activity Area Specific Findings**

Complete one block for each industrial activity area where pollutants may be exposed to storm water. Copy this page for additional industrial activity areas.

In reviewing each area, you should consider:

- Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could come into contact with storm water;
- Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers;
- Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; and
- Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste material from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

Industrial Activity Area:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?                      Yes      No

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?                      Yes      No

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?                      Yes      No

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form.)

Industrial Activity Area:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?                      Yes      No

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?                      Yes      No

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?                      Yes      No

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form.)

Industrial Activity Area:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?                      Yes      No

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?                      Yes      No

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?                      Yes      No

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form.)

**Note:** Copy this page and attach additional pages as necessary.

Industrial Activity Area:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?                      Yes        No

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?                      Yes        No

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?                      Yes        No

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form.)

Industrial Activity Area:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?                      Yes        No

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?                      Yes        No

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?                      Yes        No

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form.)

Industrial Activity Area:

1. Brief Description:

2. Are any control measures in need of maintenance or repair?                      Yes        No

3. Have any control measures failed and require replacement?                      Yes        No

4. Are any additional/revised control measures necessary in this area?                      Yes        No

If YES to any of these three questions, provide a description of the problem: (Any necessary corrective actions should be described on the attached Corrective Action Form.)



**Section V. Annual Report Certification**

Compliance Certification

Do you certify that your annual inspection has met the requirements of Part 4.2 of the permit, and that, based upon the results of this inspection, to the best of your knowledge, you are in compliance with the permit? Yes      No

If No, summarize why you are not in compliance with the permit:

Annual Report Certification

I certify under penalty of law 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, 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.

Name of Authorized Representative:

Title:

Signature:

Date Signed:

Email:



# Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

## MSGP Industrial Discharge Monitoring Report (MDMR)

<b>Reason(s) for Submission (Check all that apply):</b>		
Submitting monitoring data (fill in all Sections).		
Reporting no discharge for all outfalls for this monitoring period (fill in Sections I, II, III, IV, and VI).		
Reporting that your site status has changed to inactive and unstaffed (fill in Sections I, II, VI and include date of status change in comments field in Section V).		
Reporting that your site status has changed to active (fill in all sections and include date of status change in comments field in Section V).		
Reporting that no further pollutant reductions are achievable for all outfalls and for all pollutants via Part 6.2.1.2 of the MSGP (fill in Sections I, II, and VI).		
<b>Section I. Permit Information</b>		
Permit Tracking Number:		
<b>Section II. Facility Information</b>		
Facility Name:		
<u>Facility Physical Address</u>		
Street:		
City:	State: Alaska	Zip:
Contact Name:	Email:	
MDMR Preparer (Complete if MDMR was prepared by someone other than the person signing the certification in Section VI):		
Prepared By:	Organization:	
Email:	Phone:	
<b>Section III. Discharge Information</b>		
Identify Monitoring Period:	Check here if proposing alternative monitoring periods due to irregular storm water runoff. Identify alternative monitoring schedule and indicate for which alternative period you are reporting monitoring data.	
Quarter 1 (April 1 – June 30)	Quarter 1: From	To
Quarter 2 (July 1 – September 30)	Quarter 2: From	To
Quarter 3 (October 1 – December 31)	Quarter 3: From	To
Quarter 4 (January 1 – March 31)	Quarter 4: From	To
Are you required to monitor for cadmium, copper, chromium, lead, nickel, silver, or zinc?		Yes      No (Skip to Section IV)
What is the hardness level of the receiving water?	mg/L	
<b>Section IV. Outfall Information</b>		
How many outfalls are identified in your SWPPP?		List names of outfalls required to be monitored in the table below.
Do any of your outfalls discharge substantially identical effluents?		Yes      No
If YES, for each monitored outfall, indicate outfall names that are substantially identical in the table below.		
a. Monitored Outfall Name*	b. Substantially Identical Outfalls [List name(s) of outfall(s) that are substantially identical to outfall in a.]	c. No Discharge?

\*Reference attachment if additional space is needed to complete the table.



# Instructions for Completing the MSGP Industrial Discharge Monitoring Report (MDMR)

## Who Must Submit A Discharge Monitoring Report to ADEC?

An operator or owner of a facility covered under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP or permit) that are required to monitor pursuant to Parts 6.2, 6.3, and 8 of the permit must submit the MSGP Discharge Monitoring Report (MDMR) consistent with the reporting requirements specified in Part 7.1 of the permit.

## Completing the Form

Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the ADEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wnpssc/stormwater/stormwater.htm>.

## Reasons for Submission

Indicate your reason(s) for submitting this MDMR by checking all boxes that apply. The reasons for submission are defined as follows:

- *Submitting monitoring data:* For each storm event sampled, submit one MDMR form with data for all outfalls sampled. Select this reason even if you only have monitoring data for some of your outfalls (i.e., some outfalls did not discharge). If you select this reason, you are required to complete all Sections of the form.
- *Reporting no discharge for all outfalls for this monitoring period:* Indicates that there were no discharges from all outfalls during this monitoring period. If you select this reason, you are only required to complete Sections I, II, III, IV, and VI.
- *Reporting that your site status has changed to inactive and unstaffed:* Indicates that your facility is currently inactive and unstaffed (See Part 6.2.1.3 of the permit for more information). If you select this reason, you are only required to complete Sections I, II, and VI and include date of status change in the comment field in Section V.
- *Reporting that your site status has changed from inactive to active:* Indicates that your facility is currently active (See Part 6.2.1.3 of the permit for more information). If you select this reason, you are required to complete all Sections of the form and include date of status change in the comment field in Section V.
- *Reporting that no further reductions are achievable for all outfalls and for all pollutants via Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit:* Indicates that your facility has determined that no further pollutant reductions are technologically and economically practicable in light of best industry practice to meet the technology-based effluent limitations or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2 of the permit (See Part 6.2.1.2 of the permit for more information). If you select this reason, you are required to complete Sections I, II and VI. However, if you can make this finding for some outfalls and pollutants, but not for others, you cannot select this reason; you will instead be able to identify which outfalls and which pollutants you can make this finding for in Section V.

## Section I. Permit Tracking Number

Enter the APDES or NPDES tracking number assigned by ADEC's or EPA's Storm water Program to the facility. If you do not know the tracking number, you can find the tracking number assigned to your facility on ADEC's Water Permit Search [www.dec.state.ak.us/water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx](http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx) or EPA's Notice of Intent (NOI) Search website ([www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch)) if you submitted your NOI on EPA's website.

## Section II. Facility Information

- Enter the facility's official or legal name. Unless the name of your facility has changed, please use the same name provided on your NOI. You can use ADEC's Water Permit Search, [www.dec.state.ak.us/water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx](http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx) or EPA's NOI Search website ([www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch)) to view your NOI if you submitted your NOI on the EPA website.
- Enter the street address, including city, state, and zip code of the actual physical location of the facility. Do **not** use a P.O. Box.
- Identify the name, telephone number, and email address of the person who will serve as a contact for ADEC on issues related to monitoring at your facility. This person should be able to answer questions related to storm water discharges and monitoring 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 monitoring activities at the facility.
- If the form was prepared by someone other than the person who is signing the certification statement in Section VI (for example, if the MDMR was prepared by a member of the facility's storm water pollution prevention team or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the name, organization, telephone number, and email address of the MDMR preparer.

## Section III. Discharge Information

- Indicate the appropriate monitoring period (Quarter 1, 2, 3, or 4) covered by the MDMR. "Alternative" monitoring periods can apply to facilities located in arid and semi-arid climates or in areas subject to snow or prolonged freezing. To use alternative monitoring periods, you must provide a revised monitoring schedule here in the first monitoring report submitted and indicate for which alternative monitoring period you are reporting monitoring data. If using alternative monitoring periods, identify the first day of the monitoring period through the last day of the monitoring period for each of the four periods. The dates should be displayed as month (Mo) / day (Day). See Parts 6.1.6 and 6.1.7 of the permit for more information.
- If you are submitting benchmark monitoring data, identify if your facility is required to collect benchmark samples for one or more hardness-dependent metals (i.e., cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc). If you select "yes" to this question you must also complete the table in Section III., and if you select "no" to this question, you may skip to Section IV.
- If you selected "yes" for the previous question, then you are required to submit to ADEC with your first benchmark report a hardness level established consistent with the procedures in Appendix J of the permit, which is representative of your receiving water. If your outfalls discharge to more than one receiving water, as reported in your NOI form, you should report hardness for the receiving water with the lowest hardness values. Hardness values must be reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

## Section IV. Outfall Information

- Enter the total number of outfalls identified in your SWPPP. Outfalls are locations where storm water exits the facility, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures used to remove storm water from the facility.
- Indicate if your facility has two or more outfalls that you believe discharge substantially identical effluents (i.e., storm water), based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to storm water, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas. See Parts 5.1.5.2 and 6.1.1 of the permit for more information on substantially identical outfalls.
- If you selected "yes" for the previous question, then you must list the outfall name(s) in Column b that you expect to be substantially identical to the corresponding outfall in Column a.
  - a. *Monitored Outfall Name:* List name(s) of outfall(s) you are required to monitor.
  - b. *Substantially Identical Outfalls:* List name(s) of outfall(s) substantially identical to "Monitored Outfall" in Column a. (if applicable).
  - c. *No Discharge:* Check box if you are reporting "No Discharge" for the monitored outfall for the reporting period identified in Section III.

Example:

a. Monitored Outfall Name	b. Substantially Identical Outfall	c. No Discharge
Outfall A	Outfall B; Outfall C	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outfall D		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Reference attachments if additional space is needed to complete the table in Section IV.

## Section V. Monitoring Information

- Enter the APDES or NPDES tracking number assigned to the facility reported in Section I.
- For the reported monitoring event, indicate whether the discharge was from a rainfall or snowmelt event. If you select "rainfall", then indicate:
  - a. the duration (in hours) of the rainfall event;
  - b. rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event; and
  - c. time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event.
- If the discharge occurs during a period of both rainfall and snowmelt, check both the rainfall and snowmelt boxes and report the appropriate rainfall information in items a-c. To report multiple monitoring events in the same reporting period, copy Page 2 of this Form and enter each monitoring event separately with data for all outfalls sampled.
- For each pollutant monitored at an outfall, you must complete one row in the Table as follows:
  - *Outfall Name:* Provide the outfall name for which you monitored (e.g., Outfall 1, Outfall 2, Outfall 3).
  - *Monitoring Type:* Provide the type of monitoring using the specified codes below:
    - QBM – Quarterly benchmark monitoring;
    - ELG – Annual effluent limitations guidelines monitoring;
    - S – State specific monitoring;
    - I – Impaired waters monitoring; or
    - O – Other monitoring as required by ADEC.

## Instructions for Completing the MSGP Industrial Discharge Monitoring Report (MDMR)

- *Parameter(s)*: Enter each "Parameter" (or "pollutant") monitored. For QBM and ELG monitoring, use the same parameter name as in Part 8 of the permit.
- *Quality or Concentration*: Enter sample measurement value for each parameter analyzed and required to be reported. Enter "ND" (i.e., not detected) for any sample results below the method detection limit or "BQL" (i.e., below quantitation limit) for sample results above the detection limit but below the quantitation limit.
- *Units*: Enter the units for sample measurement values (e.g., "mg/L" for milligrams per liter) for each parameter analyzed and required to be reported. For monitoring results reported as ND or BQL, this space will be left blank and the units will be reported under *Results Description*.
- *Results Description*: This section must be completed for any monitoring results reported as ND or BQL in the "Quality or Concentration" column. For ND, report the laboratory detection level and units in this column. For BQL, report the laboratory quantitation limit and units in this column.
- *Collection Date*: Identify the sampling date for each parameter monitoring result reported on this form.
- *Exceedance due to natural background pollutant levels*: Check box if following the first 4 quarters of benchmark monitoring (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data) you have determined that the exceedance of the benchmark is attributable solely to the presence of that pollutant in the natural background for that outfall and any substantially identical outfalls. See Part 6.2.4.2 of the permit for more information. Attach supporting rationale for your determination to the submitted MDMR and reference attachment in comments portion of Section V.
- *No further pollutant reductions achievable*: Check box if after collection of 4 quarterly samples (or sooner if the exceedance is triggered by less than 4 quarters of data), the average of the 4 monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark and you have made the 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 limitations or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based effluent limitations in Parts 2 of the permit (See Part 6.2.1. of the permit for more information) for that outfall and any substantially identical outfalls. Attach supporting rationale for your determination to the submitted MDMR and reference attachment in comments portion of Section V.
- Where violations of the permit requirements are reported, include a brief explanation to describe the cause and corrective actions taken and reference each violation by date. Also, this section should include any additional comments such as are required when changing site status from inactive and unstaffed to active or vice versa. Attach additional pages if you need more space.

Attach additional copies of Section V as necessary to address all outfalls and parameters.

### Section VI. Certification

Enter *Printed Name and Title of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent* with *Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent*, and the *Date* this form was signed and the email address of the "*Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent*." If you submit multiple pages of Section V monitoring data, each page must be appropriately signed and certified as described below.

The MDMRs must be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the MDMR, a responsible corporate officer means:
  - (A) a 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
  - (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
    - (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that 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 statutes and regulations;
    - (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

(iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means

(A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

(B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated MDMR will not be considered valid.

### Where to File the MDMR Form

Monitoring data collected pursuant to Parts 6.2, 6.3, and 8 of the permit must be reported on the paper MDMR form and sent to the following address:

**If you file by mail, please submit the original form with a signature in ink. ADEC will not accept a photocopied signature. Remember to retain a copy for your records.**

### MSMRs sent by mail:

**Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation**  
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 269-6285

## *Appendix I – Deicer Tracking Forms*

Airport Deicer Tracking Form

Tenant Deicer Tracking Form

## Airport Deicing Form Instructions

To ensure that the airport is functioning within the established discharge limits of the MSGP, the use of deicing chemicals of both DOT and tenants must be tracked. The DOT use of deicing chemicals should be tracked on the Monthly Runway Deicer Tracking Form. To track tenant usage, the Airport Manager should distribute the Monthly Deicing Fluid Tracking Form to tenants for reporting and recording purposes. Having this data available with the SWPPP will create a record of chemical use.

## Monthly Deicing Fluid Tracking Form

Report for Month of \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Name \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Contact \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Contact Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

1) Deicing fluid used: \_\_\_\_\_  
(propylene or ethylene glycol and Type I, Type IV, or other)

2) Gallons of deicing fluid used during month: \_\_\_\_\_  
**(REPORT PURE PRODUCT ONLY, not mixed amount)**

3) Was there any time during the month where more than 5000 pounds  
(approximately 555 gallons) of **pure product** was used in a 24 hour  
period? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes/No

If yes, what day(s) did this occur and how much pure glycol was used?

\_\_\_\_\_

### Certification

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO  
THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

Signature of Preparer: \_\_\_\_\_

Please submit completed forms by the 5<sup>th</sup> day the following month (i.e. deicing  
activities for month of October reported by November 5<sup>th</sup>) via fax to: Adak Airport  
Manager at 907-592-4295

Questions regarding this form may be directed to:  
Adak Airport Manager at 907-592-8026  
M&O Environmental Analyst (Anchorage) at 907-269-0714

Thank you!



## *Appendix J – Miscellaneous*

Airport Tennant Letter – 11/9/2010

SWPPP Staff Title and Responsibility Table

Alternate Authority Authorization Letter

SWPPP Review

# STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

ANCHORAGE OFFICE OF AVIATION LEASING

SEAN FARWELL, GOVERNOR

4111 AVIATION AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 196900  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99519-6000  
(907) 269-0450 FAX: (907) 243-5092

October 27, 2009

Dear Airport Tenant:

As you may already be aware, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations on stormwater runoff from specific industrial operations have been revised. The EPA Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) specifies stormwater management requirements for industrial operations, including Air Transportation (Sector S). As required by these EPA regulations, the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) has applied for the EPA general stormwater permit for operation of the airport and common areas. The primary requirement is to write a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

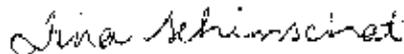
The SWPPP we have developed only covers DOT&PF activities, not your activity. Therefore, it is your responsibility to research and determine if a stormwater permit is required for your operations and if so, to comply with the EPA rules and the Clean Water Act. Failure to comply could result in a significant penalty.

To assist you in determining your responsibilities, we have attached an EPA fact sheet. You will also need to review the regulations at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp.cfm>. Each regulated tenant must develop a SWPPP, apply for permit coverage, and implement the SWPPP. The MSGP permit requires various inspections and training requirements. For your information, Alaska is located within Region 10 for EPA.

If you decide that you are regulated and intend to file for the permit, please check with your airport manager as it is recommended that we coordinate our SWPPPs. Also, if you perform deicing, the airport manager will be contacting you regarding a monthly reporting requirement.

If you prepare a SWPPP, please send a copy of the final plan to our office. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Tina Schimschat  
Chief, Central Region Aviation Leasing

cc: Airport Manager  
Matt Decaro, Environmental Analyst (269-0714)  
Attachment: EPA Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet (9 pages)

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# INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER FACT SHEET SERIES

## *Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities*



U.S. EPA Office of Water  
FFA-833-F-06-034  
December 2006

### ***What is the NPDES stormwater permitting program for industrial activity?***

Activities, such as material handling and storage, equipment maintenance and cleaning, industrial processing or other operations that occur at industrial facilities are often exposed to stormwater. The runoff from these areas may discharge pollutants directly into nearby waterbodies or indirectly via storm sewer systems, thereby degrading water quality.

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed permitting regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to control stormwater discharges associated with eleven categories of industrial activity. As a result, NPDES permitting authorities, which may be either EPA or a state environmental agency, issue stormwater permits to control runoff from these industrial facilities.

### ***What types of industrial facilities are required to obtain permit coverage?***

This fact sheet specifically discusses stormwater discharges from airports, airport terminals, airline carriers, and establishments as defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 45. Facilities and products in this group fall under the following categories, all of which require coverage under an industrial stormwater permit:

- ◆ Servicing, repairing, or maintaining aircraft and ground vehicles
- ◆ Equipment cleaning and maintenance (including vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication)
- ◆ Deicing/anti-icing operations which conduct the above described activities

The operator and the tenants of the airport that conduct industrial activities as described above and which have stormwater discharges are required to apply for coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit for the discharges from their areas of operation. The airport management and tenants of the airport are encouraged to apply as co-permittees under a permit, and to work in partnership in the development and implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan.

Non-stormwater discharges, including discharges from aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment washwaters, dry weather discharges from airport deicing/anti-icing operations, and dry weather discharges resulting from runway maintenance are not required to obtain coverage under an industrial stormwater permit. Dry weather discharges are generated from processes other than those described in the definition of stormwater. The definition of stormwater includes stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

### ***What does an industrial stormwater permit require?***

Common requirements for coverage under an industrial stormwater permit include development of a written stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), implementation of control measures, and submittal of a request for permit coverage, usually referred to as the Notice of Intent or NOI. The

**Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities**

SWPPP is a written assessment of potential sources of pollutants in stormwater runoff and control measures that will be implemented at your facility to minimize the discharge of these pollutants in runoff from the site. These control measures include site-specific best management practices (BMPs), maintenance plans, inspections, employee training, and reporting. The procedures detailed in the SWPPP must be implemented by the facility and updated as necessary, with a copy of the SWPPP kept on-site. The industrial stormwater permit also requires collection of visual, analytical, and/or compliance monitoring data to determine the effectiveness of implemented BMPs. For more information on EPA's industrial stormwater permit and links to State stormwater permits, go to [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater) and click on "Industrial Activity."

**What pollutants are associated with my facilities activities?**

Pollutants conveyed in stormwater discharges from air transportation facilities will vary. Generally, the concern with the use of ethylene and propylene glycols is that they exert high oxygen demands when released into receiving waters. Additionally, the concentration of nitrogen and possibly ammonia are the concern with the respect to deicing/anti-icing operations where urea is used. There are a number of factors that influence to what extent industrial activities and significant materials can affect water quality.

- ◆ Geographic location
- ◆ Topography
- ◆ Hydrogeology
- ◆ Extent of impervious surfaces (e.g., concrete or asphalt)
- ◆ Type of ground cover (e.g., vegetation, crushed stone, or dirt)
- ◆ Outdoor activities (e.g., material storage, loading/unloading, vehicle maintenance)
- ◆ Size of the operation
- ◆ Type, duration, and intensity of precipitation events

The activities, pollutant sources, and pollutants detailed in Table 1 are commonly found at air transportation facilities.

**Table 1. Common Activities, Pollutants Sources, and Associated Pollutants at Air Transportation Facilities**

Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant
Aircraft deicing/anti-icing	Runoff of spent deicing chemicals (e.g. ethylene glycol or propylene glycol) from aircraft exteriors	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
Runway deicing/anti-icing	Runoff of spent deicing chemicals (e.g. ethylene or propylene glycol, urea, potassium or sodium acetate, potassium or sodium formate) from deicing areas	BOD, nitrogen, ammonia
Aircraft servicing	Spills or leaks during servicing	Engine oil, hydraulic fluid, fuel, lavatory waste
Aircraft fueling	Spills and leaks during fuel transfer, spills due to "lopping off" tanks, runoff from fueling areas, washdown of fueling areas, leaking storage tanks	Jet fuel, fuel additives, oil, lubricants, heavy metals
Aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance and washing	Spills and leaks during maintenance	Engine oils, hydraulic fluids, transmission oil, radiator fluids, and chemical solvents
	Disposal of waste parts	Batteries, oil, fuel filters, oily rags
	Spent washwater	TSS, metals, fuel, hydraulic fluid, oil, lavatory waste
Runway maintenance	Materials removed from runway surface	Tire rubber, oil and grease, paint chips, jet fuel
	Chemicals used to clean the runway surface	Chemical solvents

## **What BMPs can be used to minimize contact between stormwater and potential pollutants at my facility?**

A variety of BMP options may be applicable to eliminate or minimize the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges from air transportation facilities. You will likely need to implement a combination or suite of BMPs to address stormwater runoff at your facility. Your first consideration should be for pollution prevention BMPs, which are designed to prevent or minimize pollutants from entering stormwater runoff and/or reduce the volume of stormwater requiring management. Prevention BMPs can include regular cleanup, collection and containment of debris in storage areas, and other housekeeping practices, spill control, and employee training. It may also be necessary to implement treatment BMPs, which are engineered structures intended to treat stormwater runoff and/or mitigate the effects of increased stormwater runoff peak rate, volume, and velocity. Treatment BMPs are generally more expensive to install and maintain and include oil-water separators, wet ponds, and proprietary filter devices.

BMPs must be selected and implemented to address the following:

### **Good Housekeeping Practices**

Good housekeeping is a practical, cost-effective way to maintain a clean and orderly facility to prevent potential pollution sources from coming into contact with stormwater. It includes establishing protocols to reduce the possibility of mishandling materials or equipment and training employees in good housekeeping techniques. Common areas where good housekeeping practices should be followed include trash containers and adjacent areas, material storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, and loading docks. Good housekeeping practices must include a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials and routine inspections of drums, tanks, and containers for leaks and structural conditions. Practices also include containing and covering garbage, waste materials, and debris. Involving employees in routine monitoring of housekeeping practices has proven to be an effective means of ensuring the continued implementation of these measures.

### **Minimizing Exposure**

Where feasible, minimizing exposure of potential pollutant sources to precipitation is an important control option. Minimizing exposure prevents pollutants, including debris, from coming into contact with precipitation and can reduce the need for BMPs to treat contaminated stormwater runoff. It can also prevent debris from being picked up by stormwater and carried into drains and surface waters. Examples of BMPs for exposure minimization include covering materials or activities with temporary structures (e.g., tarps) when wet weather is expected or moving materials or activities to existing or new permanent structures (e.g., buildings, silos, sheds). Even the simple practice of keeping a dumpster lid closed can be a very effective pollution prevention measure.

### **Erosion and Sediment Control**

BMPs must be selected and implemented to limit erosion on areas of your site that, due to topography, activities, soils, cover, materials, or other factors are likely to experience erosion. Erosion control BMPs such as seeding, mulching, and sodding prevent soil from becoming dislodged and should be considered first. Sediment control BMPs such as silt fences, sediment ponds, and stabilized entrances, trap sediment after it has eroded. Sediment control BMPs should be used to back-up erosion control BMPs.

### **Management of Runoff**

Your SWPPP must contain a narrative evaluation of the appropriateness of stormwater management practices that divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage stormwater runoff so as to reduce the discharge of pollutants. Appropriate measures are highly site-specific, but may include, among others, vegetative swales, collection and reuse of stormwater, inlet controls, snow management, infiltration devices, and wet retention measures.

**Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities**

A combination of preventive and treatment BMPs will yield the most effective stormwater management for minimizing the offsite discharge of pollutants via stormwater runoff. Though not specifically outlined in this fact sheet, BMPs must also address preventive maintenance records or logbooks, regular facility inspections, spill prevention and response, and employee training.

All BMPs require regular maintenance to function as intended. Some management measures have simple maintenance requirements, others are quite involved. You must regularly inspect all BMPs to ensure they are operating properly, including during runoff events. As soon as a problem is found, action to resolve it should be initiated immediately.

Implement BMPs, such as those listed below in Table 2 for the control of pollutants at air transportation facilities, to minimize and prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Identifying weaknesses in current facility practices will aid the permittee in determining appropriate BMPs that will achieve a reduction in pollutant loadings. BMPs listed in Table 2 are broadly applicable to air transportation facilities; however, this is not a complete list and you are recommended to consult with regulatory agencies or a stormwater engineer/consultant to identify appropriate BMPs for your facility.

**Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Air Transportation Facilities**

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Deicing/anti-icing aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish a centralized aircraft deicing station with containment of surface and subsurface drainage.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To reduce deicing fluid applied:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forced-air deicing systems</li> <li>- Computer-controlled fixed-gantry systems</li> <li>- Infrared technology</li> <li>- Hot water</li> <li>- Varying glycol content to air temperature</li> <li>- Enclosed-basket deicing trucks</li> <li>- Mechanical methods</li> <li>- Solar radiation</li> <li>- Hangar storage</li> <li>- Aircraft covers</li> <li>- Thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Apply deicing fluid and anti-icer to planes on deicing pads if available.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Apply anti-icer to aircraft that will be parked overnight to make it easier to remove accumulated snow and ice in the morning.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Apply anti-icer to aircraft immediately after deicing to provide extended hold-over time prior to take-off.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that stormwater inlets are blocked when deicing/anti-icing during dry weather.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use mechanical vacuum systems or other devices to collect aircraft deicing runoff from the apron surface for proper disposal.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dispose collected aircraft deicing runoff to sanitary sewage facility (if allowed by sewer authority), on-site treatment, or recycle (resell or reuse).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use portable tanks, retention and detention ponds for temporary storage of collected deicing runoff.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collect contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Recover and recycle/dispose of unused deicing fluids in deicing trucks.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Recover deicing materials when applied during non-precipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using brooms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent materials from later contaminating stormwater.</li> </ul>

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER FACT SHEET SERIES

**Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities**

**Table 2. BMPS for Potential Pollutant Sources at Air Transportation Facilities (continued)**

Pollutant Source	BMPS
Deicing/anti-icing runways and pads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate and optimize present chemical application rates</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use sand where possible to enhance friction.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Plow and broom runways prior to application of deicing chemicals.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Heat solid deicers and sand prior to application.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Install and calibrate devices to meter the amount of pavement deicer being applied.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Emphasize anti-icing operations which minimize the need to deice.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Install runway ice detection systems ("pavement sensors") to monitor pavement temperatures.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-wet with liquid deicers to improve adhesion of solid deicers to the iced surface.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use deicers which have less of an environmental impact (e.g. sodium formate and potassium acetate as opposed to urea and glycol).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure proper handling and disposal of unused deicing chemicals in vehicles.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use ice detection systems.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.</li> </ul>
Aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance areas (including aircraft service areas)	<p>Good Housekeeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer; if necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Collected wastes should be properly treated or disposed of by a licensed waste disposal company.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prevent and contain spills and drips</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Remove any parts that are dipped in liquid slowly to avoid spills.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a fluid holding tank for reuse.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transfer used fluids to the proper container promptly; do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prohibit pouring liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain an organized inventory of materials.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous materials.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store batteries and other significant materials inside.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with RCRA regulations.</li> </ul>

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER FACT SHEET SERIES

**Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities**

**Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Air Transportation Facilities (continued)**

Pollutant Source	BMPs
<p>Aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment maintenance areas (including aircraft service areas) (continued)</p>	<p>Minimizing Exposure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor with no floor drainage other than to sanitary sewers or treatment facilities.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If operations are uncovered, perform them on a concrete pad that is impervious and contained.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Park vehicles and equipment indoors or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Check vehicles closely for leaks and use pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.</li> </ul> <p>Management of Runoff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use berms, curbs, grassed swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collect the stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, a land application site, or recycle on-site. DO NOT discharge washwater to a storm drain or to surface water.</li> </ul> <p>Inspections and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect the maintenance area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train employees on waste control and disposal procedures.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.</li> </ul>
<p>Aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment cleaning areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Perform all cleaning operations indoors.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If washing outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all washwaters drain to the intended collection system.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Contain and recycle washwaters.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collect stormwater runoff from the cleaning area and provide treatment or recycling.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect cleaning area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented and maintained.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train employees on proper washing procedures.</li> </ul>
<p>Aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment storage areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment indoors.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cover the storage area with a roof.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store aircraft, ground vehicles, and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Park leaking deicing trucks in contained areas.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Install perimeter drains, berms, and dikes around storage areas to limit run-on.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use absorbents for dry cleanup for spills and leaks.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment for the collection of fluid leaks.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clean pavement surface to remove oil and grease without using large amounts of water.</li> </ul>

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER FACT SHEET SERIES

**Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities**

**Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Air Transportation Facilities (continued)**

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Aircraft, ground vehicle, and equipment storage areas (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Regularly sweep area to minimize debris on the ground.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or ground water.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.</li> </ul>
Material storage areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store materials indoors.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain good integrity of all storage containers (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, waste aircraft fuel).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Create a centralized storage area for waste materials.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cover and/or enclose chemical storage areas (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide secondary containment around chemical storage areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Locate storage areas away from high traffic areas and surface waters.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks and perform preventive maintenance.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Plainly label all containers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain an inventory of fluids to identify leakage.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide fluid level indicators.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide drip pads/pans where chemicals are transferred from one container to another to allow for recycling of spills and leaks.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, containment, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, if required for your facility.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train employees in spill prevention and control and proper materials management.</li> </ul>
Airport fuel system and fueling areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct fueling operations (including the transfer of fuel to tank trucks) on an impervious or contained pad and under a roof or canopy where possible. Covering should extend beyond spill containment pad to prevent rain from entering.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> When fueling in uncovered area, use concrete pad (asphalt is not chemically resistant to the fuels being handled).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop and implement a system to report any spill exceeding 5 feet in any direction or which has entered the storm drainage system.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use drip pans and absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations where leaks or spills of fuel can occur and where making and breaking hose connections.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose drainage after filling.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Insure that storm water valves, plugs and similar appurtenances are closed during fuel transfer operations.</li> </ul>

**Sector 5: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas Located at Air Transportation Facilities**

**Table 2. BMPs for Potential Pollutant Sources at Air Transportation Facilities (continued)**

Pollutant Source	BMPs
Airport fuel system and fueling areas (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide spill kits on all fuel trucks, at fueling stations, in each hangar and at strategic locations. Each kit should have at a minimum, loose absorbent, pails, broom and shovel. Store used materials in individual sealed container and labeled to ensure proper handling and disposal as a hazardous material.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Keep spill cleanup materials readily available.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clean up spills and leaks immediately.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use dry cleanup methods for fuel areas rather than hosing down the fuel area. Sweep up absorbents as soon as spilled substances have been absorbed.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use spill and overflow protection devices.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Minimize run-on of stormwater into the fueling area by grading the area such that stormwater only runs off.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collect stormwater runoff and provide treatment or recycling.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Regularly inspect and perform preventive maintenance on fuel storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do not allow "topping off" of the fuel in the receiving equipment.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train personnel on vehicle fueling BMPs.</li> </ul>
Storing liquid fuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If area is uncovered, connect sump outlet to sanitary sewer (if allowed by the sewer authority) or an oil/water separator, catch basin filter, etc. If connecting to a sanitary sewer check with the system operator to ensure that the discharge is acceptable. If implementing separator or filter technologies ensure that regular inspections and maintenance procedures are in place.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop and implement spill plans.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train employees in spill prevention and control.</li> </ul> <p>Above ground tanks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If containment structures have drains, ensure that the drains have valves, and that valves are maintained in the closed position. Institute protocols for checking/testing stormwater in containment areas prior to discharge.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use double-walled tanks with overflow protection.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Keep liquid transfer nozzles/hoses in secondary containment area.</li> </ul> <p>Portable containers/drums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store drums indoors when possible.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store drums, including empty or used drums, in secondary containment with a roof or cover (including temporary cover such as a tarp that prevents contact with precipitation).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide secondary containment, such as dikes or portable containers, with a height sufficient to contain a spill (the greater of 10 percent of the total enclosed tank volume or 110 percent of the volume contained in the largest tank).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clearly label drum with its contents.</li> </ul>
Deicing chemical loading areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Store bulk aircraft deicing fluids in contained areas.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Load deicing trucks in contained areas.</li> </ul>

## **What if activities and materials at my facility are not exposed to precipitation?**

The industrial stormwater program requires permit coverage for a number of specified types of industrial activities. However, when a facility is able to prevent the exposure of ALL relevant activities and materials to precipitation, it may be eligible to claim no exposure and qualify for a waiver from permit coverage.

If you are regulated under the industrial permitting program, you must either obtain permit coverage or submit a no exposure certification form, if available. Check with your permitting authority for additional information as not every permitting authority program provides no exposure exemptions.

## **Where do I get more information?**

For additional information on the industrial stormwater program see [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp).

A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region or state NPDES permitting authority can be found at [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatercontacts](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwatercontacts).

## **References**

Information contained in this Fact Sheet was compiled from EPA's past and current Multi-Sector General Permits and from the following sources:

- ◆ City of Phoenix, Street Transportation Department. 2004. Best Management Practices for Section 5 - Vehicle Maintenance Equipment Cleaning, or Deicing at Air Transportation Facilities. <http://phoenix.gov/STREETS/vehmnt2.pdf>
- ◆ Orange County, California, Watershed & Coastal Resources Division. "Airplane Maintenance and Repair." [www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/documents\\_bmp\\_existing\\_development.asp](http://www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/documents_bmp_existing_development.asp)
- ◆ Pierce County Washington Public Works and Utilities. 2002. "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual: A Guide to Best Management Practices for Industries, Businesses, and Homeowners." [www.co.pierce.wa.us/pc/services/home/envIRON/water/wq/bmpmanual.htm](http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/pc/services/home/envIRON/water/wq/bmpmanual.htm)
- ◆ Switzenbaum, et. al., 1999. Workshop: Best Management Practices for Airport Deicing Stormwater: Publication 173. [www.umass.edu/tei/wrrc/WRRC2004/pdf/Switz173.pdf](http://www.umass.edu/tei/wrrc/WRRC2004/pdf/Switz173.pdf)
- ◆ U.S. EPA. 1992. Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices. EPA 832-R-92-006 [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater)
- ◆ U.S. EPA, Office of Science and Technology. 1999. Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Stormwater Best Management Practices. EPA-821-R-99-012 [www.epa.gov/OST/stormwater/](http://www.epa.gov/OST/stormwater/)
- ◆ U.S. EPA, Office of Water. 2002. Source Water Protections Practices Bulletin: Managing Aircraft and Airfield Deicing Operations to Prevent Contamination of Drinking Water. EPA-816-F-02-018. [www.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/pubs/fs\\_swpp\\_deicingair.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/pubs/fs_swpp_deicingair.pdf)
- ◆ U.S. EPA, Office of Wastewater Management. NPDES Stormwater Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities (MSGP). [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/msgp)



Appendix J – Staff Title and Responsibilities

Title	Staff Name
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT	Troy Larue
AIRPORT MANAGER	Vincent Tutiakoff
AIRPORT MANAGER ALTERNATE	
CENTRAL REGION M&O ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	Jennifer Lindberg

## ADEC SWPPP REVIEW CHECKLIST- MULTI SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT 2008

Permit Citation	Description	Check	Location in SWPPP
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### Contents of Your SWPPP

5.1	If your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with the SWPPP	X	SPCC, App. K
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### Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

5.1.1	Identify staff members by name or title that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their responsibilities	X	Sect. 1.2 + 1.3 p. 2-3
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### Site Description

5.1.2	Description of the nature of the industrial activities at the facility	X	Sect. 1.4 p. 5
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Site Map

5.1.1	General location map with enough detail to identify the location of facility and receiving waters for your stormwater discharges	X	App. A
	Provide a map showing		Water quality data
5.1.2	<b>Size of property in acres</b>	X	App. B
5.1.3	Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces	X	App. B
5.1.4	Directions of stormwater flows (use arrows)	X	App. B
5.1.5	Locations of existing structural control measures	X	App. B
5.1.6	Locations of receiving waters in immediate vicinity of facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired, and if so whether TMDLs are established	X	App. B
5.1.7	Locations of stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales	X	App. B
5.1.8	<b>Locations where significant spills or leaks have occurred</b>	X	App. A & Sec. 24
5.1.9	Locations of all stormwater monitoring points	X	App. A
5.1.10	Locations of stormwater outfalls and outfalls with a unique ID code for each outfall, indicating if you are treating 1+ outfalls as substantially identical, and approximate outline of area draining to each outfall	X	App. A
5.1.11	Municipal separate storm sewer systems, and where your stormwater discharges to them	X	App. A
5.1.12	Locations and descriptions of all non-stormwater discharges	X	App. A
5.1.13	Locations of the following activities if exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance or cleaning, loading/unloading, locations used for treatment/storage/disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing and storage areas, immediate access roads and lanes used by carriers of materials or products, transfer areas for substances in bulk, and machinery	X	App. A
5.1.14	Locations and sources of runoff to your site from adjacent property that contains pollutants	X	App. B

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**Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources**

5.1.1	Document areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and from which allowable non-stormwater discharges are released.	X	Sec 2.3, p. 1
5.1.1.1	For each area identified, description must include list of industrial activities exposed to stormwater.	X	Sec. 2.3, p. 8
5.1.1.2	A list of the pollutants associated with each identified activity. List must include materials that have been handled, treated, stored, or disposed, and have been exposed to stormwater in prior 3 years.	X	Sec. 2.3, p. 9
5.1.1.3	Document where potential spills and leaks could occur that contribute pollutants to stormwater, and the corresponding outfalls.	X	Section 2.3, p. 8
5.1.1.4	Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or hazardous pollutants that occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in prior 3 years.	X	Section 2.3, p. 8
5.1.1.5	Document that you have evaluated for presence of non-stormwater discharges, and all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated.	X	Section 2.3, p. 7
5.1.1.6	Non-stormwater discharge evaluation must include date, description of criteria used, list of outfalls or storm drainage points observed, different types of non-stormwater discharges and source locations, and actions taken.	X	Section 2.3, p. 7
5.1.1.7	Document location of any storage piles containing soil used for seeding or other purposes.	X	Section 2.4, p. 8
5.1.1.8	Summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at facility during previous permit term.	X	Section 2.5, p. 6

**Minimize Exposure**

3.1.2.1	Minimize exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas to rain, snow, sleet, and runoff by either locating these materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.	X	Sec. 3.1, p. 12
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**Good Housekeeping**

3.1.2.2	Keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants.	X	Sec. 3.1, p. 14
3.1.2.3	Keep a schedule for regular pick-up and disposal of waste materials, and routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums and containers.	X	Sec. 3.2, p. 14

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**Maintenance**

2.1.1.1	Regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid leaks, tears, and other releases of pollutants	X	Sect. 3.5, p. 19
2.1.1.2	Maintain control measures in effective operating condition	X	Sect. 3.5, p. 19
2.1.1.3	If control measures need to be replaced or repaired, you must make necessary repairs as expeditiously as practicable	X	Sect. 3.5, p. 19

**Spill Prevention and Response Procedures**

2.1.2.1	Minimize potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to spills	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14 App. X, Sec.
2.1.2.2	Procedures for plainly labeling containers that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14
2.1.2.3	Representative measures such as barriers, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14
2.1.2.4	Procedures for stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14
2.1.2.5	Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill must be trained and have necessary spill response equipment available	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14
2.1.2.6	Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Contact info must be in locations readily accessible and available	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14

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**Erosion and Sediment Controls**

2.1.3.1	Stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural control measures	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14
2.1.3.2	Place flow-velocity dissipation devices within outlet channels where necessary to reduce erosion and settle out sediment	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14

**Management of Runoff**

2.1.4.1	Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff	X	Sect. 3.4, p. 14
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**Salt Storage Piles or Piles Containing Salt**

2.1.5.1	Enclose or cover storage piles of salt used for deicing or other purposes		N/A
2.1.5.2	Implement appropriate measures to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile		N/A

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### Employee Training

3.1.2.1	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 permit conditions	X	Sec 3.9, p. 20
3.1.2.2	Training must cover specific control measures, monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements	X	Sec 3.9, p. 20
3.1.2.3	include schedule for all types of necessary training	X	Sec 3.9, p. 20

### Non-Stormwater Discharges:

3.1.2.10	Eliminate non stormwater discharges not authorized by NPDES permit	X	Section 3.9, p. 21
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### Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

3.1.2.11	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	X	Section 3.11, p. 21
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### Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking

3.1.2.17	Minimize generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, fuel, or waste materials	X	Section 3.17, p. 22
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### Control Measures

2.1	Select, install, design, and implement control measures to address selection and design considerations, meet non-numeric effluent limits, and meet limits in applicable effluent limitations guidelines	X	Sec 3.12, p. 22
2.1	Selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures must be in accordance with good engineering practices and manufacturers specifications	X	Sec 3.13, p. 22
2.1	If control measures are not achieving their intended effect, modify these control measures as expeditiously as practicable	X	Sec. 3.15, p. 22

### Water Quality Standards

2.2.1	Discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards		N/A
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### Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters

2.2.1	Comply with permit requirements regarding discharging to impaired waters.	X	Sec 11.1, p. 1
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### Endangered Species and Historic Properties

2.3	If your permit eligibility was made possible through your agreement to include certain measures or prerequisite actions, terms, or conditions you must comply with what was agreed upon		N/A
2.3.1	Keep with SWPPP documentation supporting your determination regarding endangered species	X	Sec 11.1, p. 25
2.3.2	Keep with SWPPP documentation supporting your determination regarding historic properties	X	Sec 11.2, p. 29

### Relating to National Environmental Policy Act

2.4	If your permit eligibility was made possible through your agreement to implement any mitigation measures as a result of the NEPA review process, you must comply with agreed-upon measures		N/A
2.4.1	Keep with your SWPPP documentation supporting your certification of eligibility regarding NEPA review		N/A

Benchmark Monitoring (if applicable):

See Sect. 4 p. 25

6.2.1.1	Monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sectors applicable to your discharge		N/A
6.2.1.1	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 parameters you are required to sample		
6.2.1.2	Sampling must be conducted quarterly for first 4 quarters of permit coverage. Keep schedule with SWPPP		
6.2.1.2	If average of 4 quarterly samples exceeds benchmark, you must review selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures and either make modifications and continue monitoring or determine that no further pollutant reductions are technologically available or economically practicable and continue monitoring		
6.2.1.2	If average quarterly benchmark monitoring averages exceeds benchmark value and you attribute this solely to natural background pollutant level you are not required to perform corrective action or additional monitoring		
6.2.1.3	Benchmark monitoring requirement does not apply at facility that is inactive and unstaffed as long as no industrial activities/materials are exposed to stormwater		

Effluent Limitations Monitoring (if applicable)

4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing discharges resulting from tear-down or intentional washing of logs at wet deck storage areas		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing that comes into contact with raw or finished materials or waste products		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing mine dewatering at crushed stone, construction sand and gravel, or industrial sand mining facilities		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing runoff from hazardous waste landfills		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing runoff from non-hazardous waste landfills		N/A
4.2.1.1	Monitor once per year at each outfall containing runoff from coal storage piles at steam electric generating facilities		N/A
4.2.1.5	Monitor each outfall individually, substantially identical outfall monitoring provisions are not available for permit effluent limits monitoring		N/A
5.1.5.2	If invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites for benchmark monitoring, you must include in your SWPPP information to support this claim		N/A

State or Tribal Provisions Monitoring (if applicable)

4.2.1.1	Comply with any State or Tribal monitoring requirements applicable to your facilities location	X	Sec. 1.1 (MA)
4.2.1.2	If a monitoring frequency is not specified, monitor once per year for entire permit term		N/A

**Discharges to Impaired Waters Monitoring (if applicable)**

8.2.4.1	If you discharge to an impaired water, you must monitor for all pollutants for which it is impaired and for which a standard analytical method exists.		N/A
8.2.4.2	Monitor once per year at each outfall discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL.		N/A
8.2.4.3	For stormwater discharges to waters which have an EPA approved or established TMDL, you are not required to monitor for the pollutant for which the TMDL was written unless EPA informs you so.		N/A

**Pertaining to Monitoring**

For each type of monitoring, your SWPPP must document:

See Section 4, p 24

5.1.5.1	Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are substantially identical.		N/A
5.1.5.2	Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter.		↓
5.1.5.3	Schedules for monitoring at your facility.		
5.1.5.4	Any numeric control values applicable to discharges from each outfall.		
5.1.5.5	Procedures for gathering storm event data.		
	Document the following in your SWPPP if you plan to use the substantially identical outfall exception for your quarterly visual assessment or benchmark monitoring requirement:		
5.1.5.1	Location of each of the substantially identical outfalls.		
5.1.5.2	Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage areas of each outfall.		
5.1.5.3	Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage areas of each outfall.		
5.1.5.4	Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall.		
5.1.5.5	Estimate of the run-off coefficient of the drainage areas.		
5.1.5.6	Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.		

### Routine Facility Inspections

4.1.1	Conduct routine facility inspections of all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and of stormwater control measures used to comply with effluent limits.	X	Sec. 911, p. 29
4.1.1	Must be conducted at least quarterly	2	Sec. 911, p. 29
4.1.1	Perform inspections while facility is in operation	X	Sec. 911, p. 29
4.1.1	Specify relevant inspection schedule in SWPPP	X	Sec. 911, p. 29
4.1.1	Must be performed by routing personnel with at least one person from your stormwater pollution prevention team participating	3	Sec. 911, p. 29
4.1.1	At least once per year, routine facility inspections must be conducted during a period when stormwater discharge is occurring	X	Sec. 911, p. 29

### Routine Facility Inspection Documentation

4.1.2	Document findings of each routine inspection performed and maintain this documentation onsite with SWPPP	X	App. E
	Documentation of each routine inspection must include:		Also see Sect. 911
4.1.2	inspection date and time	X	App. E
4.1.2	Names and signatures of the inspectors	X	App. E
4.1.2	weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of inspection	X	App. E
4.1.2	Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site	X	App. E
4.1.2	Any control measures needing maintenance or repair	X	App. E
4.1.2	Any failed control measures that need replacement	X	App. E
4.1.2	Any incidents of noncompliance observed	X	App. E
4.1.2	Any additional control measures needed to comply with permit requirements	X	App. E

### Exceptions to Routine Facility Inspections

4.1.1	Routine facility inspections on a quarterly basis does not apply to a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as no industrial materials/ activities are exposed to stormwater		N/A
4.1.1	To invoke this exception, maintain a signed and certified statement in your SWPPP		N/A

### Quarterly Visual Assessment Procedures

4.2.1	Once each quarter for entire permit term, collect stormwater sample from each outfall and conduct a visual assessment.	X	Sect. 6.2, p. 26
4.2.1	Visual assessment must be made in clean, clear, glass/plastic container and examined in well lit area.	X	Sect. 6.2, p. 26
4.2.1	Collect sample in first 30 minutes of discharge from storm event. If not possible (document why), then as soon as practicable.	X	Sect. 6.2, p. 26
4.2.1	Visually inspect the sample for the following characteristics: color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other indicators of pollution.	A	Sect. 6.2, p. 26

### Quarterly Visual Assessment Documentation

4.2.1	You must document results of visual assessment and maintain this documentation onsite with your SWPPP.	X	Appendix D
	Documentation of visual assessment must include:		
4.2.2	Sample locations.	X	App D
4.2.2	Sample collection date and time, and visual assessment date and time for each sample.	X	App D
4.2.2	Personnel collecting the sample and performing visual assessment, and their signatures.	X	App D
4.2.2	Name of discharge (ex: runoff or stormwater).	X	App D
4.2.2	Results of observations.	X	App D
4.2.2	Probable sources of any observed contamination.	X	App D
4.2.2	If applicable, why it was not possible to take samples within first 30 minutes.	A	App D

**Exceptions to Quarterly Visual Assessment**

4.1.1	When adverse weather conditions prevent collection of samples during the quarter, take substitute samples during next qualifying storm event. Include documentation of rationale with SWPPP.	X	Sec 6.2, p 27
4.1.2	If frozen rainfall occurs during many parts of year or where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff for extended periods, then distribute samples during season when runoff occurs.	X	Sec 6.2, p 27
4.1.3	In areas subject to snow, at least one quarterly visual assessment must capture snowmelt discharge.	X	Sec 6.2, p 27
4.1.4	Requirement for quarterly visual assessment doesn't apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed. Maintain a statement in your SWPPP.		N/A
4.1.5	If your facility has substantially identical outfalls you may conduct quarterly visual assessment at just one of the outfalls and report that results also apply to substantially identical outfalls.		N/A

**Comprehensive Site Inspection Procedures**

4.2.1	Conduct annual comprehensive site inspections annually while covered under this permit.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.2	Must be conducted by qualified personnel with at least one member of your stormwater pollution prevention team participating.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.3	Comprehensive site inspections must cover all areas of facility affected by permit requirements.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.4	Inspections must also include a review of monitoring data.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25 DWS
4.2.5	Inspections must examine the following: Industrial materials, residue, or trash that may have or could have contact with stormwater.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.6	Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks, and other containers.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.7	Off-site tracking of industrial waste materials, or sediment where vehicles enter/exit the site.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.8	Tracking or blowing of soil, silt, or waste material from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25
4.2.9	Control measures needing replacement, maintenance, or repair. Observe controls to ensure they are functioning correctly.	X	Sec 6.4, p 25

**Comprehensive Site Inspection Documentation**

4.1.1	Document the findings of each comprehensive site inspection and maintain this documentation with SWPPP	X	App. M
4.1.1	Submit this documentation in and annual report	X	608.001, 607E
	Documentation of Comprehensive site inspection must include:		
4.1.2	Date of inspection	X	Appendix H
4.1.3	Names and titles of personnel making inspection	X	↓
4.1.4	Findings from the examination of areas of your facility	X	
4.1.5	Observations relating to implementation of control measures	X	
4.1.6	Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from inspection	X	
4.1.7	Incidents of noncompliance observed or certification stating that facility is in compliance with permit	X	

**Inspections Performed**

For each type of inspection performed, SWPPP must identify:

5.1.5.1	Person(s) or positions of persons responsible for inspection	X	Sect 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
5.1.5.1	Schedule(s) for conducting inspections	X	↓
5.1.5.1	Specific items to be covered by the inspection	X	

**Signature Requirements**

5.1.7	Sign and date your SWPPP, including date of signature	X	Sect. 7, p. 30
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**SWPPP Modifications**

5.2	Modify your SWPPP whenever necessary to address any of the triggering conditions for corrective action, prevent occurrences, or to reflect changes implemented	X	Sect. 17, p. 9
5.2	Must be made in accordance with corrective action procedures, and signed and dated	X	Sect. 17 p. 9

**SWPPP Availability**

5.3	Retain copy of current SWPPP at facility	X	Sect. 17, p. 5
5.3	Must be immediately available to EPA, state, tribal, local agencies approving stormwater management plans at time of on-site inspection or upon request	X	Sect. 17, p. 9

**Additional Documentation Requirements**

	Keep the following records with your SWPPP and up-to-date		
5.1	Copy of NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA	X	App C
5.2	Copy of acknowledgment letter you receive from AEC Processing Center or eNOI assigning permit tracking number	X	App C
5.3	Copy of Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges	X	App C
5.4	Descriptions and dates of incidents of significant spills, leaks, or releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of U.S., circumstances leading to release and actions taken in response, and measures taken to prevent recurrence	X	Sec 5.2, 11.4 + App E
5.4	Records of employee training and dates restored	X	App G
5.4	Documentation of maintenance or repairs of control measures, including dates of regular maintenance, dates of discovery of areas of repair/replacement, dates control measure returned to full function, justification for extended maintenance/repair schedules	X	App F
5.4	All inspection reports	X	App G, E, F, 11.3
5.4	Description of and deviations from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and reason for deviation	X	Sec. 5.2, 11.3
5.4	Description of any corrective action taken at your site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred	X	App F
5.4	Documentation of any benchmark excursions and how they were responded to		N/A
5.4	Documentation to support and determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if you discharge directly to impaired waters		N/A
5.4	Documentation to support any claim that your facility has changed its status from active to inactive and is staffed with A/E/C to the requirements to conduct inspections and/or monitoring		N/A

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**ADEC SWPPP REVIEW CHECKLIST- MULTI SECTOR  
GENERAL PERMIT 2008  
Sector S: Air Transportation**

Permit Condition	Description	Check	Location in SWPPP
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**Limitation on Coverage**

8.5.2.1	This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from only those portions of the air transportation facility that are involved in vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning operations, or deicing operations.	X	Sec 7.1, p.8
8.5.2.2	Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges: This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters, nor the dry weather discharge of deicing chemicals.	X	Sec 7.1, p.8

**Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits**

8.5.3.1	Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance.	X	Sec 2.6, p.10
8.5.3.2	Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas: Clearly demarcate these areas on the ground using signage or other appropriate means. Minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.	X	Sec 2.6
8.5.3.3	Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and minimize the contamination of stormwater runoff from these storage areas.	X	Ent. 2.8

Additional Technology-based Effluent

Limits:

ES.1.14	Maintain the vessels of stored materials in good condition. Flare fuel from the vessels. Minimize contamination of precipitation/runoff from these areas.	X	Sect. 3.16
ES.1.15	Minimize discharge of fuel to the stormwater/surface waters resulting from fuel handling activities or other operations conducted in support of airport fuel systems.	X	Sect. 3.15
ES.1.16	Minimize, and where feasible eliminate, the use of urea and glycol based deicing chemicals, in order to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and lessen environmental impact.	X	Sect. 3.14
ES.1.16.1	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 consistent with considerations of flight safety.	X	Sect. 3.15
ES.1.16.2	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.	X	N/A
ES.1.18	Consider control measure options for reducing deicing fluid use. Also consider using ice-detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.	X	Sect. 3.10

**Additional Technology-Based Effluent  
Limits**

§ 53.17	When doing operations with, implement program to control or manage contaminated runoff to minimize the amount of pollutants being discharged. Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever possible.	X	Sect. 5 B
§ 53.2	Determine the seasonal timeframe during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season.	X	Sect. 5:25
§ 53.3	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 attain the four required benchmark monitoring results for deicing parameters.		N/A

Additional SWPPP Requirements

15.4	If an airport (airport) 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.	X	Section 4, part
15.4.1	Drainage Area Site Map: Document the following areas of the facility and indicate if activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation: taxiway, aircraft and runway driving, fueling stations, aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas, storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance	X	Section 4
15.4.1	In inventory of exposed materials, describe potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, taxiway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning, aircraft and runway driving operations	X	Section 7, part
15.4.2	If you use drying chemicals, maintain a record of the types used and the monthly quantities.	X	App 3
15.4.3	Attach to or reference a copy of the NPDES permit issued for vehicle/equipment wash water or, if an NPDES permit has not been issued, a copy of the pending application.		N/A
15.4.4	If an industrial user permit is issued under a local pretreatment program include a copy in SWPPP		N/A

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**Additional SWPPP Requirements  
Continued**

§ 5.4.3	Describe control measures for implementing all non-stormwater discharge permit conditions or pretreatment requirements. If wash water is handled in another manner, describe the disposal method and attach all pertinent documentation/information.		N/A
§ 5.4.4	Document control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.	X	See SWPPP

**Additional Inspection Requirements**

§ 5.5.1	Conduct routine facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season. If facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used.	X	See SWPPP
§ 5.5.2	Conduct annual comprehensive site inspection during periods of actual deicing operations. If not practicable during active deicing, conduct inspection during season when deicing operations occur and the materials and equipment for deicing are in place.	X	See SWPPP
§ 5.6	Refer here for sector-specific benchmarks.	X	See SWPPP

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# *Appendix K – SPCC Plan*

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan

# *Appendix L –Best Management Practices and Typical*

Best Management Practices – Summary Table

Example Typical for Stormwater Pollution Prevention







**Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities  
Anchorage, Alaska**

# SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

***Adak Airport and Facilities***

**Adak, Alaska**

**September 2011**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>Introduction</b>	1
<b>Part 1: Plan Administration</b>	
1.1 Management Approval and Designated Person	3
1.2 Professional Engineer Certification	3
1.3 Location of SPCC Plan	4
1.4 Plan Review	4
1.5 Cross-Reference with SPCC Provisions	5
<b>Part 2: General Facility Information</b>	
2.1 Facility Description	7
2.2 Evaluation of Discharge Potential	9
<b>Part 3: Discharge Prevention – General SPCC Provisions</b>	
3.1 Compliance with Applicable Requirements	11
3.2 Facility Layout Diagram	11
3.3 Spill Reporting	11
3.4 Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow	11
3.5 Containment and Diversionary Structures	13
3.6 Practicability of Secondary Containment	14
3.7 Inspections, Tests, and Records	14
3.8 Personnel, Training, and Discharge Prevention Procedures	15
3.9 Security	16
3.10 Conformance with State and Local Applicable Requirements	16
<b>Part 4: Discharge Prevention – SPCC Provisions for Onshore Facilities (Excluding Production Facilities)</b>	
4.1 Facility Drainage	17
4.2 Bulk Storage Containers	17
4.3 Transfer Operations, Pumping, and In-Plant Processes	19
<b>Part 5: Discharge Response</b>	
5.1 Response to a Minor Discharge	21
5.2 Response to a Major Discharge	22
5.3 Waste Disposal	23

5.4 Discharge Notification	23
----------------------------	----

**List of Tables**

Table 1-1: Plan Review Log	5
Table 1-2: SPCC Cross-Reference	6
Table 2-1: Oil Containers	9
Table 3-1: Potential Discharge Volume and Direction of Flow	11
Table 3-2: Inspection and Testing Program	14
Table 4-1: List of Oil Containers	17
Table 4-2: Scope and Frequency of Bulk Storage Containers Inspections and Tests	19

**Appendices**

- A: Site Plan and Facility Diagram
- B: Substantial Harm Determination
- C: Facility Inspection Checklists
- D: Record of Discharge Prevention Briefings and Training
- E: Records of Tank Integrity and Pressure Tests
- F: Emergency Contacts
- G: Discharge Notification Form
- H: Discharge Response Equipment Inventory
- I: Agency Notification Standard Report

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ARFF	Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
M&O	Maintenance and Operations
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PE	Professional Engineer
RA	Regional Advisor
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
STI	Steel Tank Institute
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

The purpose of this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is to describe measures implemented by Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF) to prevent oil discharges from occurring, and to prepare ADOT&PF to respond in a safe, effective, and timely manner to mitigate the impacts of a discharge at the Adak State Airport and Facilities.

This Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of Title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 112 (40 CFR part 112), and supersedes the plan developed in 2000 to meet provisions in effect since 1974.

In addition to fulfilling requirements of 40 CFR part 112, this SPCC Plan is used as a reference for oil storage information and testing records, as a tool to communicate practices on preventing and responding to discharges with employees, as a guide to facility inspections, and as a resource during emergency response. It is the policy of ADOT&PF to prevent the discharge of oil and hazardous substances and to provide for prompt and coordinated response to contain and cleanup spills, should they occur.

ADOT&PF has determined that this facility does not pose a risk of substantial harm under 40 CFR part 112, as recorded in the "Substantial Harm Determination" included in Appendix B of this Plan.

This Plan has been developed for ADOT&PF above ground storage tanks (ASTs) at the Adak State Airport and Facilities and provides guidance on activities that ADOT&PF must perform to comply with the SPCC rule:

- Complete monthly and annual site inspections as outlined in the Inspection, Tests, and Records section of this Plan (Section 3.7) using the inspection checklists included in Appendix C.
- Perform preventive maintenance of equipment, secondary containment systems, and discharge prevention systems described in this Plan as needed to keep them in proper operating conditions.
- Conduct annual employee training as outlined in the Personnel, Training, and Spill Prevention Procedures section of this Plan (Section 3.8) and document them on the log included in Appendix E.
- If either of the following occurs, submit the SPCC Plan to the EPA Region 10 Regional Administrator (RA) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), along with other information as detailed in Section 5.4 of this Plan:

- The facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines in a single spill event; or
- The facility discharges oil in quantity greater than 42 gallons in each of two spill events within any 12-month period.
  
- Review the SPCC Plan at least once every five (5) years and amend it to include more effective prevention and control technology, if such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event and has been proven effective in the field at the time of the review. Plan amendments, other than administrative changes discussed above, must be recertified by a Professional Engineer on the certification page in Section 1.2 of this Plan.
  
- Amend the SPCC Plan within six (6) months whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the facility's spill potential. The revised Plan must be recertified by a Professional Engineer (PE).
  
- Review the Plan on an annual basis. Update the Plan to reflect any "administrative changes" that are applicable, such as personnel changes or revisions to contact information, such as phone numbers. Administrative changes must be documented in the Plan review log of Section 1.4 of this Plan, but do not have to be certified by a PE.

## Part 1: Plan Administration

### 1.1 Management Approval and Designated Person (40 CFR 112.7)

ADOT &PF is committed to preventing discharges of oil to navigable waters and the environment, and to maintaining the highest standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures through the implementation and regular review and amendment to the Plan. This SPCC Plan has the full approval ADOT&PF. ADOT&PF has committed the necessary resources to implement the measures described in this Plan.

The Airport Manager is the Designated Person Accountable for Oil Spill Prevention at the facility and has the authority to commit the necessary resources to implement this Plan.

Authorized Facility Representative (facility response coordinator): Vince Tutlakoff, Jr.  
Signature: *Vince Tutlakoff, Jr.*  
Title: Airport Manager  
Date: 9-15-11

### 1.2 Professional Engineer Certification (40 CFR 112.3(d))

The undersigned Registered Professional Engineer is familiar with the requirements of Part 112 of Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (40 CFR part 112) and has visited and examined the facility, or has supervised examination of the facility by appropriately qualified personnel. The undersigned Registered Professional Engineer attests that this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards and the requirements of 40 CFR part 112; that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and that this Plan is adequate for the facility. [40 CFR 112.3(d)]

This certification in no way relieves the owner or operator of the facility of his/her duty to prepare and fully implement this SPCC Plan in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 112. This Plan is valid only to the extent that the facility owner or operator maintains, tests, and inspects equipment, containment, and other devices as prescribed in this Plan.

Signature: *Jennifer Mae Reed*  
Professional Engineer Registration Number:  
Name: Jennifer Mae Reed  
Title: Proj. Controls Engineer  
Date: 12/13/11



### **1.3 Location of SPCC Plan (40 CFR 112.3(e))**

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.3(e), a complete copy of this SPCC Plan is maintained at the Adak Manager's office in the office building as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The office is attended whenever the facility is operating.

### **1.4 Plan Review (40 CFR 112.3 and 112.5)**

#### **1.4.1 Changes in Facility Configuration**

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(a), ADOT&PF periodically reviews and evaluates this SPCC Plan for any change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the facility's potential for an oil discharge, including, but not limited to:

- commissioning of containers;
- reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems;
- construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; or
- changes of product or service, revisions to standard operation, modification of testing/inspection procedures, and use of new or modified industry standards or maintenance procedures.

Amendments to the Plan made to address changes of this nature are referred to as technical amendments, and must be certified by a PE. Non-technical amendments can be done (and must be documented in this section) by the facility owner and/or operator. Non-technical amendments include the following:

- change in the name or contact information (i.e., telephone numbers) of individuals responsible for the implementation of this Plan; or
- change in the name or contact information of spill response or cleanup contractors.

ADOT&PF must make the needed revisions to the SPCC Plan as soon as possible, but no later than six months after the change occurs. The Plan must be implemented as soon as possible following any technical amendment, but *no later than six months* from the date of the amendment. The Airport Manager is responsible for initiating and coordinating revisions to the SPCC Plan.

#### **1.4.2 Scheduled Plan Reviews**

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(b), ADOT&PF will review this SPCC Plan at least once every five years (in the past, such reviews were required every three years). Revisions to the Plan, if needed, are made within six months of the five-year review. A registered Professional Engineer certifies any technical amendment to the Plan, as described above, in accordance with 40 CFR 112.3(d). This Plan is dated *September 2011*. The next plan review is therefore scheduled to take place on or prior to *September 2016*.

### 1.4.3 Record of Plan Reviews

Scheduled reviews and Plan amendments are recorded in the Plan Review Log (Table 1-1). This log must be completed even if no amendment is made to the Plan as a result of the review. Unless a technical or administrative change prompts an earlier review of the Plan, the next scheduled review of this Plan must occur by *September 2016*.

**Table 1-1: Plan Review Log**

By	Date	Activity	PE certification required?	Comments
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\* Previous PE certifications of this Plan are summarized below.

### 1.5 Cross-Reference with SPCC Provisions (40 CFR 112.7)

This SPCC Plan does not follow the exact order presented in 40 CFR part 112. Section headings identify, where appropriate, the relevant section(s) of the SPCC rule. Table 1-2 presents a cross-reference of Plan sections relative to applicable parts of 40 CFR part 112.

**Table 1-2: SPCC Cross-Reference**

Provision	Plan Section	Page
112.3(d)	Professional Engineer Certification	3
112.3(e)	Location of SPCC Plan	4
112.5	Plan Review	4 Table 1-1
112.7	Management Approval	3
112.7	Cross-Reference with SPCC Rule	Table 1-2
112.7(a)(3)	Part 2: General Facility Information Appendix A: Site Plan and Facility Diagram	7 Appendix A
112.7(a)(4)	5.4 Discharge Notification	23 Appendix G Appendix I
112.7(a)(5)	Part 5: Discharge Response	21
112.7(b)	3.4 Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow	11
112.7(c)	3.5 Containment and Diversionary Structures	13
112.7(d)	3.6 Practicability of Secondary Containment	14
112.7(e)	3.7 Inspections, Tests, and Records	14 Appendix C
112.7(f)	3.8 Personnel, Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures	15
112.7(g)	3.9 Security	16
112.7(j)	3.10 Conformance with Applicable State and Local Requirements	16
112.8(b)	4.1 Facility Drainage	17
112.8(c)(1)	4.2.1 Construction	18
112.8(c)(2)	4.2.2 Secondary Containment	18
112.8(c)(4)	4.2.3 Corrosion Protection	18
112.8(c)(6)	4.2.4 Inspection Appendix B - Facility Inspection Checklists	18 Appendix B
112.8(c)(8)	4.2.5 Overfill Prevention System	19
112.8(c)(10)	4.2.6 Visible Discharges	19
112.8(d)	4.3 Transfer Operations, Pumping and In-Plant Processes	19
112.20(e)	Certification of Substantial Harm Determination	Appendix B

\* Only selected excerpts of relevant rule text are provided. For a complete list of SPCC requirements, refer to the full text of 40 CFR part 112.

## Part 2: General Facility Information

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Name:	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Adak Airport and Facilities
Address:	100 Airport Way PO Box 1952 Adak, Alaska 99546 (907) 592-8026
Type:	Airport and Facilities
Owner/Operator:	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities P.O. Box 196900 4111 Aviation Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99519
Primary contact:	Vince Tutiakoff, Jr. , Airport Manager Work: (907) 592-8026 Cell (24 hours): (907) 572-9960

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### 2.1 Facility Description (40 CFR 112.7(a)(3))

#### 2.1.1 Location and Activities

The Adak Airport is located on Adak Island, Adak, Alaska (see Appendix A for location and vicinity map). The facility consists of a 7,790-foot-long asphalt-surfaced runway (5/23) and a 7,605-foot-long runway (18/36). There are two paved taxiways. Taxiway A is a full length, 5,600-foot-long taxiway generally paralleling runway 18/36 and connecting to runway 5/23 and the terminal apron. Taxiway B is a shorter, 495-foot-long taxiway connecting runway 18/36 to taxiway A. Other facilities include the Upper and Lower M&O buildings, the Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) building and the Alaska Airlines Terminal.

Activities associated with airport operations, conducted by the ADOT&PF staff include summer, winter and year-round activities, described below.

Summer activities include:

- Crack seal runways, taxiways and aprons;
- Vegetation management;
- Paint striping; and
- Runway sweeping.

Winter activities include:

- Anti-icing activities such as sweeping and plowing; and
- Deicing on runways and taxiways with urea.

Year-round activities include:

- Vehicle maintenance, conducted indoors;
- Vehicle fueling occurs offsite at a commercial facility;
- Fuel storage for building heating; and
- Storage of chemicals and petroleum products for use on airport and airport equipment (see Section 2.1 for the list of stored chemicals).

Airport tenants (Alaska Airlines) conduct activities on the airport as well, covered under a separate SWPPP/SPCC. The tenant's activities include winter and year-round activities, summarized below. The airport manager collects deicing quantities for monthly usage for this SWPPP plan (see Appendix I).

Winter activities include:

- Deicing aircraft using propylene.

Year-round activities include:

- Fueling air craft and equipment;
- Vehicle and aircraft maintenance; and
- Fuel and chemical storage.

Drainage patterns for the Adak Airport are shown on the watershed map in Appendix A. The drainage for the airport is broken down into watersheds A and B:

Watershed A drains the runway 18-36, the south side of runway 5-23, the DOT&PF airport support buildings (Upper, Lower M&O, and ARFF), and the Alaska Airlines terminal. On the west side of the runway, 18-36 water passes through vegetated ditches before entering the man made canal, which flows south towards sweeper cove. On the east side of the runway, runoff enters the manmade canal which flows west. Here, water from the west and east sides of the runway meet. Water is then pumped to the adjacent Sweeper Creek and eventually flows into Sweeper Cove. The drains on the paved apron adjacent to the maintenance facilities are connected to the storm sewer system which at one time was pumped to the sewage treatment plant. However, with the decreased military operations these drains are no longer operable and water is not transported from the airport. Runoff from tenant aircraft deicing operations drains westward through a drainage culvert between the apron and the runway to Outfall A. Aircraft tenant deicing is monitored through Alaska Airlines SWPPP and DOT&PF tracks deicing quantities.

Watershed B drains runway 5-23 through a series of subsurface drains that drain to the man-made canal adjacent to the runway. This drainage is conveyed to watershed A through a large culvert under runway 5-23 into the canal adjacent to 18-36 and is also pumped to Sweeper Cove.

Sources of run-on for the airport include the surrounding town and hillsides. The airport is one of the lowest points in the area and receives a great amount of drainage including petroleum contamination from former facilities and housing.

### 2.1.2 Oil Storage

Oil storage at the facility consists of 4 ASTs, 1 waste oil burner, and 55 gallon drums of maintenance fluids. At the lower M&O building there are three, 550 gallon heating oil AST and a 250 gallon waste oil burner. At the upper M&O building there is one, 550 gallon heating oil ASTs.

The capacities of oil containers present at the site are listed below and are also indicated on the facility diagram in Figure 2. All containers with capacity of 55 gallons or more are included.

**Table 2-1: Oil Containers**

ID	Storage capacity	Content	Description
<b>Fixed Storage</b>			
1	550 gallons	Heating oil	Double walled aboveground horizontal tank elevated on built-in saddles
2	550 gallons	Heating oil	Double walled aboveground horizontal tank elevated on built-in saddles
3	550 gallons	Heating oil	Double walled aboveground horizontal tank elevated on built-in saddles
4	550 gallons	Heating oil	Double walled aboveground horizontal tank elevated on built-in saddles
5	250 gallon	Waste Oil	Single walled tank
6	55 gallons	Waste oil/lubricants	Steele drums

**Total Oil Storage: 2,450 + gallons**

## 2.2 Evaluation of Discharge Potential

### 2.2.1 Distance to Navigable Waters and Adjoining Shorelines and Flow Paths

The nearest navigable water bodies that would be impacted by a spill from this facility are Sweeper Creek, Sweeper Cove, and Kuluk Bay. A release at the Lower or Upper M&O buildings would flow south over paved areas to low dirt areas and would be mostly contained to the facility area without reaching a outfall (within Watershed A). A release on the runways from aircraft or equipment would be mostly contained in the large, low vegetated areas before entering the man-made canals that are then pumped to Sweeper Creek and ultimately Sweeper

Cove. A spill at the Alaska Airlines terminal would enter the drains on the apron and discharge to outfall A if quantities are large enough and not contained. This discharge would eventually end up in Sweeper Cove as well.

### **2.2.2 Discharge History**

There have been no significant or reportable spills or leaks within the last three years. However, this facility is a US Navy owned facility which is now leased and operated by the ADOT&PF. Contamination and clean-up efforts are ongoing on the airport from XX. Monitoring is still in effect and the Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for clean-up efforts.

If this facility has a greater than 1,000 gallon release to the water, or two federally reportable spills in a 12 month period, then the SPCC Plan must be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator and ADEC.

## PART 3: Discharge Prevention - General SPCC Provisions

The following measures are implemented to prevent oil discharges during the handling, use, or transfer of oil products at the facility. Oil-handling employees have received training in the proper implementation of these measures.

### 3.1 Compliance with Applicable Requirements (40 CFR 112.7(a)(2))

This facility does not have an oil/water separator. All tanks are double walled and have overflow protection to prevent spills and meet the requirements for secondary containment; the secondary containment is 108% of the tanks full capacity. All 55 gallon drums are stored inside on pallets.

### 3.2 Facility Layout Diagram (40 CFR 112.7(a)(3))

Figure 1, in Appendix A, shows the general location of the facility on a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Figure 2, in Appendix A, presents a layout of the facility and the location of storage tanks and drums. The diagram also shows the location of storm water drain inlets and the direction of surface water runoff. As required under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3), the facility diagram indicates the location and content of ASTs.

### 3.3 Spill Reporting (40 CFR 112.7(a)(4))

The discharge notification form included in Appendix I will be completed upon immediate detection of a discharge and prior to reporting a spill to the proper notification contacts.

### 3.4 Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow (40 CFR 112.7(b))

Table 3-1 presents expected volume, discharge rate, general direction of flow in the event of equipment failure, and means of secondary containment for different parts of the facility where oil is stored, used, or handled.

**Table 3-1: Potential Discharge Volumes and Direction of Flow**

Potential Event	Maximum volume released (gallons)	Maximum discharge rate	Direction of Flow	Secondary Containment
<b>Heating Oil AST– Lower M&amp;O</b>				
Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	550	Gradual to instantaneous	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building.	Double walled construction
Tank overfill	1-55	55 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Pipe failure	550	20 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction

ADOT&PF Adak Airport and Facilities SPCC Plan, Adak, Alaska

Potential Event	Maximum volume released (gallons)	Maximum discharge rate	Direction of Flow	Secondary Containment
Leaking pipe or valve packing	550	3-5 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
<b>Heating Oil AST – Lower M&amp;O</b>				
Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	550	Gradual to instantaneous	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Tank overfill	1-55	55 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Pipe failure	550	20 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Leaking pipe or valve packing	550	3-5 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
<b>Heating Fuel Tank – Lower M&amp;O</b>				
Leak or failure of Dispenser	550	Gradual to instantaneous	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Tank overfill	1-55	55 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Pipe failure	550	20 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Leaking pipe or valve packing	550	3-5 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
<b>Heating Oil AST– Upper M&amp;O</b>				
Leak or failure of dispenser	550	Gradual to instantaneous	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Tank overfill	1-55	55 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Pipe failure	550	20 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
Leaking pipe or valve packing	550	3-5 gal/min	Watershed A – west and south and contained adjacent to building	Double walled construction
<b>Waste Oil Burner – Upper M&amp;O</b>				
Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	250	Gradual to instantaneous	Stored indoors – flow into floor drains connected to the septic tank or maintained by the structure.	Double walled construction

Potential Event	Maximum volume released (gallons)	Maximum discharge rate	Direction of Flow	Secondary Containment
Tank overfill	1 - 55	2 gal/min	Stored indoors – flow into floor drains connected to the septic tank or maintained by the structure.	Double walled construction
Pipe failure	250	15 gal/min	Stored indoors – flow into floor drains connected to the septic tank or maintained by the structure.	Double walled construction
Leaking pipe or valve packing	250	3-5 gal/min	Stored indoors – flow into floor drains connected to the septic tank or maintained by the structure.	Double walled construction
<b>Barrels - stored indoors</b>				
Failure of barrel	55	Gradual to instantaneous	Stored indoors – flow into floor drains connected to the septic tank or maintained by the structure.	None
Puncture or leak	1-55	Variable	Stored indoors – flow into floor drains connected to the septic tank or maintained by the structure.	None

### 3.5 Containment and Diversionary Structures (40 CFR 112.7(c))

Methods of secondary containment at this facility include a combination of structures drainage systems (e.g., oil/water separator), and land-based spill response (e.g., drain covers, sorbents) to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters and adjoining shorelines:

- For bulk storage containers (refer to Section 4.2.2 of this Plan):
  - **Double-wall tank construction.** Tanks are designed to contain 108% of the maximum capacity of each tank.
  - **Sorbent material.** Spill cleanup kits that include absorbent material, booms, and other portable barriers are located inside the Upper and Lower maintenance building. The spill kits are located within close proximity of the oil product storage and handling areas for rapid deployment should a spill occur. Sorbent material, booms, and other portable barriers are stored for quick deployment in the event of an accidental discharge, particularly during maintenance repairs. The response equipment inventory for the facility is listed in Appendix H of this Plan. The inventory is checked regularly to ensure that used material is replenished.

### 3.6 Practicability of Secondary Containment (40 CFR 112.7(d))

ADOT&PF management has determined that secondary containment is practicable at this facility. Secondary containment is achieved with all double walled tanks which have secondary containment equal to 108% of the holding capacity.

### 3.7 Inspections, Tests, and Records (40 CFR 112.7(e))

As required by the SPCC rule, ADOT&PF performs the inspections, tests, and evaluations listed in the following table. Table 3-2 summarizes the various types of inspections and tests performed at the facility. The inspections and tests are described later in this section, and in the respective sections that describe different parts of the facility (e.g., Section 4.2.6 for bulk storage containers).

**Table 3-2: Inspection and Testing Program**

Facility Component	Action	Frequency/Circumstances
Aboveground container	Visual inspection Inspect outside of container for signs of deterioration and discharges.	Following a regular schedule (monthly, annual, and during scheduled inspections) and whenever material repairs are made.
Container supports and foundation	Inspect container's supports and foundations.	Following a regular schedule (monthly, annual, and during scheduled inspections) and whenever material repairs are made.
Liquid level sensing devices (overfill)	Test for proper operation.	Annually

#### 3.7.1 Daily Inspection

A DOT&PF employee generally perform a complete walk-through of the facility each day. This daily visual inspection involves: (1) looking for tank/piping damage or leakage, stained or discolored soils; (2) observing shop drains, ditches, and low lying areas for oil stains and the presence of oil. No documentation of this is required or maintained.

#### 3.7.2 Monthly Inspection

The checklist provided in Appendix C is used for monthly inspections by ADOT&PF personnel. The monthly inspections cover the following key elements:

- Observing the exterior of aboveground storage tanks, pipes, and other equipment for signs of deterioration, leaks, corrosion, and thinning.
- Observing the exterior of portable containers for signs of deterioration or leaks.
- Observing tank foundations and supports for signs of instability or excessive settlement.
- Observing the tank fill and discharge pipes for signs of poor connection that could cause a discharge, and tank vent for obstructions and proper operation.
- Verifying the proper functioning of overflow prevention systems.
- Checking the inventory of spill response kits.

All problems regarding tanks, piping, containment, or spill response kits must immediately be reported to the Airport Manager. Visible oil leaks from tank walls, piping, or other components must be repaired as soon as possible to prevent a larger spill or a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Pooled oil is removed immediately upon discovery.

Written monthly inspection records are signed by the Airport Manager and maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years.

### **3.7.3 Annual Inspection**

Facility personnel perform a more thorough inspection of facility equipment on an annual basis. This annual inspection complements the monthly inspection described above and is performed during the summer (coupled with the SWPPP annual inspection if possible) each year using the checklist provided in Appendix C of this Plan.

The inspection will preferably take place after a large storm event to observe drainage ditches and oil/water separator functioning.

Written annual inspection records are signed by the Airport Manager and maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years.

### **3.7.4 Periodic Integrity Testing**

Tanks that exceed 5,000 gallon capacity are required to be inspected by a certified inspector to test shell integrity both internally and externally. All tanks under 5,000 gallon capacity are exempt. There are no tanks that exceed 5,000 gallons and no testing is required at this facility.

## **3.8 Personnel, Training, and Discharge Prevention Procedures (40 CFR 112.7(f))**

The Airport Manager is the facility designee and is responsible for oil discharge prevention, control, and response preparedness activities at this facility.

ADOT&PF management has instructed facility personnel in the operation and maintenance of oil pollution prevention equipment, discharge procedure protocols, applicable pollution control

laws, rules and regulations, general facility operations, and the content of this SPCC Plan. Any new facility personnel are provided with this same training.

Annual discharge prevention briefings are held by the Airport Manager for all facility personnel involved in oil operations. The briefings are aimed at ensuring continued understanding and adherence to the discharge prevention procedures presented in the SPCC Plan. The briefings also highlight and describe known discharge events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently implemented precautionary measures and best practices. Facility operators and other personnel will have the opportunity during the briefings to share recommendations concerning health, safety, and environmental issues encountered during facility operations.

Future training exercises will be periodically held to prepare for possible discharge responses.

Records of the briefings and discharge prevention training are kept on the form shown in Appendix E and maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years.

### **3.9 Security (40 CFR 112.7(g))**

Security issues addressed in the SPCC regulations include vandalism, accidental damage from vehicles or foot traffic, unauthorized or inappropriate access, and safety precautions for equipment that is not in service. Accordingly, security measures should be implemented to control access, emphasize operational safety, and enhance spill prevention efforts. Specific features referenced in the regulations consist of fences, locks, lighting, and protective barriers.

Tanks are stored in well lit areas to detect spills in darkness. All tanks are stored away from high traffic areas on the back side of the building to prevent collision.

When tanks are in non-operating or standby status, valves that allow outward flow of fuel are to be securely closed in non-operating status.

### **3.10 Conformance with State and Local Applicable Requirements (40 CFR 112.7(j))**

All bulk storage tanks at this facility are in conformance with local and state laws. If regulations or standards change, this plan will be modified to achieve compliance.

## PART 4: Discharge Prevention – SPCC Provisions for Onshore Facilities

### 4.1 Facility Drainage (40 CFR 112.8(b))

Any potential discharge from ASTs and discharges occurring during filling and maintenance operations would be within Watershed A, see Figure 2 in Appendix A for watershed map and table 3-1 for drainage associated with each storage tank. The maintenance station is approximately 0.60 miles from surface waters which allows buffering capacity for spills. The facility includes a drainage system that is connected to the septic tank which is pumped nearly monthly (and when needed), which can be used as containment for spill sources on paved and indoor areas.

### 4.2 Bulk Storage Containers (40 CFR 112.8(c))

Table 4-1 summarizes the construction, volume, and content of bulk storage containers at the Adak Airport and associated facilities.

**Table 4-1: List of Oil Containers**

Tank	Location	Type (Construction Standard)	Capacity (gallons)	Content	Discharge Prevention & Containment
#1	Lower M&O	UL listed Above Ground Fire Guard Secondary Containment Storage Tank	550	Heating Oil	Double walled tank with liquid level gauge.
#2	Lower M&O	UL listed Above Ground Fire Guard Secondary Containment Storage Tank	550	Heating Oil	Double walled tank with liquid level gauge.
#3	Lower M&O	UL listed Above Ground Fire Guard Secondary Containment Storage Tank	550	Heating Oil	Double walled tank with liquid level gauge.
#4	Upper M&O	UL listed Above Ground Fire Guard Secondary Containment Storage Tank	550	Heating Oil	Double walled tank with liquid level gauge.
#5	Upper M&O	Waste Oil Burner	250		Single walled steel tank raised and stored indoors.

Inside warm storage and Equipment Storage Building	Steel drums	55	Motor oil, lubricants and used oil	Single walled steel drums
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#### 4.2.1 Construction (40 CFR 112.8 (c)(1))

All oil tanks used at this facility are constructed of steel, in accordance with industry specifications as described above. The design and construction of all bulk storage containers are compatible with the characteristics of the oil product they contain, and with temperature and pressure conditions.

Piping between fixed aboveground bulk storage tanks is made of steel and placed aboveground on appropriate supports designed to minimize erosion and stress.

#### 4.2.2 Secondary Containment (40 CFR 112.8(c)(2))

All ASTs are double walled tanks with overfill protection and liquid level gauges.

The 55-gallon drums are stored indoors on pallets and impermeable surfaces away from traffic areas to prevent collision.

#### 4.2.3 Corrosion Protection (40 CFR 112.8(c)(4))

Most tanks are coated with White Chemline Polyurethane to prevent corrosion. Tanks are monitored and inspected regularly for leaks and wear. All piping is above ground and is made of black iron

#### 4.2.4 Inspections and Tests (40 CFR 112.8(c)(6))

Visual inspections of ASTs by facility personnel are performed according to the procedure described in this SPCC Plan. Leaks from tank seams, gaskets, rivets, and bolts are promptly corrected. Records of inspections and tests are signed by the inspector and kept at the facility for at least three years.

Annual inspections by facility personnel are conducted according to the procedure described in this SPCC Plan. Leaks from tank seams, gaskets, rivets, and bolts are promptly corrected. Records of inspections and tests are signed by the inspector and kept at the facility for at least three years.

No shell comparison test or integrity testing is conducted at this facility as all oil storage is below the 5,000 gallon tank requirement.

Table 4-2 summarizes inspections and tests performed on bulk storage containers (“EE” indicates that an environmentally equivalent measure is implemented in place of the inspection/test, as discussed in Section 3.1 of this Plan).

**Table 4-2: Scope and Frequency of Bulk Storage Containers Inspections and Tests**

Inspection/Test	Tank ID					Drums
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	
Visual inspection by facility personnel (as per checklist of Appendix C)	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A

Legend: M: Monthly  
A: Annual

The frequency above is based on implementation of a scheduled inspection/testing program. To initiate the program, ASTs will be inspected by the following dates:

All tanks will be visually inspected monthly beginning February 2012.

**4.2.5 Overfill Prevention Systems (40 CFR 112.8(c)(8))**

All tanks are equipped with a liquid level gauge. Secondary containment is provided in the event of overfills, as described in this Plan.

Tanks are filled by a contracted service that is present during the filling operations to monitor the product level in the tanks. Absorbents are on hand during filling in the event of overflow or spill.

**4.2.6 Visible Discharges (40 CFR 112.8(c)(10))**

Visible discharges from any container or appurtenance – including seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts – are quickly corrected upon discovery.

Oil is promptly removed and disposed of according to the waste disposal method described in Part 5 of this Plan.

**4.3 Transfer Operations, Pumping, and In-Plant Processes (40 CFR 112.8(d))**

Transfer operations at this facility include:

- The filling of heating oil to storage tanks.
- The maintenance of vehicles to replace fluids.

- The filling of waste oil to the waste oil burner.
- Aircraft fueling and maintenance.

All piping at this facility is aboveground and cathodically protected against corrosion and is provided with a protective wrapping and coating. All pipes are visually inspected on a monthly basis. Inspection includes aboveground valves, piping, appurtenances, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. Observations are noted on the monthly inspection checklist provided in this Plan. If corrosion damage is found, additional examination and corrective action must be taken as deemed appropriate considering the magnitude of the damage.

Lines that are not in service or are on standby for an extended period of time are capped or blank-flanged and marked as to their origin.

All pipe supports are designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and to allow for expansion and contraction. Pipe supports are visually inspected during the monthly inspection of the facility.

## Part 5: Discharge Response

This section describes the response and cleanup procedures in the event of an oil discharge. The uncontrolled discharge of oil to groundwater, surface water, or soil is prohibited by state and federal laws. Immediate action must be taken to control, contain, and recover discharged product.

In general, the following steps are taken:

- Eliminate potential spark sources;
- If possible and safe to do so, identify and shut down source of the discharge to stop the flow;
- Contain the discharge with sorbents, berms, fences, trenches, sandbags, or other material;
- Contact the Airport Manager or his/her alternate;
- Contact regulatory authorities and the response organization; and
- Collect and dispose of recovered products according to regulation.

For the purpose of establishing appropriate response procedures, this SPCC Plan classifies discharges as either “minor” or “major,” depending on the volume and characteristics of the material released.

A list of Emergency Contacts is provided in Appendix F. A list of discharge response material kept at the facility is included in Appendix H.

### 5.1 Response to a Minor Discharge

A “minor” discharge is defined as one that poses no significant harm (or threat) to human health and safety or to the environment. Minor discharges are generally those where:

- The quantity of product discharged is small (e.g., may involve less than 10 gallons of oil);
- Discharged material is easily stopped and controlled at the time of the discharge;
- Discharge is localized near the source;
- Discharged material is not likely to reach water;
- There is little risk to human health or safety; and
- There is little risk of fire or explosion.

Minor discharges can usually be cleaned up by ADOT&PF personnel. The following guidelines apply:

- Immediately notify the Airport Manager.
- Under the direction of the Airport Manager, contain the discharge with discharge response materials and equipment. Place discharge debris in properly labeled waste containers.
- The Airport Manager will complete the discharge notification form (Appendix G) and attach a copy to this SPCC Plan.
- If the discharge involves between 1 and 10 gallons of oil, the Airport Manager will notify the ADEC in writing within 10 days.
- If the discharge involves between 10 and 55 gallons of oil, the Airport Manager will notify the ADEC within 48 hours.
- If the discharge involves more than 55 gallons of oil, the Airport Manager will notify the ADEC immediately.

## **5.2 Response to a Major Discharge**

A “major” discharge is defined as one that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up by facility personnel, such as when:

- The discharge is large enough to spread beyond the immediate discharge area;
- The discharged material enters water;
- The discharge requires special equipment or training to clean up;
- The discharged material poses a hazard to human health or safety; or
- There is a danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a major discharge, the following guidelines apply:

- All workers must immediately evacuate the discharge site via the designated exit routes and move to the designated staging areas at a safe distance from the discharge. Exit routes are included on the facility diagram and posted in the maintenance building, in the office building, and on the outside wall of the outside shed that contains the spill response equipment.
- If the Airport Manager is not present at the facility, the senior on-site person notifies the Airport Manager of the discharge and has authority to initiate notification and response. Certain notifications are dependent on the circumstances and type of discharge.
- The Airport Manager (or senior on-site person) must call for medical assistance if workers are injured.
- The Airport Manager (or senior on-site person) must notify local response teams including fire and police departments, as applicable.
- The Airport Manager (or senior on-site person) must call the spill response and cleanup contractors listed in the Emergency Contacts list in Appendix F.
- The Airport Manager (or senior on-site person) must immediately contact the ADEC.

- The Airport Manager (or senior on-site person) must record the call on the Discharge Notification form in Appendix I and attach a copy to this SPCC Plan.
- The Airport Manager (or senior on-site person) coordinates cleanup and obtains assistance from a cleanup contractor or other response organization as necessary.

If the Airport Manager is not available at the time of the discharge, then the next highest person in seniority assumes responsibility for coordinating response activities.

### **5.3 Waste Disposal**

Wastes resulting from a minor discharge response will be contained in impervious bags, drums, or buckets. The Airport Manager will characterize the waste for proper disposal and ensure that it is removed from the facility within two weeks, or what is most practicable.

Wastes resulting from a major discharge response would likely be removed and disposed of by a cleanup contractor.

### **5.4 Discharge Notification**

Any size discharge (i.e., one that creates a sheen, emulsion, or sludge) that affects or threatens to affect navigable waters or adjoining shorelines must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802). The Center is staffed 24 hours a day.

A summary sheet is included in Appendix I to facilitate reporting. The person reporting the discharge must provide the following information:

- Name, location, organization, and telephone number
- Name and address of the party responsible for the incident
- Date and time of the incident
- Location of the incident
- Source and cause of the release or discharge
- Types of material(s) released or discharged
- Quantity of materials released or discharged
- Danger or threat posed by the release or discharge
- Number and types of injuries (if any)
- Media affected or threatened by the discharge (i.e., water, land, air)
- Weather conditions at the incident location
- Any other information that may help emergency personnel respond to the incident

Contact information for reporting a discharge to the appropriate authorities is listed in Appendix F and is also posted in prominent locations throughout the facility (e.g. in the maintenance building and the ARFF building).

In addition to the above reporting, 40 CFR 112.4 requires that information be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Administrator and the appropriate state agency in charge of oil pollution control activities (see contact information in Appendix H) whenever the facility discharges (as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b)) *more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single event*, or discharges (as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b)) *more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharge incidents within a 12-month period*. The following information must be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator and to MADEP within 60 days:

- Name of the facility;
- Name of the owner/operator;
- Location of the facility;
- Maximum storage or handling capacity and normal daily throughput;
- Corrective action and countermeasures taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;
- Description of facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps;
- Cause of the discharge(s) to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines, including a failure analysis of the system and subsystem in which the failure occurred;
- Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize possibility of recurrence; and
- Other pertinent information requested by the Regional Administrator.

A standard report for submitting the information to the EPA Regional Administrator and to ADEC is included in Appendix K of this Plan.

## Appendix A Site Plan and Facility Diagram

Figure 1: Site Plan.

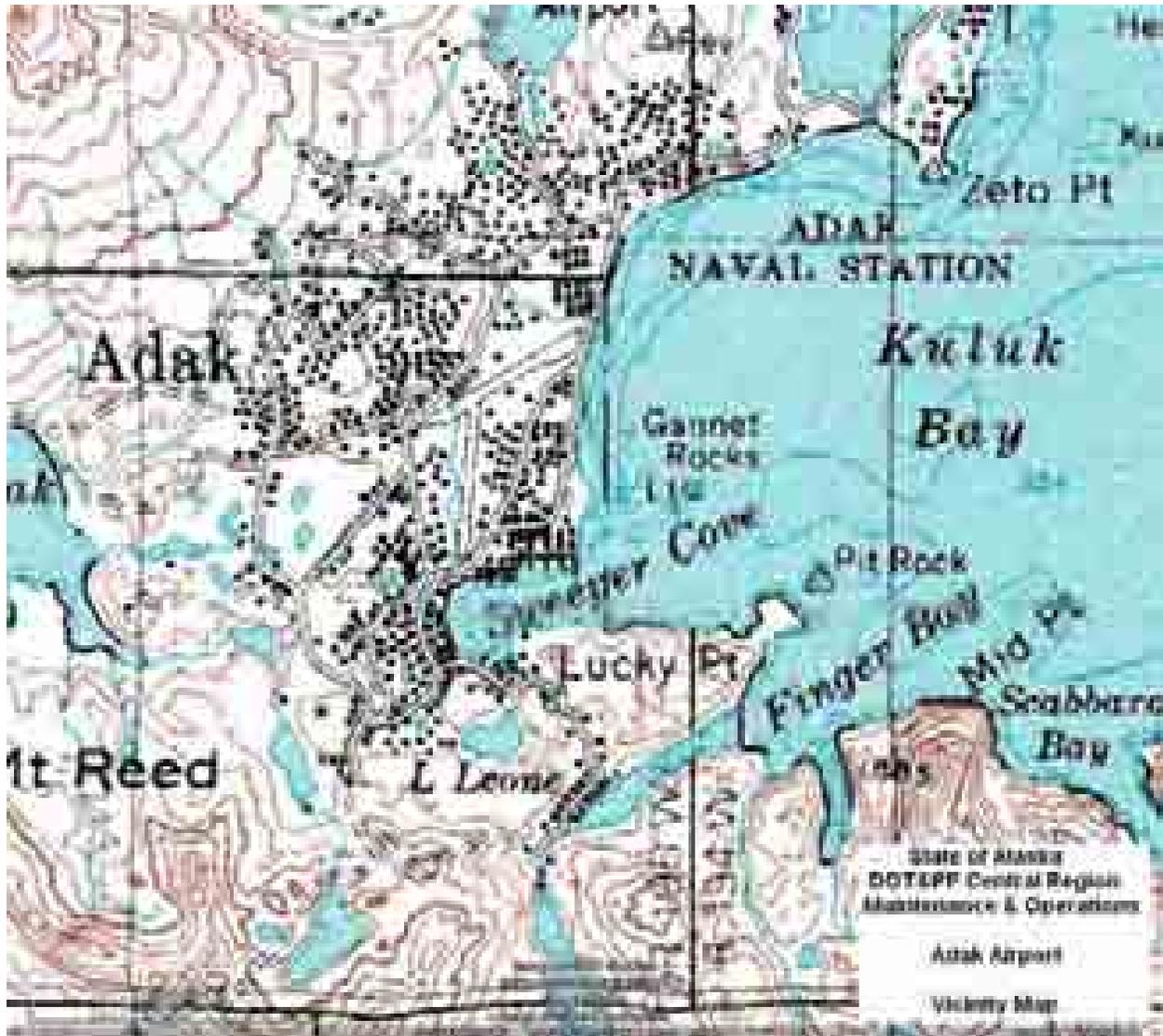
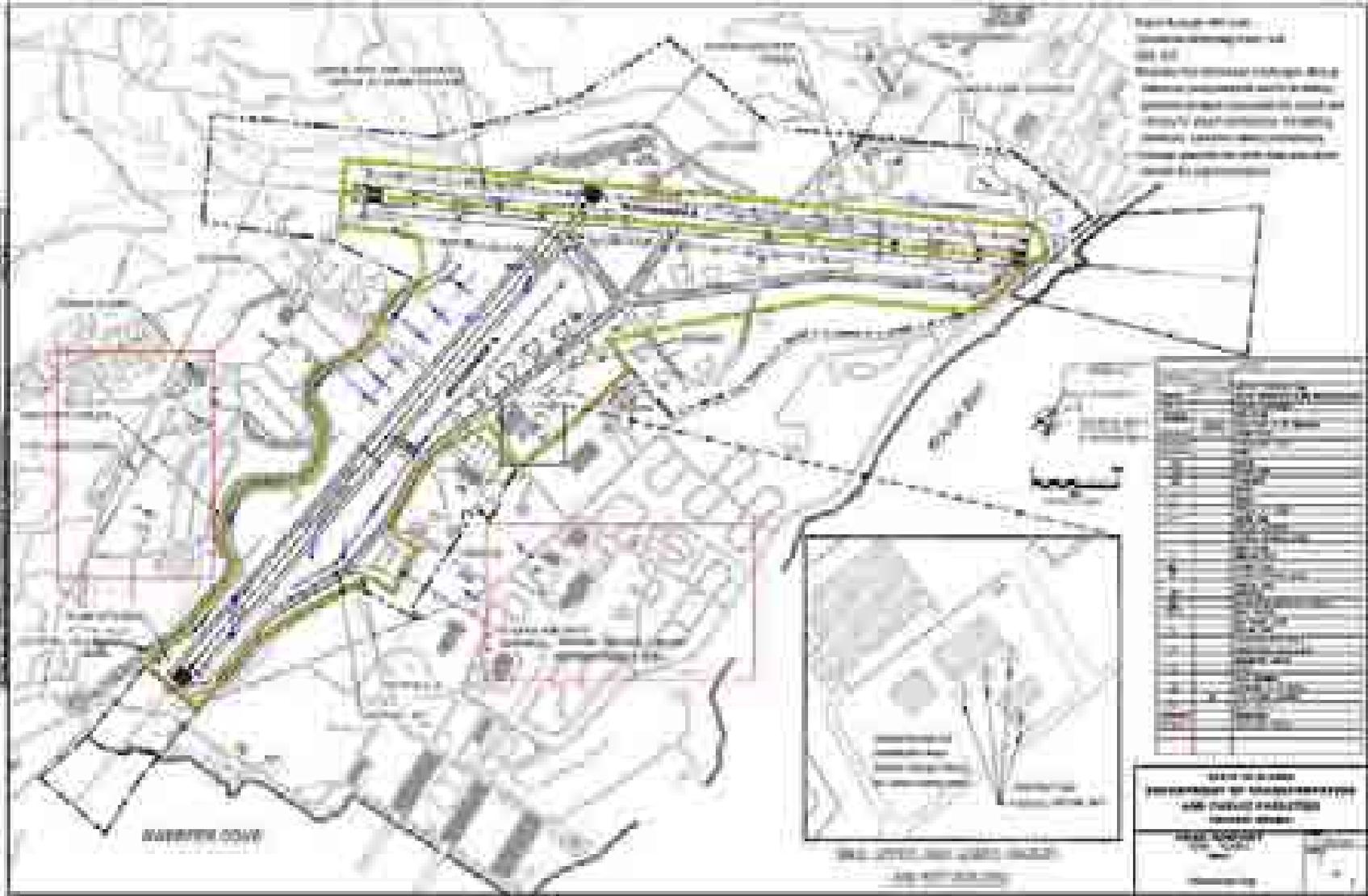


Figure 2: Facility Diagram.



## Appendix B Substantial Harm Determination

Facility Name: Adak Airport and Facilities  
Facility Address: 100 Airport Way/ PO Box 1952  
Adak, Alaska 99564

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**

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 storage tank area?

Yes **No**

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 (as calculated using the appropriate formula in 40 CFR part 112 Appendix C, Attachment C-III or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

Yes **No**

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 (as calculated using the appropriate formula in 40 CFR part 112 Appendix C, Attachment C-III or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

Yes **No**

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**

### 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.

Signature



Adak Airport Manager  
Title

Vince Tutlakoff, Jr.  
Name (type or print)

Date 9-15-11

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Facility Inspection Checklists**

The following checklists are to be used for monthly and annual facility-conducted inspections. Completed checklists must be signed by the inspector and maintained at the facility, with this SPCC Plan, for at least three years.

## Monthly Inspection Checklist

This inspection record must be completed *each month* except the month in which an annual inspection is performed. Provide further description and comments, if necessary, on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this sheet. \*Any item that receives "yes" as an answer must be described and addressed immediately.

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<b>Storage tanks</b>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tanks are damaged, rusted or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Secondary containment is damaged or stained</i>			
<i>Dike drainage valve is open or is not locked</i>			
<b>Piping</b>			
<i>Valve seals, gaskets, or other appurtenances are leaking</i>			
<i>Pipelines or supports are damaged or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Joints, valves and other appurtenances are leaking</i>			
<i>Buried piping is exposed</i>			
<b>Oil/water separator</b>			
<i>Oil/water separator &gt; 2 inches of accumulated oil</i>			
<i>Oil/water separator effluent has a sheen</i>			
<b>Security</b>			
<i>Fencing, gates, or lighting is non-functional</i>			
<i>Pumps and valves are locked if not in use</i>			
<b>Response Equipment</b>			
<i>Response equipment inventory is complete</i>			

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## Annual Facility Inspection Checklist

This inspection record must be completed *each year*. If any response requires further elaboration, provide comments in Description & Comments space provided. Further description and comments, if necessary, must be provided on a separate sheet of paper and attached to this sheet. \*Any item that receives “yes” as an answer must be described and addressed immediately.

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<b>Storage tanks</b>			
<i>Tank #1</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Tank #2</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Tank #3</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Tank #4</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Bolts, rivets or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Vents are obstructed</i>			
<i>Oil is present in the interstice</i>			
<i>Tank #5</i>			
<i>Tank surfaces show signs of leakage</i>			
<i>Tank is damaged, rusted, or deteriorated</i>			

	Y*	N	Description & Comments
<i>Bolts, rivets, or seams are damaged</i>			
<i>Tank supports are deteriorated or buckled</i>			
<i>Tank foundations have eroded or settled</i>			
<i>Level gauges or alarms are inoperative</i>			
<i>Leakage in exhaust from heating coils</i>			
<b>Piping</b>			
<i>Valve seals or gaskets are leaking</i>			
<i>Pipelines or supports are damaged or deteriorated</i>			
<i>Joints, valves and other appurtenances are leaking</i>			
<i>Buried piping is exposed</i>			
<i>Out-of-service pipes are not capped</i>			
<i>Warning signs are missing or damaged</i>			
<b>Oil/water separator</b>			
<i>Oil/water separator &gt; 2 inches of accumulated oil</i>			
<i>Oil/water separator effluent has a sheen</i>			
<b>Security</b>			
<i>Fencing, gates, or lighting is non-functional</i>			
<i>Pumps and valves are not locked (and not in use)</i>			
<b>Response equipment</b>			
<i>Response equipment inventory is incomplete</i>			

**Annual reminders:**

- Hold SPCC Briefing for all oil-handling personnel (and update briefing log in the Plan);
- Check contact information for key employees and response/cleanup contractors and update them in the Plan as needed;

**Additional Remarks:**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX D

### Record of Annual Discharge Prevention Briefings and Training

Briefings will be scheduled and conducted by the facility owner or operator for operating personnel at regular intervals to ensure adequate understanding of this SPCC Plan. The briefings will also highlight and describe known discharge events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently implemented precautionary measures and best practices. Personnel will also be instructed in operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharge of oil, and in applicable pollution laws, rules, and regulations. Facility operators and other personnel will have an opportunity during the briefings to share recommendations concerning health, safety, and environmental issues encountered during facility operations.

Date	Subjects Covered	Employees in Attendance	Instructor(s)

## **APPENDIX E**

### **Records of Tank Integrity and Pressure Tests**

In the event that tank capacity exceeds 5k gallons, integrity testing would be conducted and result maintained with the SPCC for 3 years. At this time the facility is exempt.

## APPENDIX F Emergency Contacts

**Designated person responsible for spill prevention:** *Vince Tutiakoff, Jr., Airport Manager*  
**907-592-8026**

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

#### Facility

Vince Tutiakoff, Jr., Airport Manager 907-592-8026  
(cell) 907-572-9960

#### First Response Cleanup Contractors

Adak Volunteer Fire Department 911  
Adak Police Department 911

#### Notification

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation 907-465-5250 or  
800-478-9300 (24  
hour number)

National Response Center 800-424-8802 (24  
hour number)

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 206-553-1263 (24  
hour emergency  
number)

## APPENDIX G Discharge Notification Form

<b>Part A: Discharge Information</b>		
General information when reporting a spill to outside authorities:		
Name:	Adak Airport and Facilities	
Address:	PO Box 1952 Adak, Alaska 99546	
Telephone:	(907) 592-8026	
Owner/Operator:	ADOT&PF P.O. Box 196900 Anchorage, Alaska 99516	
Primary Contact:	Vince Tutiakoff, Jr., Airport Manager Work: (907)592-8026 Cell (24 hrs): (907)572-9960	
Type of oil:	Discharge Date and Time:	
Quantity released:	Discovery Date and Time:	
Quantity released to a waterbody:	Discharge Duration:	
Location/Source:		
Actions taken to stop, remove, and mitigate impacts of the discharge:		
Affected media:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air</li> <li>• water</li> <li>• soil</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• storm water sewer/POTW</li> <li>• dike/berm/oil-water separator</li> <li>• other: _____</li> </ul>	
Notification person:	Telephone contact: Business: 24-hr:	
Nature of discharges, environmental/health effects, and damages:		
Injuries, fatalities or evacuation required?		
<b>Part B: Notification Checklist</b>		
	Date and time	Name of person receiving call
<b>Discharge in any amount</b>		
Vince Tutiakoff, Jr., Airport Manager Work: (907)592-8026 Cell (24 hrs): (907)317-0130		
<b>Discharge in amount exceeding 10 gallons and <i>not affecting a waterbody or groundwater</i></b>		
Fire/Emergency Response 911		
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (907)465-5250 or (800)-478-9300 (24 hour no.)		

<b>Discharge in any amount and affecting (or threatening to affect) a waterbody</b>		
Fire/Emergency Response		
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (907)465-5250 or (800)-478-9300 (24 hour no.)		
National Response Center (800) 424-8802		

## APPENDIX H

# Discharge Response Equipment Inventory

The discharge response equipment inventory is verified during the monthly inspection and must be replenished as needed. This list is not all inclusive.

### **Maintenance and Equipment Storage Buildings**

- Loose absorbent material
- Absorbent pads
- Neoprene gloves
- Cat litter
- Booms

**Vehicle Spill Kits:** All DOT&PF airport vehicles have small spill kits to address minor spills.

## APPENDIX I

### Agency Notification Standard Report

Information contained in this report, and any supporting documentation, must be submitted to the EPA Region 1 Regional Administrator, and to MADEP, within 60 days of the qualifying discharge incident.

<b>Facility:</b>	<i>Adak Airport and Facilities</i>
<b>Operator:</b>	ADOT&PF P.O. Box 196900 Anchorage, Alaska 99516
<b>Name of person filing report:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	Po Box 1952 Adak, Alaska 99546
<b>Maximum storage capacity:</b>	<i>2,450 gallons</i>
<b>Nature of qualifying incident(s):</b>	
Discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines exceeding 1,000 gallons Second discharge exceeding 42 gallons within a 12-month period.	

The Adak Airport is located on Adak Island, Adak, Alaska (see Appendix A for location and vicinity map). The facility consists of a 7,790-foot-long asphalt-surfaced runway (5/23) and a 7,605-foot-long runway (18/36). There are two paved taxiways. Taxiway A is a full length, 5,600-foot-long taxiway generally paralleling runway 18/36 and connecting to runway 5/23 and the terminal apron. Taxiway B is a shorter, 495-foot-long taxiway connecting runway 18/36 to taxiway A. Other facilities include the Upper and Lower M&O buildings, the Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) building and the Alaska Airlines Terminal.

Activities associated with airport operations, conducted by the ADOT&PF staff include summer, winter and year-round activities, described below.

Activities include:

- Vehicle maintenance, conducted indoors;
- Vehicle fueling occurs offsite at a commercial facility;
- Fuel storage for building heating; and
- Storage of chemicals and petroleum products for use on airport and airport equipment (see Section 2.1 for the list of stored chemicals).

The tenant's activities include winter and year-round activities, summarized below. The airport manager collects deicing quantities for monthly usage for this SWPPP plan (see Appendix I).

Activities include:

- Fueling air craft and equipment;
- Vehicle and aircraft maintenance; and
- Fuel and chemical storage.

Drainage patterns for the Adak Airport are shown on the watershed map in Appendix A. The drainage for the airport is broken down into watersheds A and B:

Watershed A drains the runway 18-36, the south side of runway 5-23, the DOT&PF airport support buildings (Upper, Lower M&O, and ARFF), and the Alaska Airlines terminal. On the west side of the runway, 18-36 water passes through vegetated ditches before entering the man made canal, which flows south towards sweeper cove. On the east side of the runway, runoff enters the manmade canal which flows west. Here, water from the west and east sides of the runway meet. Water is then pumped to the adjacent Sweeper Creek and eventually flows into Sweeper Cove. The drains on the paved apron adjacent to the maintenance facilities are connected to the storm sewer system which at one time was pumped to the sewage treatment plant. However, with the decreased military operations these drains are no longer operable and water is not transported from the airport. Runoff from tenant aircraft deicing operations drains westward through a drainage culvert between the apron and the runway to Outfall A. Aircraft tenant deicing is monitored through Alaska Airlines SWPPP and DOT&PF tracks deicing quantities.

Watershed B drains runway 5-23 through a series of subsurface drains that drain to the man-made canal adjacent to the runway. This drainage is conveyed to watershed A through a large culvert under runway 5-23 into the canal adjacent to 18-36 and is also pumped to Sweeper Cove.

Sources of run-on for the airport include the surrounding town and hillsides. The airport is one of the lowest points in the area and receives a great amount of drainage including petroleum contamination from former facilities and housing.

**Agency Notification Standard Report (cont'd)**

**Cause of the discharge(s), including a failure analysis of the system and subsystems in which the failure occurred:**

**Corrective actions and countermeasures taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements:**

**Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize possibility of recurrence:**

**Other pertinent information:**

# *Appendix L –Best Management Practices and Typical*

Best Management Practices – Summary Table

Example Typical for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

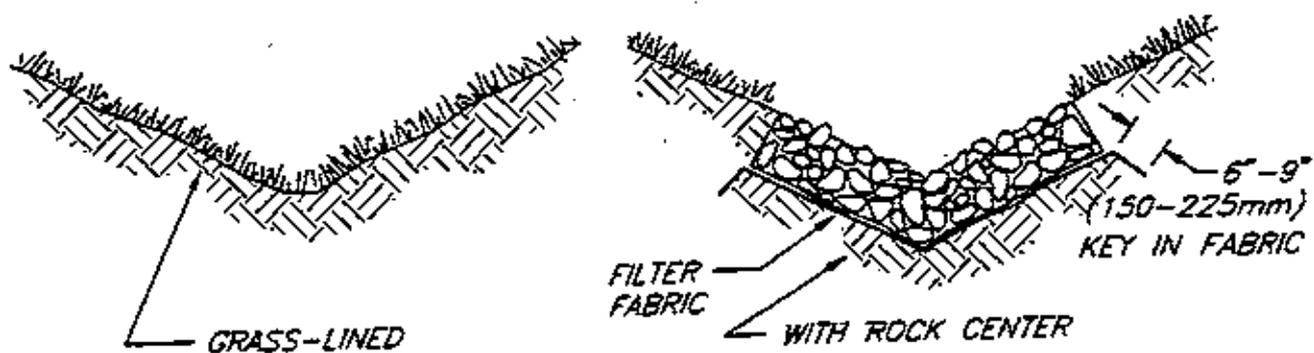
## Best Management Practices – Summary Table

Best Management Practice (BMP)	
Minimizing Exposure – Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perform all cleaning operations indoors or under covering when possible. Conduct the cleaning operations in an area with a concrete floor with no floor other than those to approved disposal methods (including sanitary sewers or treatment facilities, oil/water separators, etc.)</li> <li>2. Park vehicles and equipment indoor or under a roof whenever possible and maintain proper control of oil leaks/spills.</li> <li>3. Check vehicles closely for leaks and use pans to collect fluid when leaks occur.</li> <li>4. Use berms, curbs, grassed swales, or other diversion measures to ensure that stormwater runoff from other parts of the facility does not flow over the maintenance area.</li> <li>5. Discharge vehicle wash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer (if allowed by sewer authority), wastewater treatment, a land application site, or recycle on-site. Do not discharge washwater to a storm drain or to surface water.</li> <li>6. Inspect the maintenance area regularly to ensure BMPs are implemented.</li> <li>7. Train employees on waste control and disposal procedures.</li> <li>8. Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.</li> </ol>
Minimizing Exposure – Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Store vehicles and equipment indoors.</li> <li>2. Store vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only.</li> <li>3. Park leaking deicing trucks in designated area.</li> <li>4. Use absorbents to cleanup spills and leaks.</li> <li>5. Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment for the collection of fluids.</li> <li>6. Clean pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease without using large amounts of water.</li> <li>7. Regularly seep area to minimize debris on the ground.</li> <li>8. Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or ground water.</li> <li>9. Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.</li> </ol>

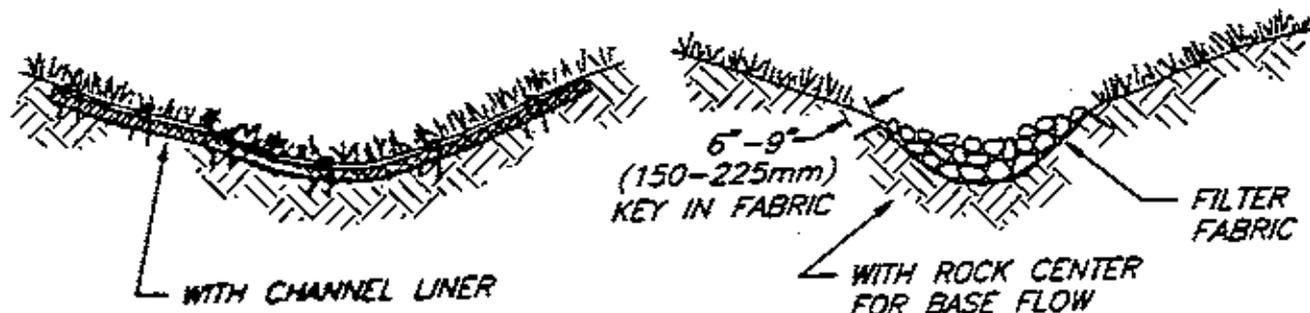
<p>Minimizing Exposure –Materials Storage Areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Store materials indoors.</li> <li>2. Maintain good integrity of all storage containers (e.g., used oil, hydraulic fluids, solvents, waste aircraft fuel).</li> <li>3. Create a centralized storage area for waste materials.</li> <li>4. Provide secondary containment around chemical storage areas.</li> <li>5. Locate storage areas away from high traffic area and surface waters.</li> <li>6. Inspect storage tanks and piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks and perform preventative maintenance.</li> <li>7. Plainly label containers.</li> <li>8. Provide fluid level indicators.</li> <li>9. Properly dispose of chemicals that are no longer in use.</li> <li>10. Store and handle reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids in compliance with applicable local fire codes, local zoning codes, and the National Electric Code.</li> <li>11. Develop and implement spill plans or spill prevention, containment and countermeasure (SPCC plans).</li> <li>12. Train employees in spill prevention and proper materials management.</li> </ol>
<p>Minimizing Exposure – Fuel System and Fueling Areas</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and implement a system to report any spill exceeding 5 feet in any direction or which has entered the storm drainage system.</li> <li>2. Use fueling hoses with check valves to prevent hose draining after filling.</li> <li>3. Provide spill kits on all fuel trucks, at fueling stations, in each hangar and at strategic locations. Each kit should be properly stocked and maintained. Store used materials in individual sealed container and labeled to ensure proper handling and disposal as a hazardous material.</li> <li>4. Keep spills cleanup materials readily available.</li> <li>5. Clean up spills and leaks immediately.</li> <li>6. Use dry cleanup methods for fuel areas rather than hosing down the fuel area. Sweep up absorbents as soon as spilled substances have been absorbed.</li> <li>7. Use spill and overflow protection devices.</li> <li>8. Provide curbing or posts around fuel pumps to prevent collisions from vehicles.</li> <li>9. Regularly inspect and perform preventative maintenance on fuel storage tanks to detect potential leaks before they occur.</li> <li>10. Inspect the fueling area for leaks and spills.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Do not allow "topping off" of the fuel in the receiving equipment.</li> <li>12. Train personnel on vehicle fueling BMPs.</li> </ol>
Minimizing Exposure – Storing Liquid Fuels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and implement spill plans.</li> <li>2. Train employees in spill prevention and control.</li> <li>3. For ASTs – provide secondary containment, such as dikes, with a height sufficient to contain a spill.</li> <li>4. For ASTs – use double walled tanks with overflow protection.</li> <li>5. For ASTs – Keep liquid transfer nozzle/hoses in secondary containment area.</li> <li>6. Store drums indoors when possible.</li> <li>7. Clearly label drums with contents.</li> </ol>
Minimizing Exposure – Equipment Cleaning Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confine activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters.</li> <li>2. If washing outdoors, cover the cleaning operation and ensure that all wash waters drain to the intended collection system.</li> </ol>
Good Housekeeping – Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminate floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer.</li> <li>2. Prevent and contain spills and drips</li> <li>3. Perform all cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents stay in one area.</li> <li>4. Remove any parts that are dipped in liquid slowly to avoid spills.</li> <li>5. Use drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into fluid holding tank for reuse.</li> <li>6. Drain all parts of fluids prior to disposal. Oil filters can be crushed and recycled.</li> <li>7. Transfer used fluids to the proper container promptly; do not leave full drip pans or other containers around the shop. Empty and clean drip pans and containers.</li> <li>8. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills without using large amounts of water. Use absorbents for dry cleanup whenever possible.</li> <li>9. Prohibit the practice of hosing down an area where the practice would result in the discharge of pollutants to a stormwater system.</li> <li>10. Prohibit pouring liquid waste into floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.</li> <li>11. Maintain an organized inventory of materials.</li> <li>12. Eliminate or reduce the number and amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting nonhazardous or less hazardous waste materials.</li> <li>13. Store batteries and other significant materials inside.</li> <li>14. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers in compliance with environmental regulations.</li> </ol>

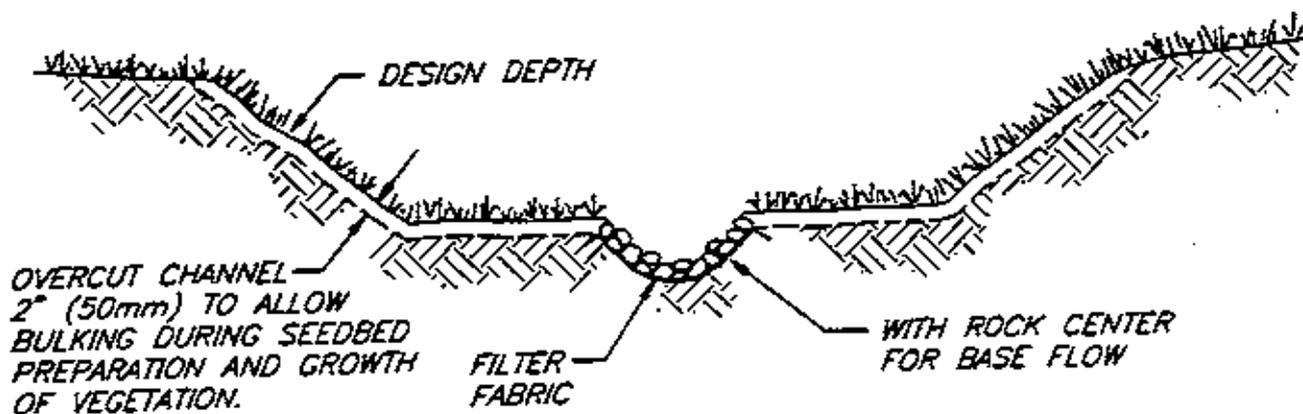
Maintenance – Vehicle and Equipment Monitoring and Repairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regularly inspect vehicles for leaks and maintenance</li> <li>2. Vehicles are kept in good working condition and monitored for leaks to prevent discharges</li> <li>3. Leaking equipment is kept indoors until repairs can be made with drip pans and absorbents in place as necessary.</li> <li>4. Equipments maintenance is conducted indoors</li> <li>5. All storage containers are monitored for leaks and stored indoors when possible.</li> <li>6. Fuel tanks are inspected regularly for leaks and integrity.</li> </ol>
Maintenance – Deicing/anti-icing runways and pads	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluate and optimize present chemical application rates.</li> <li>2. Use sand where possible to enhance friction.</li> <li>3. Plow and broom runways prior to application of deicing chemicals.</li> <li>4. Heat solid deicers and sand prior to application.</li> <li>5. Install and calibrate devices to meter the amount of pavement deicer being applied.</li> <li>6. Emphasize anti-icing operations which minimize the need to deice.</li> <li>7. Pre-wet with liquid deicers to improve adhesion of solid deicers to the iced surface.</li> <li>8. When possible, use deicers which have less of an environmental impact (e.g. sodium formate and potassium acetate opposed to urea and glycol.)</li> <li>9. Ensure proper handling and disposal of unused deicing chemicals in vehicles.</li> <li>10. Use ice detection systems.</li> <li>11. Use airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems.</li> </ol>
Management of Runoff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain as much vegetation as possible in maintenance areas and areas where stormwater leaves impermeable surfaces.</li> <li>2. Utilize velocity dissipaters such as; vegetation, rock outfalls, and check dams.</li> <li>3. Create opportunities for filtration and settling such as gently sloped vegetated ditches.</li> </ol>
Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Waste and debris are stored in cover containers or indoors and removed regularly.</li> <li>2. Maintenance and airport areas are kept clear of debris and clutter.</li> <li>3. The oil water separator is cleaned out annually.</li> <li>4. Human waste and all water is treated through a waste water facility.</li> </ol>



**TYPICAL V-SHAPED CHANNEL  
CROSS-SECTION**

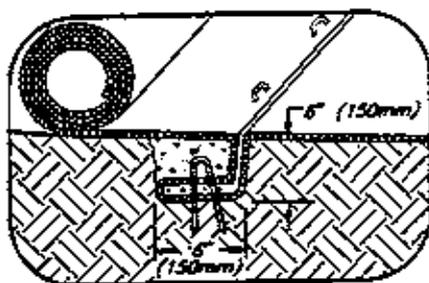
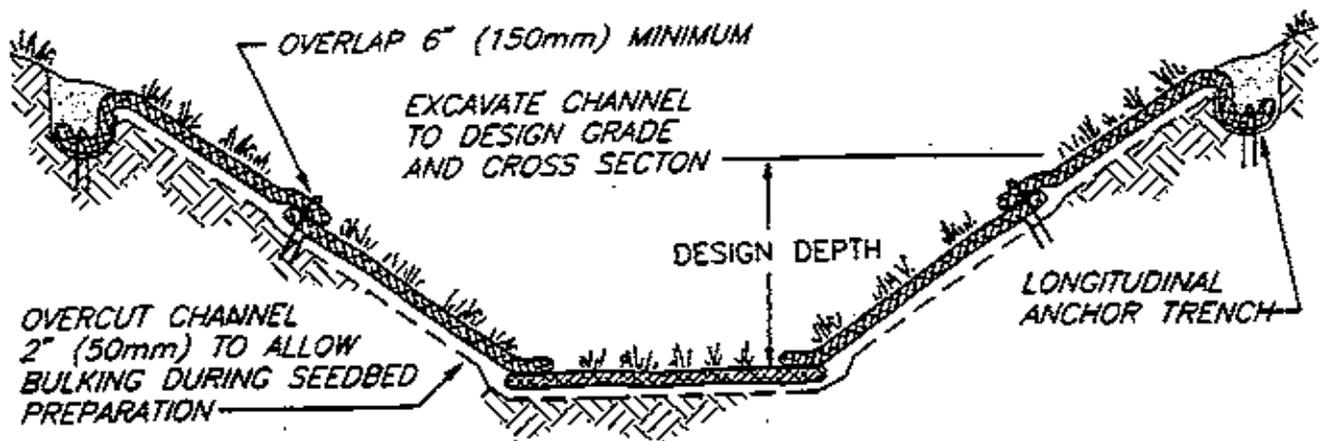


**TYPICAL PARABOLIC CHANNEL  
CROSS-SECTION**



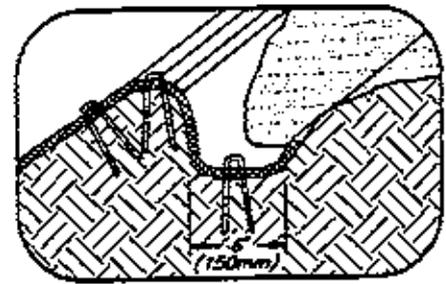
**TYPICAL TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL  
CROSS-SECTION**

**GRASS-LINED CHANNEL  
TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS**



**INTERMITTENT CHECK SLOT**

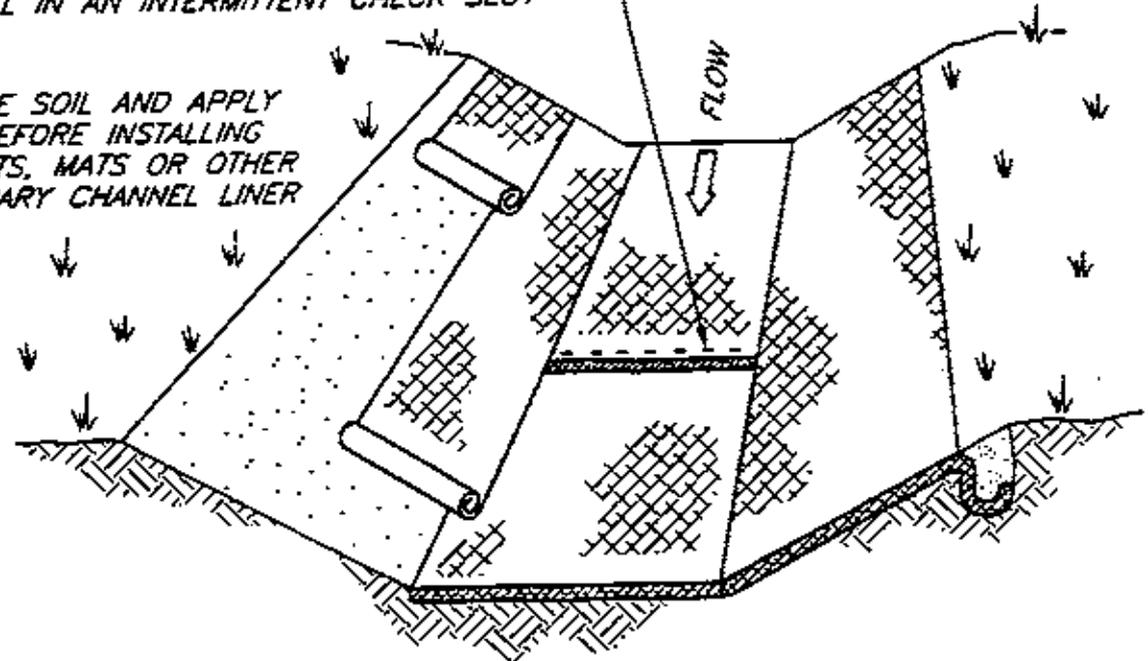
TYPICAL INSTALLATION WITH EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS



**LONGITUDINAL ANCHOR TRENCH**

SHINGLE-LAP SPLICED ENDS OR BEGIN NEW ROLL IN AN INTERMITTENT CHECK SLOT

PREPARE SOIL AND APPLY SEED BEFORE INSTALLING BLANKETS, MATS OR OTHER TEMPORARY CHANNEL LINER SYSTEM

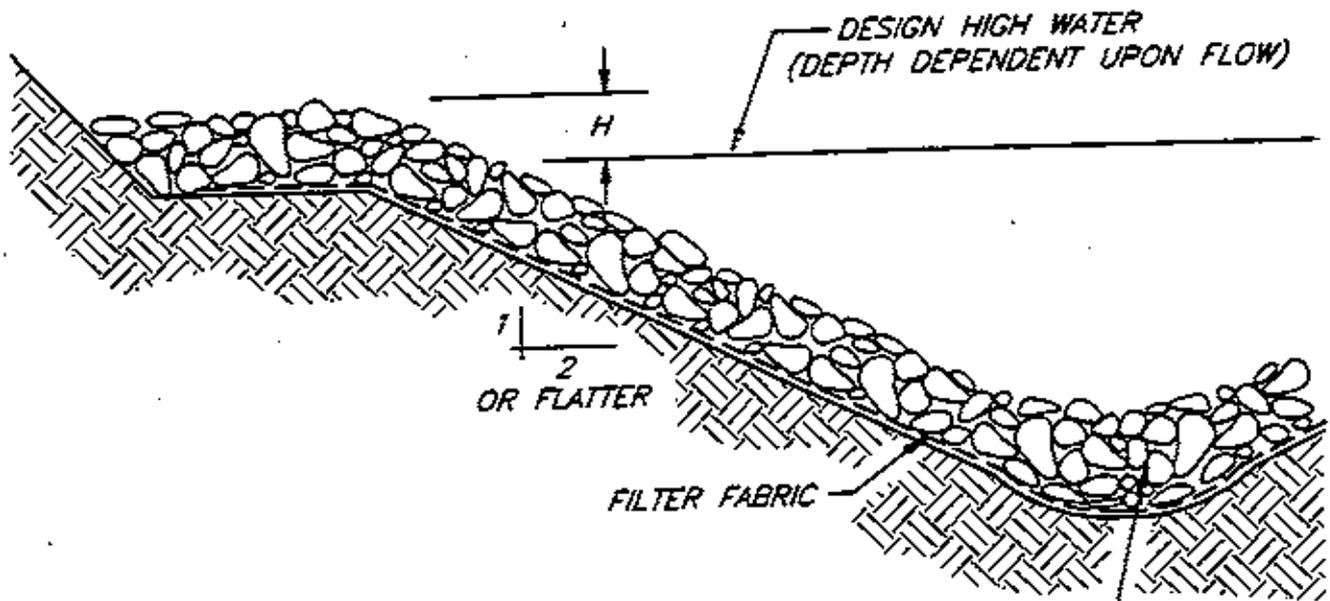


- NOTES:
1. DESIGN VELOCITIES EXCEEDING 2 FT/SEC (0.5m/sec) REQUIRE TEMPORARY BLANKETS, MATS OR SIMILAR LINERS TO PROTECT SEED AND SOIL UNTIL VEGETATION BECOMES ESTABLISHED.
  2. GRASS-LINED CHANNELS WITH DESIGN VELOCITIES EXCEEDING 6 FT/SEC (2m/sec) SHOULD INCLUDE TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS.

NOT TO SCALE

**GRASS-LINED CHANNEL  
TYPICAL INSTALLATION**

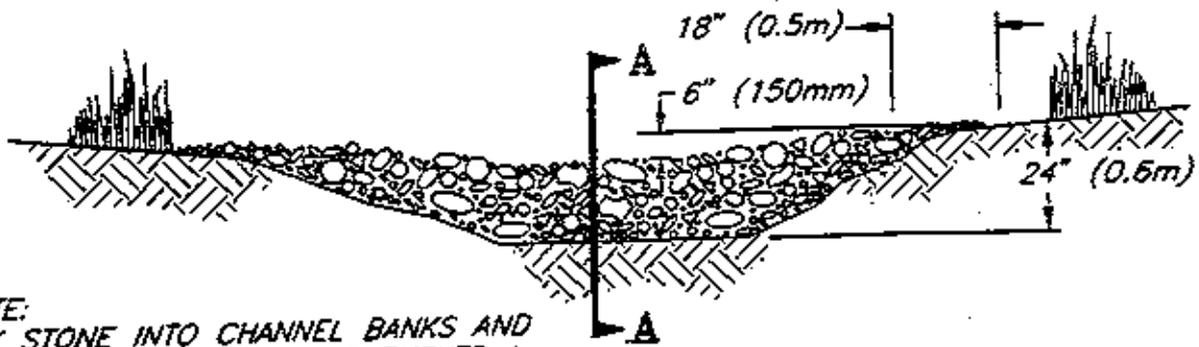
DESIGN HEIGHT (H), WIDTH AND STONE SIZE SHALL  
BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER



MINIMUM 6" (150mm) THICK LAYER OF 2" (50mm) MINIMUM  
DIAMETER DRAIN ROCK. LARGER STONE SHALL BE USED  
DEPENDENT UPON GRADIENT, SOIL TYPE, AND DESIGN FLOW.

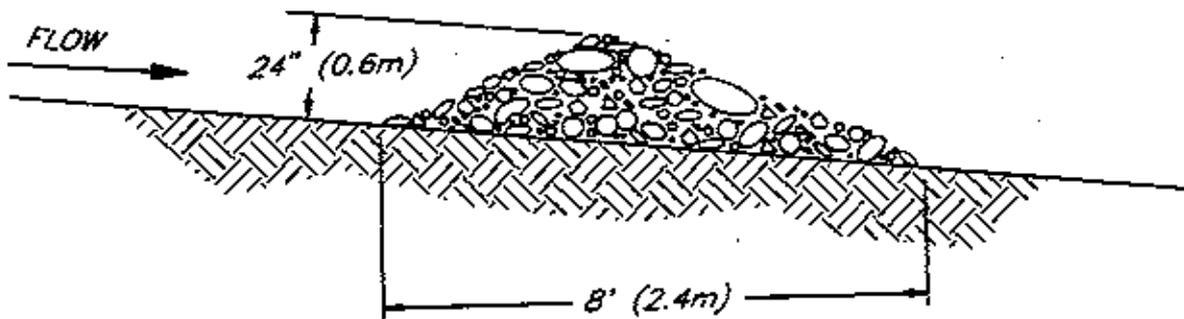
TYPICAL SECTION

**ROCK LINED  
CHANNEL**



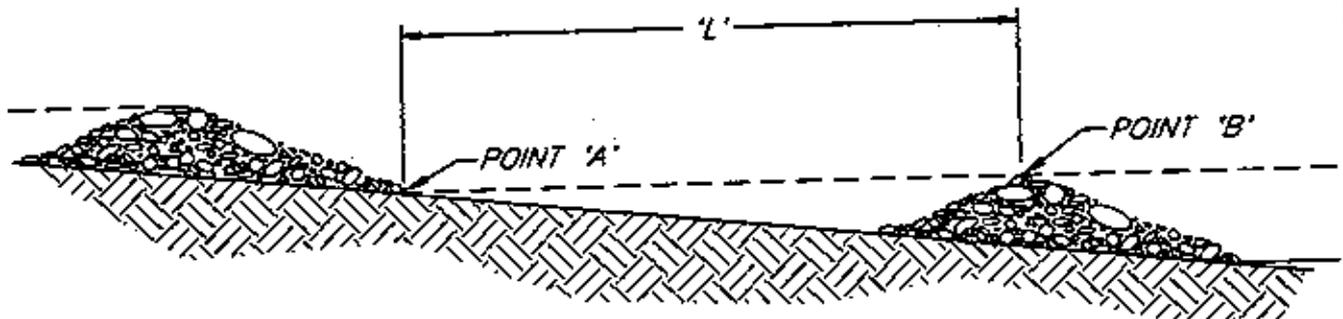
NOTE:  
KEY STONE INTO CHANNEL BANKS AND  
EXTEND IT BEYOND THE ABUTMENTS A  
MINIMUM OF 18" (0.5m) TO PREVENT  
FLOW AROUND DAM.

**VIEW LOOKING UPSTREAM**



**SECTION A - A**

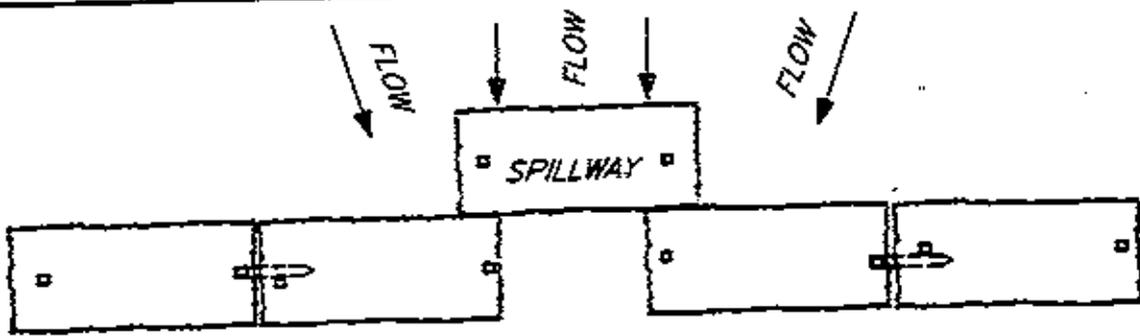
'L' = THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS 'A' AND  
'B' ARE OF EQUAL ELEVATION.



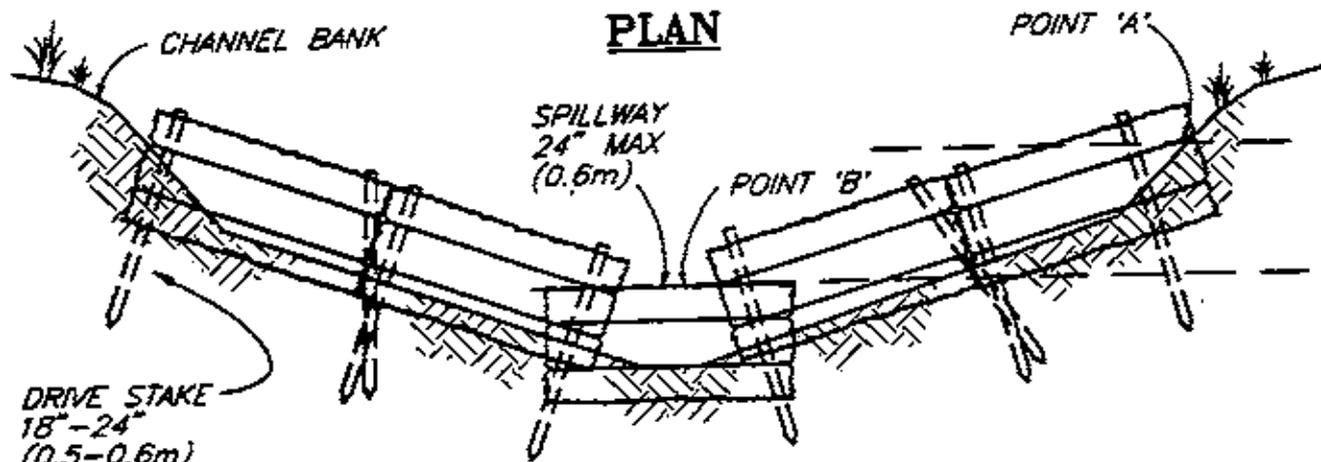
**SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS**

NOT TO SCALE

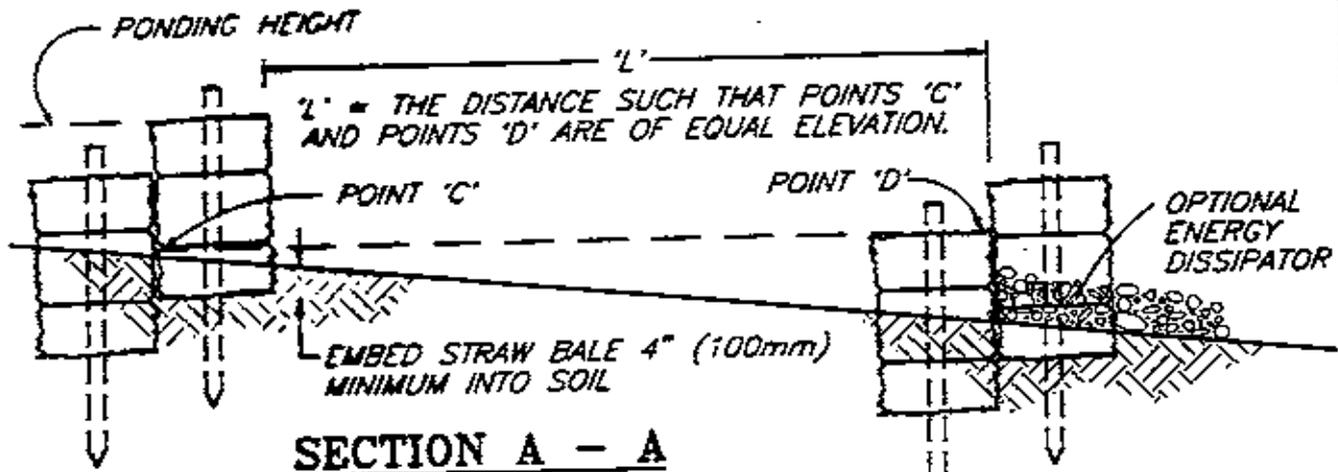
**ROCK  
CHECK DAM**



**PLAN**



**VIEW LOOKING UPSTREAM**

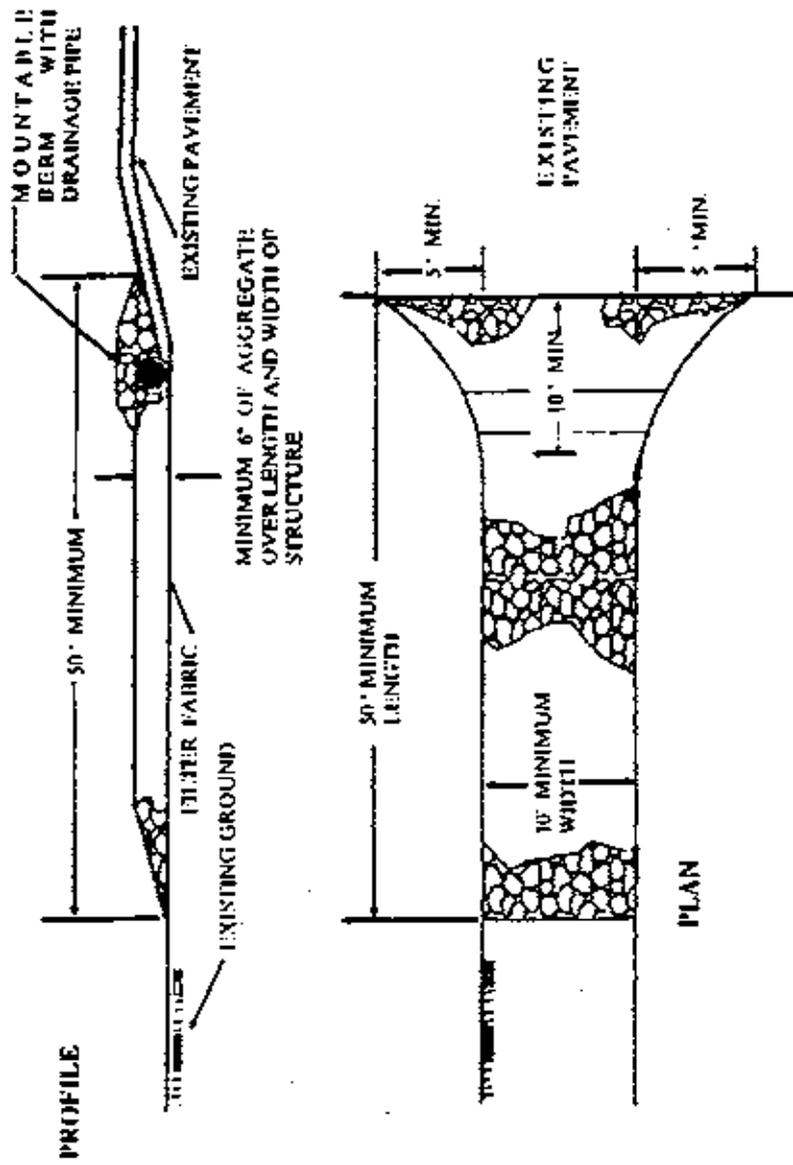


**SECTION A - A**  
**SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS**

- NOTES:**
1. EMBED BALES 4" (100mm) INTO THE SOIL AND "KEY" BALES INTO THE CHANNEL BANKS.
  2. POINT 'A' MUST BE HIGHER THAN POINT 'B': (SPILLWAY HEIGHT)
  3. PLACE BALES PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW WITH ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING.
  4. SPILLWAY HEIGHT SHALL NOT EXCEED 24" (0.6m).
  5. INSPECT AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT STORM, MAINTAIN AND REPAIR PROMPTLY.

NOT TO SCALE

**STRAW BALE  
CHECK DAM**



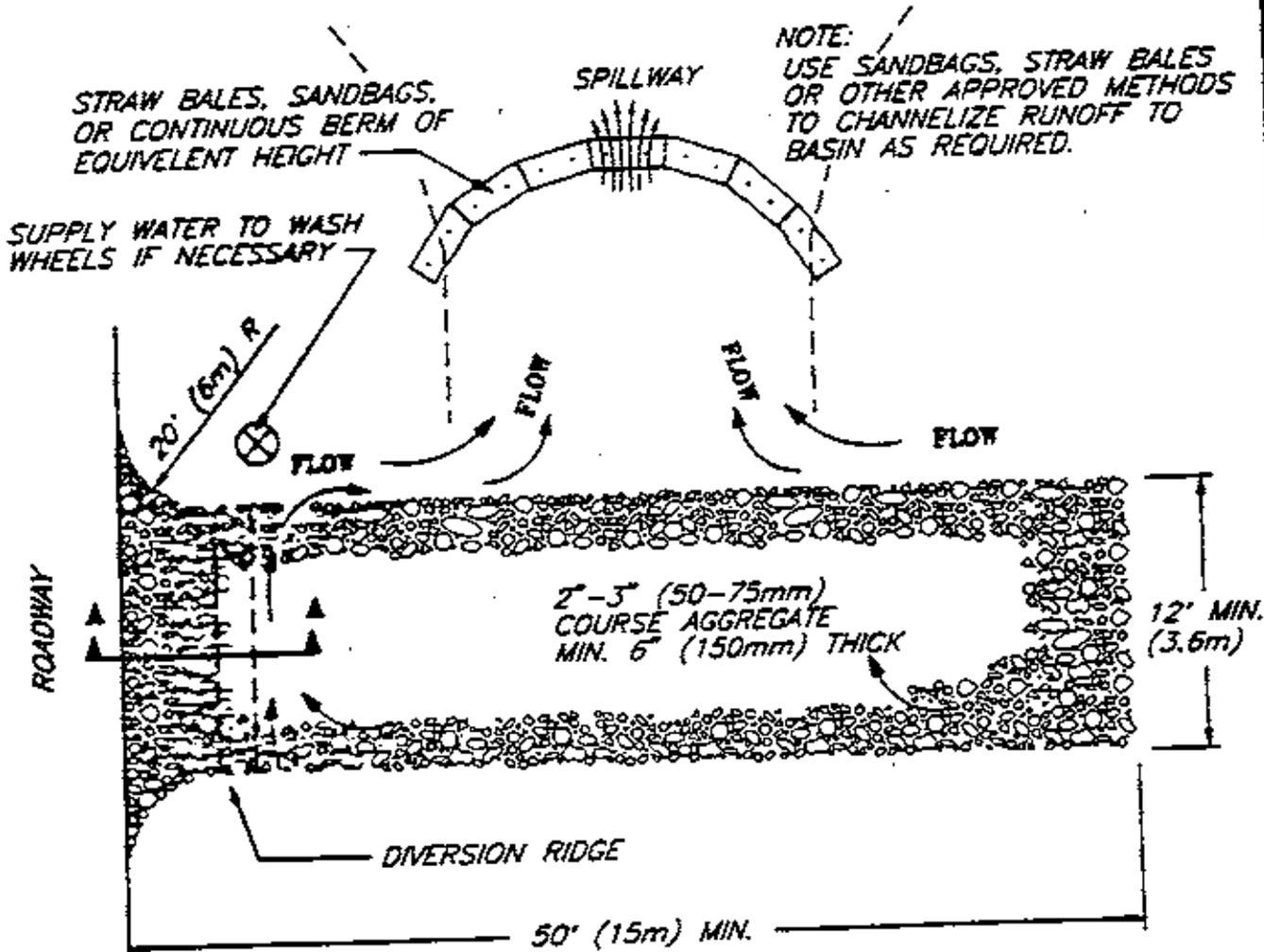
**Figure 4-7**  
**Stabilized Construction Exit**

DIVERSION RIDGE REQUIRED  
WHERE GRADE EXCEEDS 2%

2% OR GREATER



**SECTION A - A**



**PLAN**

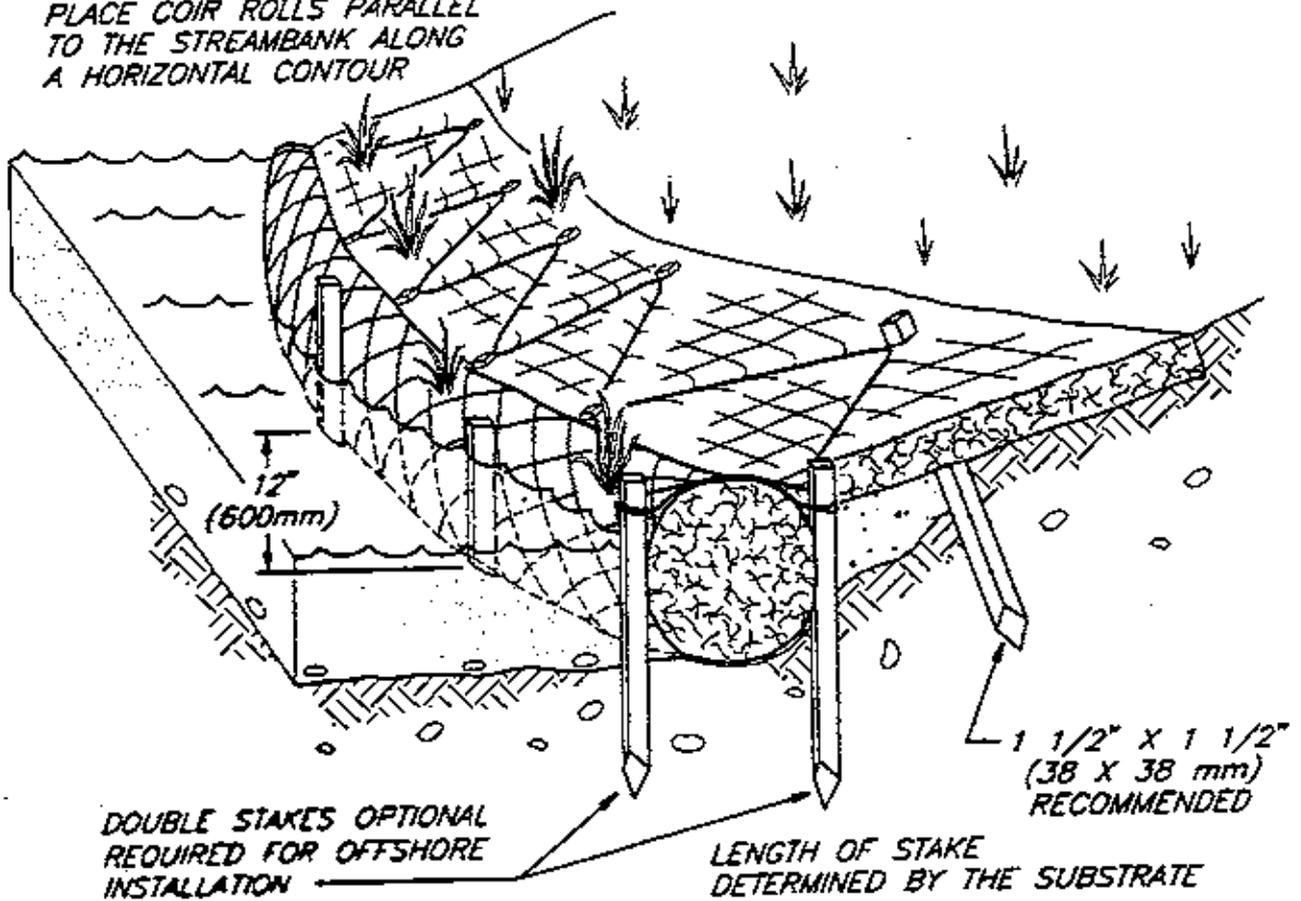
**NOTES:**

1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
3. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.

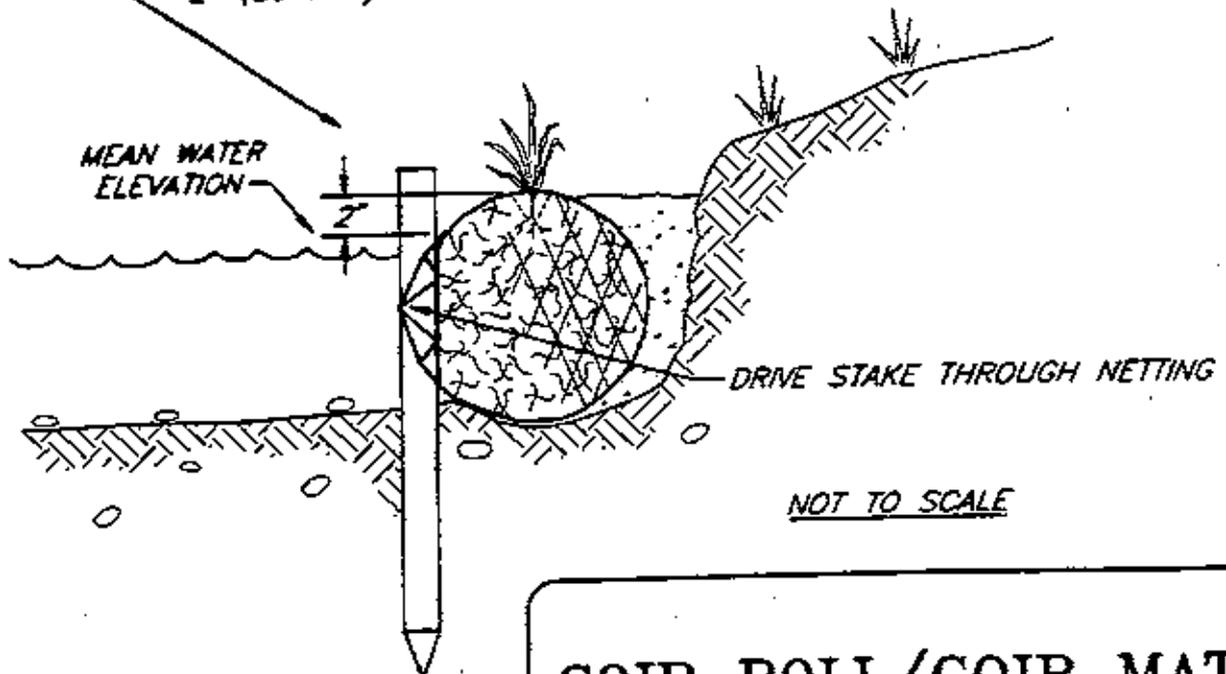
**TEMPORARY  
GRAVEL  
CONSTRUCTION  
ENTRANCE/EXIT**

1994 JOHN McCULLAH

PLACE COIR ROLLS PARALLEL TO THE STREAMBANK ALONG A HORIZONTAL CONTOUR



PLACE COIR ROLL SUCH THAT THE ROLL EXTENDS 2" (50 mm) ABOVE MEAN WATER ELEVATION



COIR ROLL/COIR MATS

GALVANIZED WIRE MESH,  
GEOTEXTILE REINFORCEMENT  
MATS OR COIR MATS

**SIDE VIEW**

BIND AND/OR SPIKE  
LOGS TOGETHER  
ANCHOR ROD 3/4" X 6"  
(20mm X 2m)

**TYPICAL LOG CRIBBING**

SOME BASAL ENDS OF LIVE  
BRANCH CUTTINGS SHOULD  
REACH UNDISTURBED SOIL  
AT THE BACK OF CRIB  
STRUCTURE

BACKFILL WITH  
ROCK AND SOIL

$W$  = CHANNEL WIDTH

$\frac{W}{2}$  MAXIMUM

MEAN HIGH WATER  
PLUS 12" (300mm)

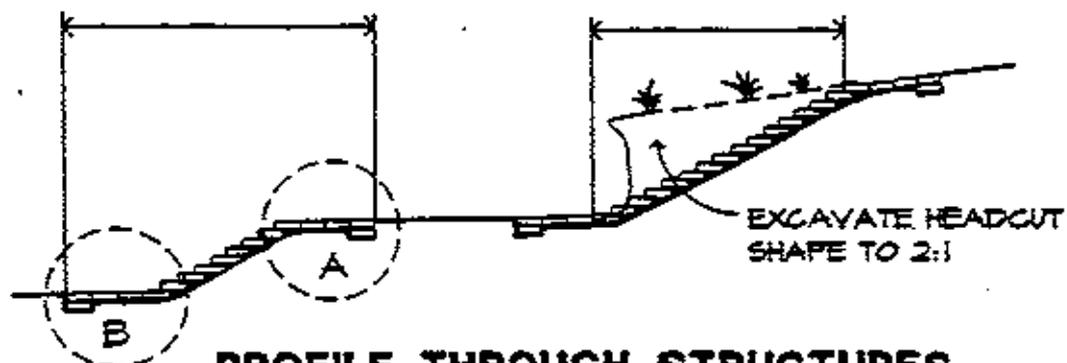
NORMAL  
STREAM LEVEL  
6" (150mm)

$D$  = EXPECTED DEPTH OF SCOUR  
PLUS 2' (0.6m) OR 12" (300mm) MINIMUM

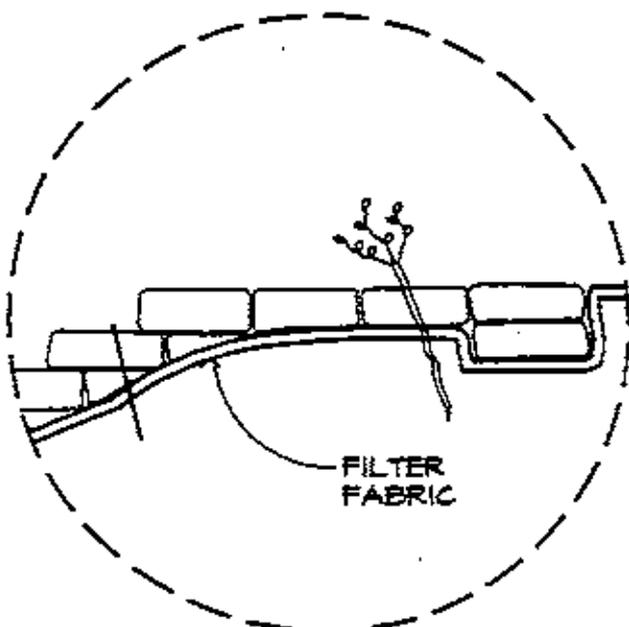
FILTER FABRIC ALONG BASE

**TYPICAL GABION DEFLECTOR**

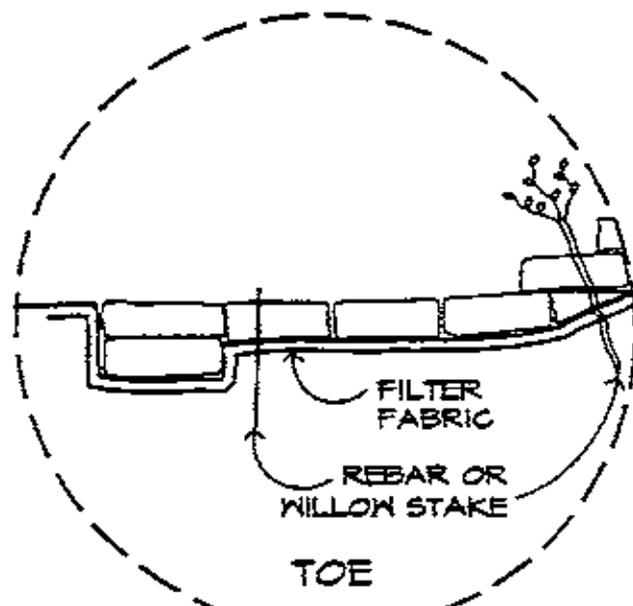
**STREAMBANK  
STABILIZATION**



### PROFILE THROUGH STRUCTURES

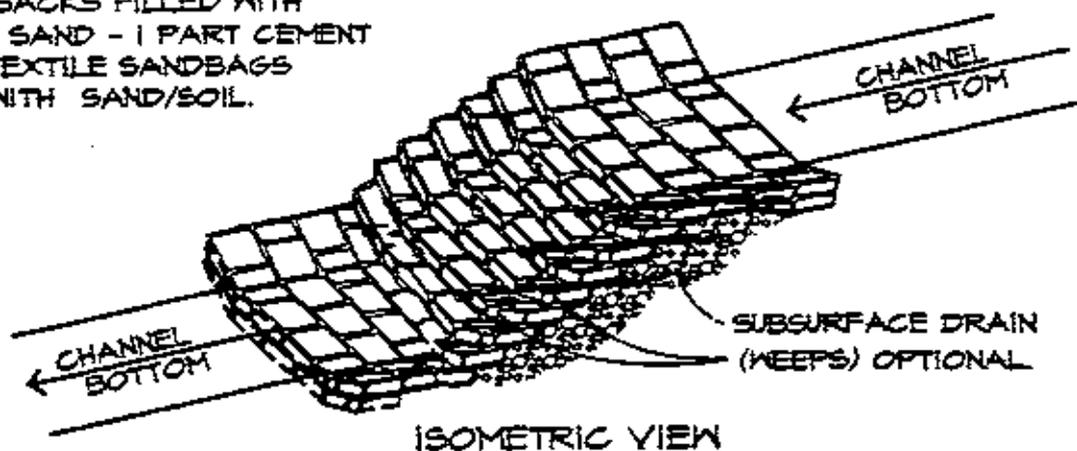


DETAIL - 'A'



DETAIL - 'B'

BURLAP SACKS FILLED WITH  
4 PARTS SAND - 1 PART CEMENT  
OR GEOTEXTILE SANDBAGS  
FILLED WITH SAND/SOIL.



### SANDBAG HEADCUT STRUCTURE

25:

1. GEOTEXTILE SANDBAGS MAY BE STAKED WITH LIVE WILLOW STAKES, REBAR OR 'SNAP TIE' STAKES SHOULD BE USED WITH CEMENT SANDBAGS.
2. ROCK RIPRAP MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SANDBAGS.

**SANDBAG  
HEADCUT  
STRUCTURE**

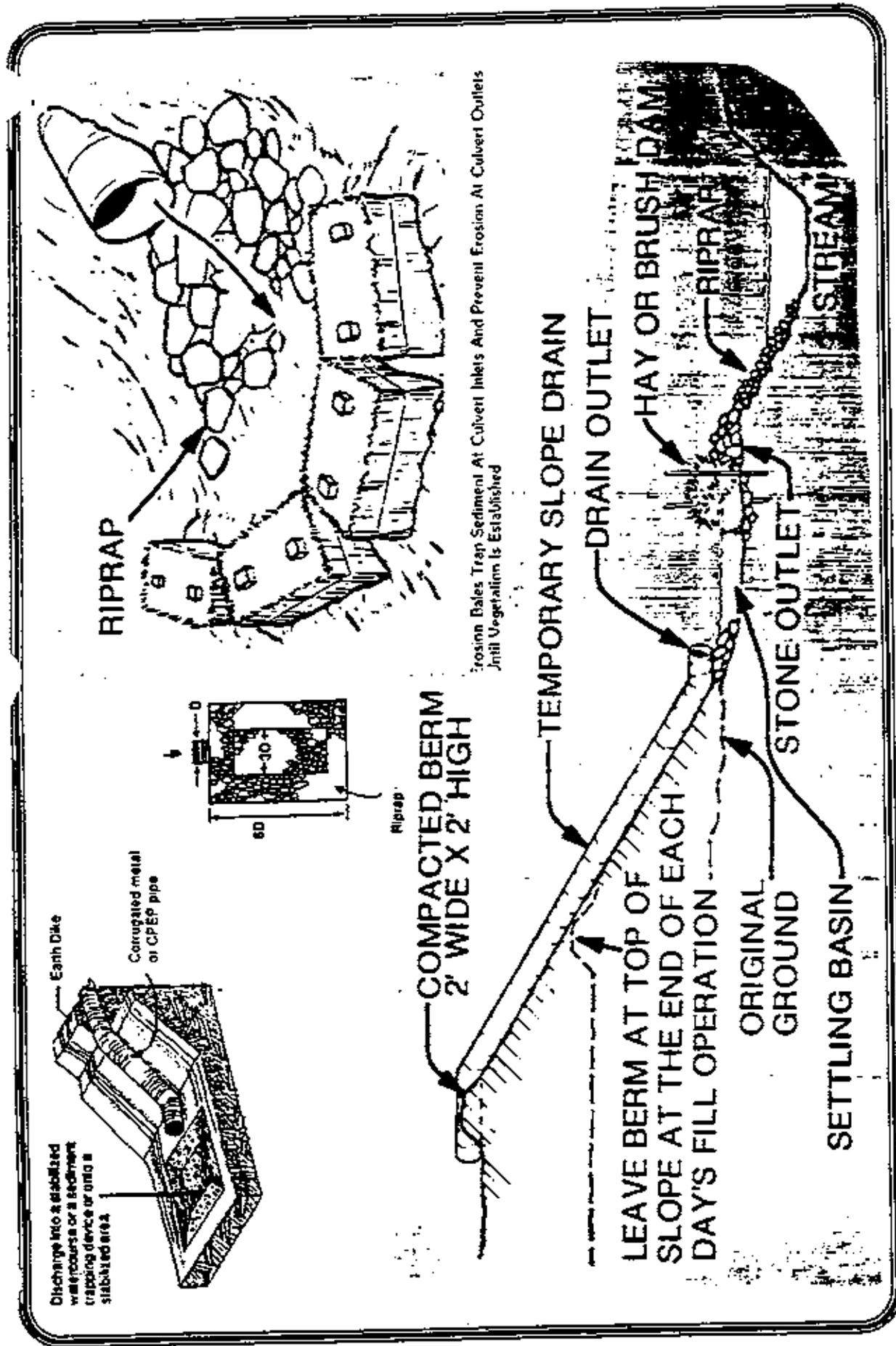
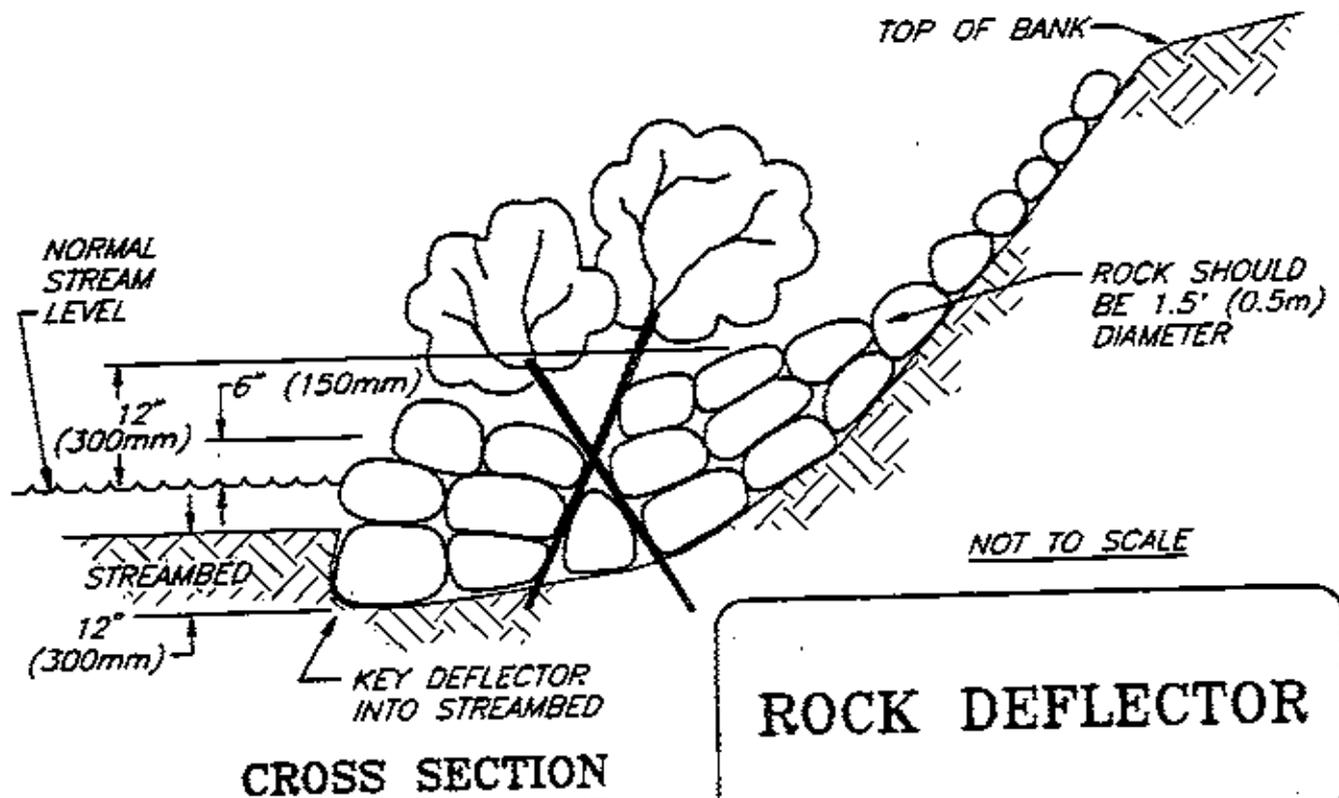
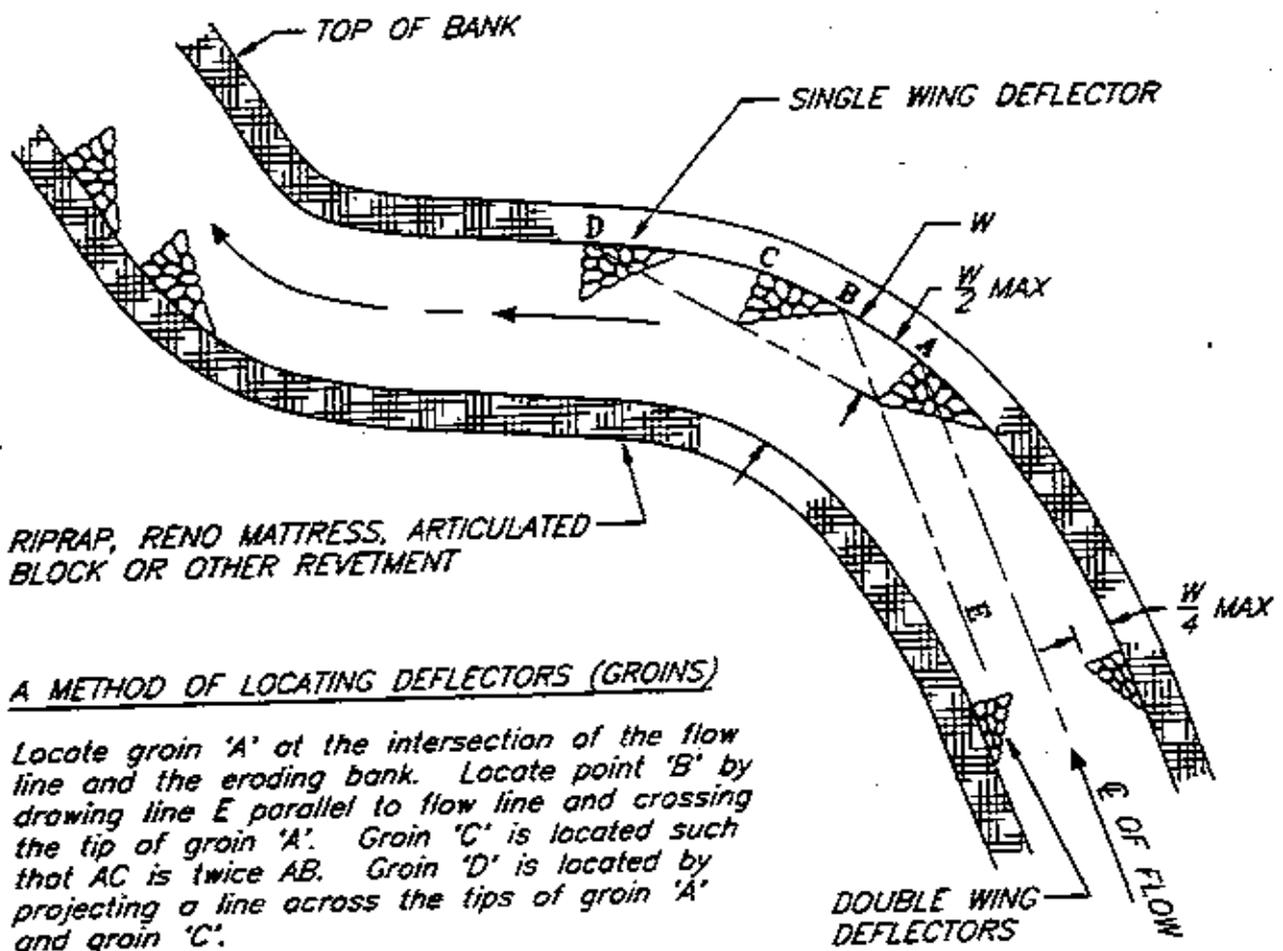
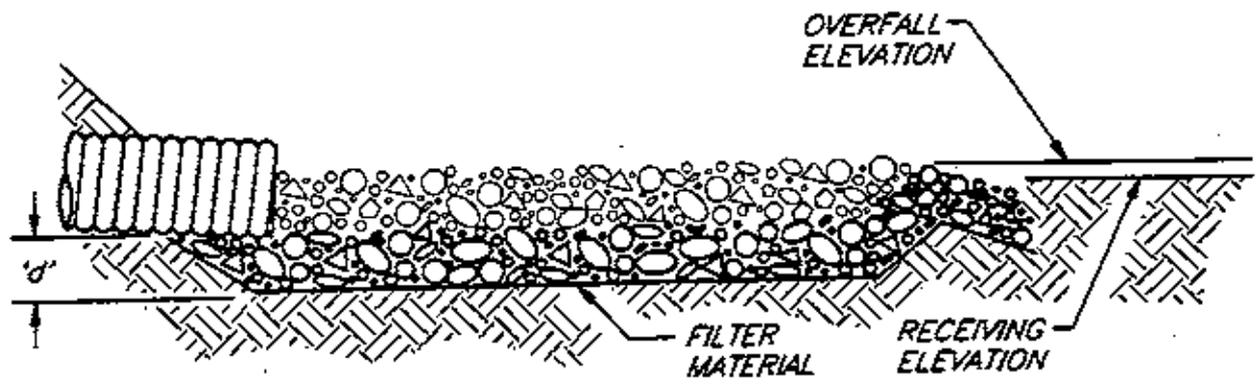


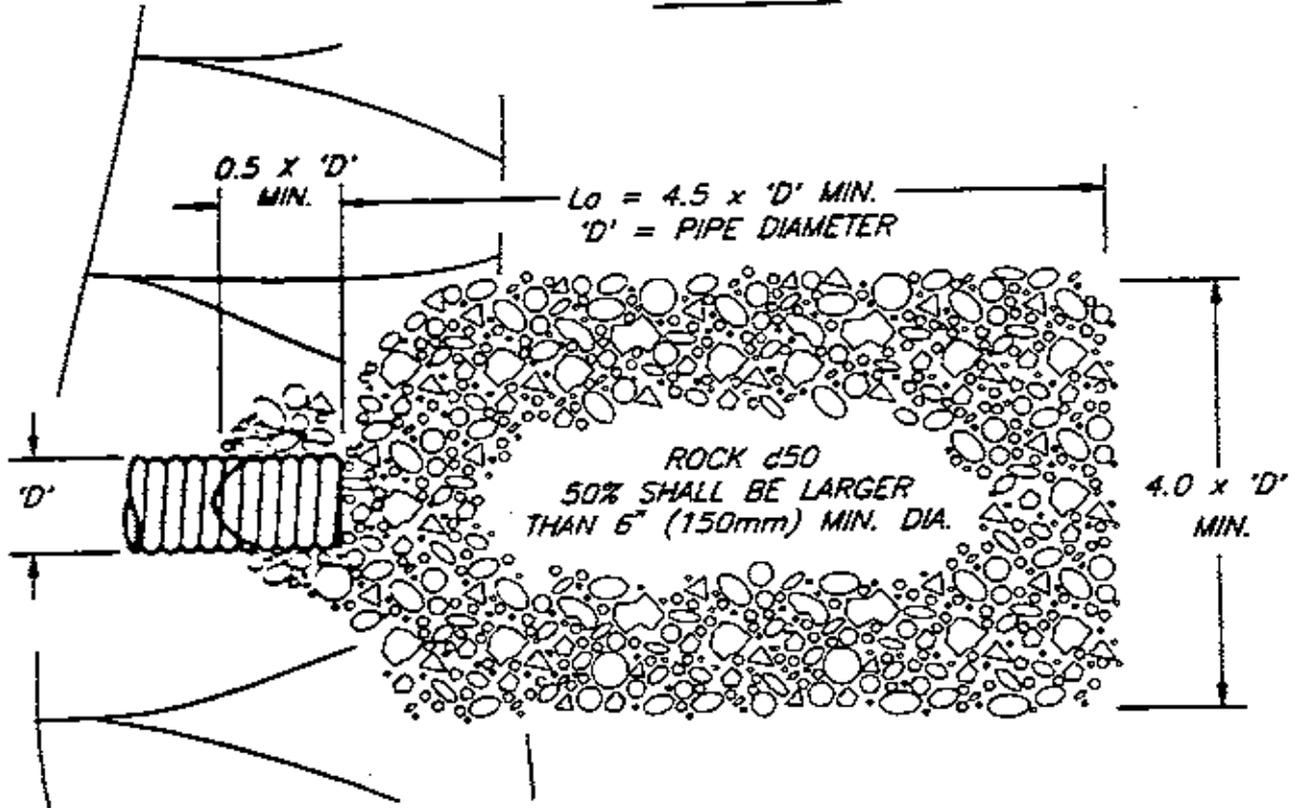
Figure 4-11  
Outlet Protection





THICKNESS ('d') = 1.5 x MAX. ROCK DIAMETER - 6" (150mm) MIN.

**SECTION**



**PLAN**

**NOTES:**

1. 'Lo' = LENGTH OF APRON. DISTANCE 'Lo' SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO DISSIPATE ENERGY.
2. APRON SHALL BE SET AT A ZERO GRADE AND ALIGNED STRAIGHT.
3. FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE FILTER FABRIC OR 6" (150mm) THICK MINIMUM GRADED GRAVEL LAYER.

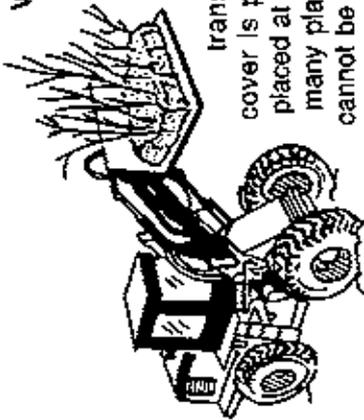
**ENERGY  
DISSIPATOR**

Transplanting is a revegetation technique that removes a plant, or plants containing roots and shoots from one site to be replanted at another. Transplanting can take several forms generally distinguished by size: vegetation mats, plugs, sprigs and transplants (single plants). All forms require careful selection and handling in order for the transplanting effort to be successful. Refer to *Streambank Revegetation Plant Species Selection List* for plant material suggestions.

Locate a donor site and obtain permission to harvest plants. In cases where plants are going to be destroyed by construction, consider salvaging the plants that would otherwise be lost. The conditions of the donor site need to be relatively similar to those at the transplanting site. The best time to transplant is when plants are dormant. It is essential that the plant materials do not dry out while in transport and after planting. Transplanting efforts can be mechanized.

**VEGETATIVE MAT**

A vegetative mat is the largest transplant. Dimensions of the mats vary from one to several feet square and may contain woody and/or herbaceous vegetation. The greatest benefit of this transplanting technique is that vegetative cover is provided immediately after the mat is placed at the new location. The mats often contain many plant species, especially native plants that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Often, the cost will be for labor and machinery for moving and installing the mat.



Harvest a vegetative mat by cutting the shoots and root/soil mass into a block. The root/soil mass is cut as deeply as possible. The mat is then lifted from the ground by hand or with mechanized equipment and transported to the planting site.

Prepare the planting site by creating a depression in the soil that will accommodate the dimensions of the mat. The sides of the mat should be covered by soil. If the mat is placed directly on the surface with other mats immediately adjacent to each other, make sure that the edges of the mat are not left exposed to the air which would cause damage to the roots. If needed, soil should be placed in the spaces between mats to cover the roots.

**PLUGS**

Plugs are smaller than vegetative mats and not necessarily contain only one plant species. They can be harvested from a donor community using tools and transported easily to the planting site, particularly well suited for planting in wetlands, using grass rolls or being divided into sprigs.

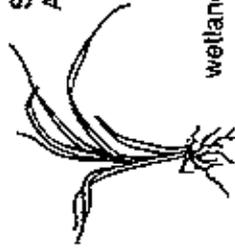


Dig a plug with a shovel. A plug may range from a few inches in diameter. It is important to include as many roots and as much soil as possible with each plug.

Plant plugs so that the new soil level matches the soil level of the donor site. If the planting site is dry, the plug should be planted in the center of a small depression that will catch and retain water. The soil around the plug should be pressed firmly into place.

**SPRIGS**

A sprig is the smallest transplant unit, consisting of a single shoot and roots. Grasses and sedges are often transplanted as sprigs. Species with a rhizomatous (underground stem) growth form are most suited for sprigging. Sprigs are often planted in wetlands or into coir logs.

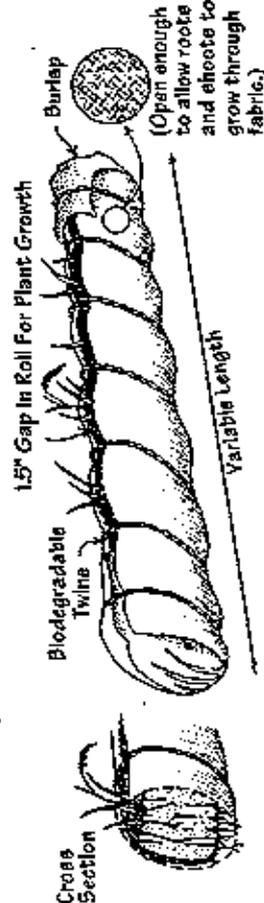


Prepare a sprig from a small plug that contains one plant species. The plug can be separated into sprigs either at the donor site or the planting site. The important point is to keep the plant material moist, removed from direct sunlight and wind while preparing the sprigs and transporting them to the planting site. Harvest only the number of sprigs that can be planted the same day.

Plant a sprig by sticking a shovel in the ground perpendicularly; push it forward to create a small opening; place the sprig in the opening, remove the shovel and then firm the ground around the sprig. Care should be taken to ensure that the entire root system is covered by soil. A more extensive discussion of the sprigging is found in *Beach Wildfire: Planting Guide for Alaska* (Wright, 1994).



# GRASS ROLLS

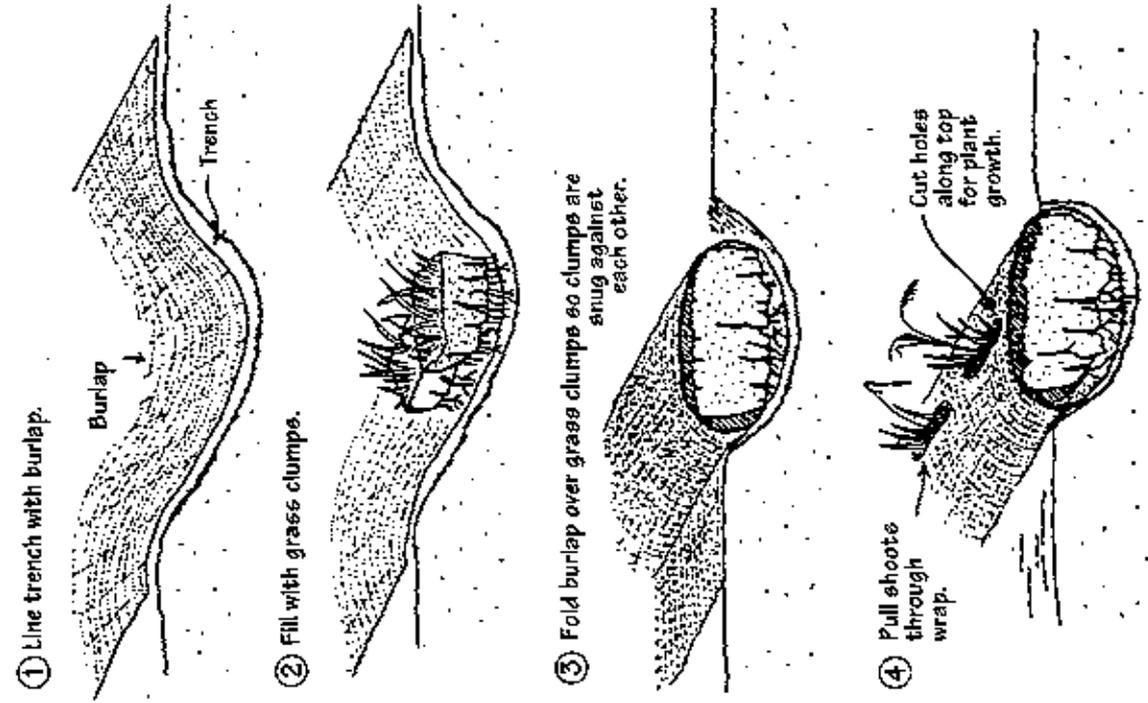


Grass rolls are often used to revegetate shorelines and streambanks where grasses and grass-like plants have been the primary vegetation type and where seeding is impractical due to fluctuating water levels or other site conditions. Clumps of grass sod are placed tightly together, side by side with shoots pointing up, in a sausage like structure and held together with burlap and twine. The roll is then anchored in place. This technique reintroduces herbaceous vegetation to a site while simultaneously providing some structural stability. Ultimately, the sod will form a dense root system along the streambank and provide structural protection to the site. When the grasses die back at the end of each growing season, their leaves hang over the streambank and provide rearing habitat for fish.

Construct a grass roll by laying out a length of burlap, place clumps of sod tightly together in the middle of the burlap. Bluejoint reedgrass, *Calamagrostis canadensis*, is the primary grass used for this technique and should be collected from sites away from streambanks. Beach wildrye, *Leymus mollis*, has also been used for streambank plantings, and although it produces a strong rhizome it does not form the dense sod characteristic of Bluejoint.

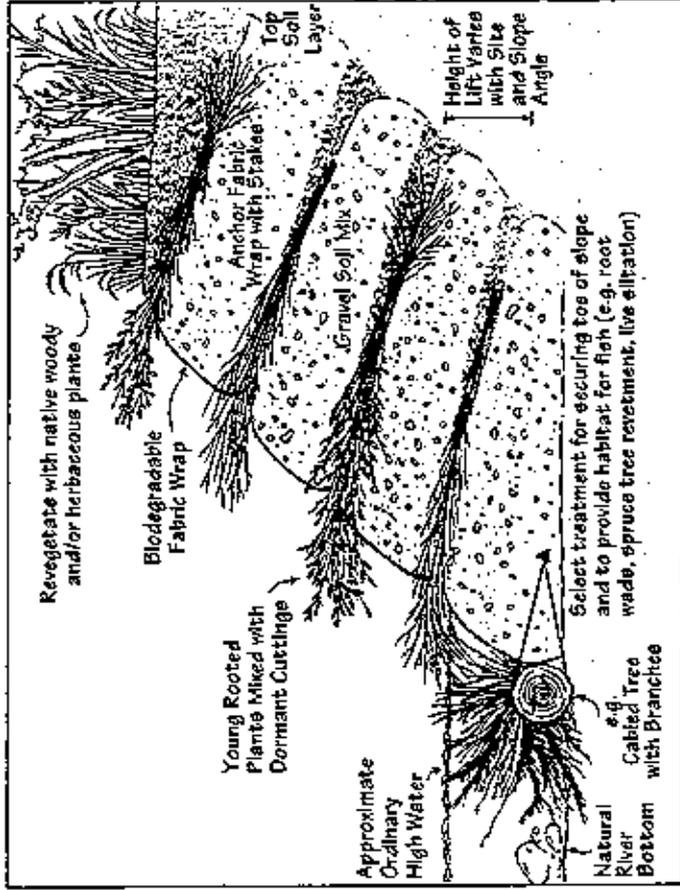
Wrap the sides of the burlap over the sod clumps to make a sausage-like roll. Tie the roll every few inches with twine. Cut holes in the burlap wrap to expose the sod shoots. Try to create the grass roll onsite so that the length of the roll or rolls match the length of the area being planted.

## Constructing Grass Rolls





## HEDGE BRUSH LAYERING



Hedge brush layering is a revegetation technique which combines layers of plant material, both dormant cuttings and rooted plants, with soil to revegetate and stabilize a streambank. Greater plant diversity can be provided with a hedge brush layer than with a simple brush layer. Rooted plants of species that do not root readily, such as alder, scouler and bebb willow, can be included in the plant layer. A mixture of species may allow the revegetation project to blend with existing vegetation.

Branches and transplants are placed on horizontal benches that follow the contour of the slope and provide reinforcement to the soil. The transplants will add stability quickly as their roots become anchored. Relatively steep slopes can be stabilized with this technique if a biodegradable revegetation fabric is used to hold the soil in place between the plant layers. The front of the wrapped soil layer can be lightly seeded with grasses to increase soil stability while the woody plants become established. Overhanging branches provide fish habitat.

Select plant species suitable for site conditions (see *Stream Revegetation Plant Species Selection List, Shrubs and Trees*). For results dig transplants in spring or late summer and plant them the day. If possible root prune the plants several weeks prior to transplant. Select plants less than 5 to 6 feet tall and root prune the plant to the shovel width. After the soil slightly outside of the drip line. Skip the shovel width. After the plant has been dug for transplanting, trim branches to compensate for root loss.

**Collection, storage and planting information** is described in the *Dormant Cuttings and Transplanting* sections. A hedge layer, which uses all rooted plants can be planted throughout the growing season from spring through early fall.

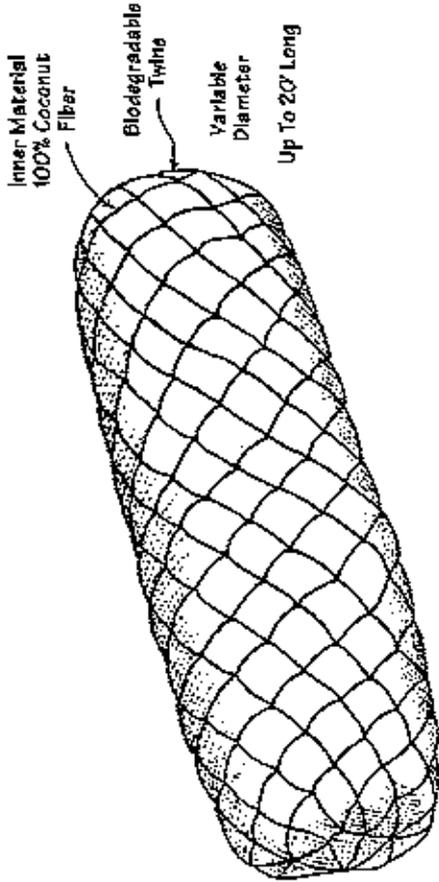
**Choose** a technique to secure the toe of the slope. Begin layering at the bottom of the slope. Along a water body, the first layer is typically installed at the ordinary high water (OHW) level. Brush layers may be installed below OHW to provide cover and fish habitat. These plants probably will not root and become established.

**Excavate** the first bench two to three feet deep so that it angles slightly down and into the slope (see *Hedge Brush Layering/Brush Layering, Step by Step*). Lay branches and transplants on the bench, slightly crisscrossing them. Place the cut ends of the branches and the roots of the transplants into the slope with the tips or shoots extending beyond the edge of the bench no more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  the total branch length. Plant 20 to 25 stems per yard. Higher density plantings are needed for more erosive sites and if the diameter of the plant material is small. Fill the newly planted bench with 2 to 4 inches of soil and tamp into place. Continue building layers until the desired bank height is reached. The spacing between layers will vary with the erosion potential of the site. Sites with a shallow slope and low erosion potential can have wider spacing than sites with a steep slope and higher erosion potential. This technique can be easily mechanized, layer by layer, if it is installed during construction of a fill slope. On cut slopes and existing banks each layer must be excavated.

Hedge brush layering is a variation of brush layering (see *Brush Layering*).

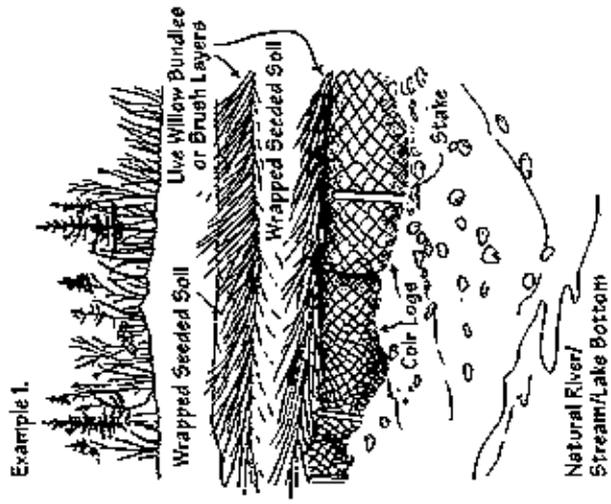


**COIR LOG**



Coir logs are constructed of interwoven coconut fibers that are bound together with biodegradable netting. Commercially produced coir logs come in various lengths and diameters. The product needs to be selected specifically for the site. Fiber logs composed of other sturdy biodegradable materials may function equally as well.

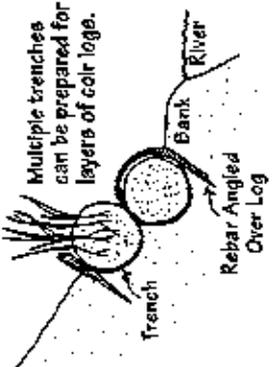
Applications for coir logs occur in many streambank, wetland and upland environments. The log provides temporary physical protection to a site while vegetation becomes established and biological protection takes over. The logs can provide a substrate for plant growth, protect plants growing adjacent to the log, can be used as a transition from one revegetation technique to another, and used to secure the toe of a slope. Both the upstream and downstream ends of the coir log(s) need to transition smoothly into a stable streambank to reduce the potential to wash out.



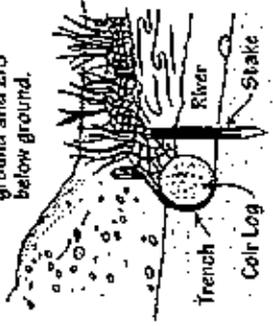
Install the logs to ensure contact with soil along the entire length. In most cases, excavate a shallow trench to partially bury the log. At no time should the coir log span any open space that may occur between rocks, logs or uneven ground. Tie logs together that have been placed end to end and stake into place. Flowing streams, particularly those carrying ice during breakup, could rip the log out of the streambank, if it is not adequately anchored. Wooden stakes, curved rebar and earth anchors have all been used to securely anchor these logs.

Sod or sprig coir logs when they are placed in locations that will provide adequate moisture for plant growth. Small holes can be created in the surface of the logs and sprigs, or small plugs of suitable plant species can be transplanted into the log (see Streambank Revegetation Plant Species Selection List, Grasses and Sedges). These plantings should be fertilized (see Fertilizer section).

Example 2.  
Logs biodegrade as  
plant roots develop.



Coir Log is 1/3 above  
ground and 2/3  
below ground.



Partially buried coir log with live siltation immediately behind.

## **Appendix J: Breif Overview on Sampling Methods from: EPA’s NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-8-92-001.**

### **Sampling Points Selection**

The first step in selecting sampling points is to consider the areas draining the facility. The site map in the [SWPPP](#) should show the drainage areas. Areas of particular concern are those where raw materials or finished product are exposed to rainfall and/or runoff, and areas where leaking fluids such as petroleum products and hydraulic fluids have the potential to enter stormwater runoff.



Source: Image of Department of Ecology, Washington State

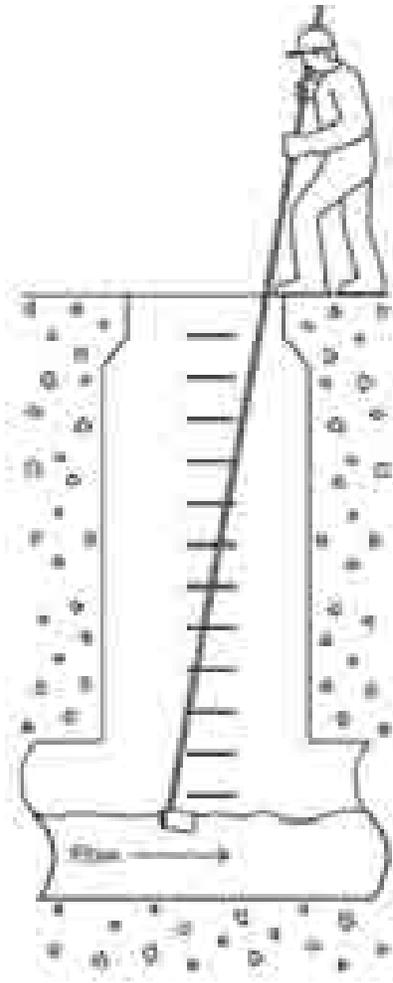
The next step is to determine where the runoff from each drainage area is discharged from your facility. If there are separate drainage areas with separate discharge points, stormwater sampled at one discharge sampling point may not represent the facility’s stormwater quality overall.

Making a determination of whether a discharge is likely to have stormwater quality that differs from other discharges and requires separate sampling requires a review of the site map in the SWPPP with consideration to sources of pollutants in each drainage area. This should be followed up with an on site assessment of activities, sources and quantities of pollutants in each drainage area. This information will help the operator to document the decision as to whether two or more drainage areas can be represented by a single sample site.

### **Common Sampling Points**

- Pipes discharging a facility’s stormwater offsite
- Ditches carrying a facility’s stormwater offsite
- Manhole access to storm sewer carrying a facility’s stormwater, so sampling personnel can lower a sample bottle attached to a pole into the manhole

In general, manhole access on a facility own property may be simpler and safer than access off property and more readily verifiable as carrying only a facility’s stormwater. These three types of sampling points are not too difficult to access and the flow within them tends to be fast enough, with enough turbulence, to allow collection of well mixed, representative samples.



*When sampling from a manhole, use a pole to safely sample from above ground. Avoid touching the sides of the manhole or pipes with the bottle to prevent contamination. Please the opening of the bottle upstream so that the flow enters the bottle directly.*

Source: Image of Depa

## Sampling Preparation

### Obtaining Supplies for Sampling

Before the sampling event, the following supplies need to be prepared:

- Sampling bottles, labels, and chain-of-custody forms from the laboratory, including a few extra of each type
- Sampling pole to hold sample bottles and filament strapping tape
- Powder-free disposable nitrile or latex gloves (sold by medical and laboratory suppliers). Do not use powdered gloves as the powder may contain metals that could contaminate metals samples such as zinc
- Foul-weather gear
- Coolers and ice
- A bound field notebook to keep records concerning sampling. Use waterproof ink pens and an additional bounded field notebook to keep sampling related data.

### How to Fill the Sampling Bottle

- **Do not** touch the open bottle. Keep bottles clean to prevent contamination



- **Do not** allow bottle lids to touch ground. Keep lids clean to prevent contamination.



- **Do not** sample in stagnant area with little flow. Do not stir up bottom sediments or allow foreign materials to enter the sample bottle. (Do be careful to grab a clean sample in cases where stormwater runoff is shallow.) If the runoff is so shallow that it is not possible to sample without the sample being contaminated in the process, then find an alternative way to sample.



- **Do not** allow water to overfill the bottle, particularly not for sample bottles with preservative. Oil and grease samples should be collected from water falling into the bottle when possible, or otherwise in a single swoop.



- **Do** attach a bottle to a pole for sampling in manholes or when a hand sample would be in stagnant water. A boathook is used in this example and the bottle is attached to it with filament strapping tape.



- If the water is too shallow to sample with the bottle upright on the pole, try taping it on sideways, but tilted up slightly.



- **Do** collect samples without overfilling the bottles.



### Selecting a Storm Event for Sampling

A successful sampling is to collect the runoff at the right storm event and at the right time. The general permit recommends that the storm event to be sampled must meet the following two conditions:

- Be preceded by at least 24 hours of no greater than trace precipitation
- Have an intensity of at least 0.1 inches of rainfall (depth) of rain in a 24-hour period

The general permit also recommends that the grab sample be collected within the first 30 minutes after discharge from the facility to a point off site, not from when rainfall begins. It is important that the staff are at the ready status for the sampling event by doing the following:

- Evaluate weather forecasts before deciding whether or not to sample a particular rain event. The [National Weather Service](#) is an excellent source of information on upcoming storms or some commercial websites such as <http://www.weather.com/>, [Netscape](#), and [Yahoo](#) also provide weather information and forecasts
- Spend time observing rain events at the facility site with attention (attention) to how rain intensity relates to stormwater discharges from the site, before conducting a real field sampling

### Sampling a Snowmelt Event

If a facility is located in an area that is covered by a standing snow pack for days at a time during a year of normal precipitation, the operator may alternatively sample a snowmelt event during the winter or spring quarter. The recommended sampling conditions for a snowmelt event are as follows:

- It is preceded by at least 24 hours of no greater than trace precipitation
- The snowmelt is generated by a rainfall or warm weather melt-producing event on a standing snow pack of at least one inch in depth
- The sample is collected during the first hour of discharge from your facility that was produced by the melting snow. Keeping up with the weather forecast and planning so that sampling can be carried out on short notice are the keys to successful sampling

### Sample Documentation

It is critical to submit the following information with the sample to the laboratory to ensure the proper sample handling by the laboratory. The information includes:

- Unique Sample or Log Number - All samples should be assigned a unique identification number. If there is a serial number on the transportation case, the sampling personnel should add this number to the field records
- Date and Time of Sample Collection - Date and time of sample collection (including notation of a.m. or p.m.) must be recorded. In the case of composite samples, the sequence of times and aliquot size should be noted
- Source of Sample, including Utility Name and Address - Use the outfall identification number from the site map with a narrative description; a diagram referring to the particular site where the sample was taken should be included
- Name of Sampling Personnel - The names and initials of the persons taking the sample must be indicated. For a composite sample, the names of the persons installing the sampler and names of the persons retrieving the sample should be included.
- Sample Type - Each sample should indicate whether it is a [grab sample](#) or [composite sample](#). If the sample is a composite, the volume and frequency of individual aliquots should be noted
- Preservation Used - Any preservatives (and the amount) added to the sample should be recorded. The method of preservation (e.g., refrigeration at 4°C) should be indicated
- Analysis Used - All parameters for which the sample must be analyzed at the laboratory should be specified

### Recording Field Notebook

It is required to record the following information into the field notebook for stormwater samples. They are:

- Time of the rainfall began
- Sampling locations
- Date of the sampling
- Time of the sampling
- Describe the way samples are collected, e.g., took samples from ditch/pipe/manhole by hand/bottle on a pole, etc.
- Name of the sampler(s)

- Number, types (parameters) of samples collected
- Field measurement results, such as pH, temperature
- Unusual circumstances that may affect the sample results

The field notebook should be written with waterproof ink. If there is any mistake in writing data, it should be crossed out rather than erased or whited out. Number the pages of the field book consecutively. Do not rip out pages from the field notebook to ensure that the bound field book is a complete record of sampling procedures.

It is not required but suggested by the general permit to record the following information for each storm event sampled:

- Number of dry days before the day the sample was collected, or a statement that there was at least one day of no greater than trace precipitation before sampling
- Inches of rainfall during a 24-hour period of the storm event
- Date and time of the sampling
- Date and time the rainfall began
- Date and time the discharge began at the sampling site
- Duration of the storm in hours

The information recorded above will help permittees to document whether they meet the recommended criteria for stormwater sampling specified in the general permit or not. When the criteria cannot be met, it is required by the general permit that the permittee must still collect and submit stormwater sampling results, and must include an explanation with the monitoring report identifying what recommended criteria were not met and why.