General NPDES Permit No. ILR00 0000

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
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NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

General NPDES Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities

Expiration Date: June 30, 2028

Issue Date: June 06, 2023

Effective Date: July 01, 2023

Discharges authorized by this General Permit: In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act, the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

This general permit regulates only storm water discharges from a facility. Other discharges such as process wastewater or cooling water shall be regulated by other NPDES permits.

Receiving waters: Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent form and additional documentation as required in Part D of this permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.

Darin E. LeCrone, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
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A. APPLICABILITY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This permit is applicable to storm water discharges associated with any primary industrial activity and any associated industrial activity from areas (except offsite access roads and rail lines not on property owned or controlled by the permittee) where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water in the State of Illinois from the facilities listed below.

1. Discharges of storm water from facilities with discharges that are subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N, except:

    a. Discharges subject to new source performance standards or toxic pollutant effluent standards and described in paragraph Part A.2. below which do not have materials or activities exposed to storm water. Facilities with these discharges shall submit a No Exposure Certification form to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA or Agency).

    b. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines listed in B.1. of this permit.

2. Discharges of storm water from facilities in the following SIC codes:

SIC 20	(Food and kindred products manufacturing or processing)
SIC 21	(Tobacco products)
SIC 22	(Textile mill products)
SIC 23	(Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials)
SIC 24	(Lumber and wood products except furniture)
SIC 2434	(Wood kitchen cabinets)
SIC 25	(Furniture and fixtures)
SIC 26	(Paper and allied products)
SIC 265	(Paperboard containers and boxes)
SIC 267	(Converted paper and paperboard products)
SIC 27	(Printing, publishing, and allied industries)

This permit is also applicable to an additional stormwater discharges that are not otherwise required to obtain an NPDES permit but are comingled or mixed with discharges authorized by this permit

SIC 28	(Chemicals and allied products)
SIC 283	(Drugs)
SIC 285	(Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and allied products)
SIC 29	(Petroleum refining and related industries), except discharges subject to 40 CFR 419
SIC 30	(Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products)
SIC 31	(Leather and leather products)
SIC 311	(Leather tanning and finishing)
SIC 32	(Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products)
SIC 323	(Glass products, made of purchased glass)
SIC 33	(Primary metal industries)
SIC 34	(Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment)
SIC 3441	(Fabricated structural metal)
SIC 35	(Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment)
SIC 36	(Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment)
SIC 37	(Transportation equipment)
SIC 373	(Ship and boat building and repairing)
SIC 38	(Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks)
SIC 39	(Miscellaneous manufacturing industries)
SIC 4221-25	(Farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)

3. Facilities classified as SIC 10-14 (Mineral Industry) including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, treatment operations, or transmission facilities, except discharges subject to 40 CFR 434, 436, or 440 or any discharges subject to general permit number ILG84. This permit does not authorize any discharge associated with the hydraulic fracturing process if additional chemicals are utilized in the process.

4. Landfills, land application sites (excluding land application sites which utilize agricultural land), and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b) (14)).

5. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, ~~and~~ automobile junkyards and concrete recycling facilities including but not limited to SIC 5015 (Used motor vehicle parts) and SIC 5093 (Scrap and waste materials)

6. Transportation facilities- Areas of the following facilities involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations (unless individual permit required by 40 CFR 449):

SIC 40	(Railroad transportation)
SIC 41	(Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation)
SIC 42	(Motor freight transportation and warehousing) except SIC 4221-4225 (Farm product warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, general warehousing and storage)
SIC 43	(United States Postal Service)
SIC 44	(Water transportation)
SIC 45	(Transportation by air)
SIC 5171	(Petroleum bulk stations and terminals-wholesale)

7. Treatment Works treating domestic sewage with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more~~;~~ including sludge or wastewater treatment devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, and land dedicated to sludge disposal located within the confines of the facility. This requirement excludes off-site sludge management lands, farm lands, and gardens.

8. Discharge of Stormwater from non-classified facilities designated by the Agency as requiring a permit. See Sector AD of Attachment 1 and 2.

9. Allowable non-storm water discharges:

a. The following are the only non-storm water discharges authorized under this permit, provided that all discharges comply with the discharge limitations set forth in Part F:

i. Discharges from fire-fighting activities.
ii. Fire hydrant flushings.
iii. Waters used to wash vehicles without the use of detergents or hazardous cleaning products.
iv. Waters (without added chemicals) used to control dust.
v. Potable water sources including waterline flushings and fire sprinkler flushing.
vi. Irrigation drainage.
vii. Landscape watering, provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling.
viii. Routine external building wash down, including power washing, which does not use detergents or hazardous cleaning products.
ix. Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents or hazardous cleaning products are not used.
x. Uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, other compressors, and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids.
xi. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water.
xii. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials.
xiii. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower.
xiv. Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product storage where no chemical additives are used and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage. Such discharges are applicable only to Sector A facilities, listed in Attachment 1, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with Part F.2 of this permit.

b. Except as provided in Part A.9a above, all discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water. Discharges of material other than storm water must be in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

B. TYPES OF DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY THIS PERMIT

This permit is not applicable to storm water discharges from the facilities listed below. Storm water discharges from these facilities must be authorized by an individual NPDES permit or alternative general NPDES permit.

1. Discharges subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines in the following categories;

Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411)
Feedlots (40 CFR 412)
Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418)
Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419)
Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422)
Steam Electric (40 CFR 423)
Coal Mining (40 CFR 434)
Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436)
Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440)
Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443).
Airport De-icing (40 CFR 449)

2. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.

3. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.

4. Construction site activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities.

5. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities with an existing NPDES individual or general permit for the storm water discharges.

6. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity which are identified by the Agency as possibly causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

7. Storm water discharges associated with inactive mining or inactive oil and gas operations occurring on Federal

lands where an operator cannot be identified.

8. Storm water discharges to any receiving water identified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d) (6).

9. Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit.

10. Storm water or other discharges of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill.

11. Discharges of storm water collected in containment areas at bulk storage and hazardous waste facilities where the storm water becomes contaminated by direct contact with a spill or release of stored materials into the containment area.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Discharging pollutants for which a water body is impaired with an approved TMDL:

   a. The Permittee must determine whether the facility discharges storm water, either directly or indirectly, to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, i.e., a water body included on the most recent U.S. EPA-approved Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on impaired waters is contained in the Agency website below:

      https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/Pages/303d-list.aspx

   b. If the Permittee determines that it discharges storm water to the immediate stream segment which is an impaired water body, the Permittee must identify if there is a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL that establishes waste load allocations for discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This determination must be made within 6 months of the effective date of this permit, and must be documented in the facility's SWPPP or storm water records. Information on TMDLs is contained in the Agency website below:

      https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/Pages/default.aspx

   c. If the Permittee determines that there is a U.S. EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for a water body to which the facility discharges storm water, the permittee must determine if there is a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) applicable to the facility's storm water discharges in the approved TMDL.

   d. If the Permittee determines that it is subject to an applicable (WLA), the following requirements apply:

      i. The Permittee must calculate/quantify the facility's estimated current loading(s) of the pollutant(s) of concern to the impaired water body. This may be done using monitoring data and/or through modeling.

      ii. The Permittee must determine if based on the estimated current loading(s) it is meeting the applicable WLA with current storm water controls and practices. If loading reductions are needed in order to achieve the applicable WLA, the permittee must update its SWPPP to incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or other storm water control measures that will be implemented to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern and achieve the applicable WLA.

         The SWPPP must specifically identify the additional or enhanced BMPs or control measures necessary to reduce loadings of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must also document/summarize modeling and/or other calculations used to estimate that the practices and control measures will reduce loadings to achieve the applicable WLA.

      iii. The SWPPP must define an implementation schedule for implementing the control measures identified necessary to meet the WLA. The schedule for implementing the planned BMPs and/or control measures above must be set out so that the management practices and control measures are in place and operational as quickly as possible. Interim milestones should be established to facilitate assessment of progress in implementing the control measures and gauging progress toward meeting the applicable WLA.

      iv. The Permittee must incorporate into the SWPPP a monitoring/assessment component to evaluate if loading reductions are being achieved as planned in the SWPPP.

v. The SWPPP may incorporate an adaptive management component, under which the SWPPP can be updated or improved as circumstances allow.

2. Discharges to impaired waters without an approved TMDL:

The Permittee shall monitor all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired and are associated with the industrial site activity for which a standard analytical method exists (see 40 CFR Part 136) once per year at each outfall (except substantially identical outfalls) discharging stormwater to impaired waters without an approved TMDL

3. Additional Monitoring required by Illinois EPA:

The Agency may require additional monitoring. Any such notice will briefly state the reasons for monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

4. The permittee must post a sign of permit coverage (except in the instance where other laws or local ordinances prohibit such signage) at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the facility. This notice must include basic information about the facility (e.g., the NPDES ID number), information that informs the public on how to request the facility's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and how to contact the facility and IEPA if stormwater pollution is observed in the stormwater discharge.

D. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Any discharger of storm water associated with industrial activities seeking coverage under this general permit shall provide the Agency with the following information:

   a. i. A completed electronic submission of the Agency Notice of Intent form, see Part D.6; or

      ii. A completed electronic submission of the U.S. EPA Form 1, including form 2F and quantitative sampling data when required by Part D.2. See Part D.6.

   b. An electronic copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP or plan) that has been prepared for the industrial site in accordance with Part E of this permit. The electronic copy shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov .

   c. For a proposed industrial site, or a proposed modification of an industrial site, an electronic copy of the consultation letters from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) concerning historic preservation and endangered species compliance. See Part D.6.

2. Quantitative sampling data as required by U.S. EPA Form 2F for storm water discharges from the following existing or new facilities is required to be submitted:

   a. Facilities subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of EPCRA for chemicals classified as "Section 313 water priority chemicals": Storm water discharges that come into contact with any equipment, tank, container, or other vessel or area used for storage of a Section 313 water priority chemical, or located at a truck or rail car unloading area where a Section 313 water priority chemical is handled.

   b. Facilities classified as SIC 33 (Primary Metal Industries).

   c. Active or inactive landfills, land application sites, or open dumps without a stabilized final cover which have received any industrial wastes.

   d. Wood treatment facilities: Storm water discharges from areas that are used for wood treatment, wood surface application, or storage of treated or surface protected wood.

   e. Coal pile runoff at industrial facilities other than coal mines or steam electric power generating facilities.

   f. Battery reclaiming facilities: Storm water discharges from areas used for storage of lead acid batteries, reclamation products or waste products, and areas used for lead acid battery reclamation.

   g. Airports not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 449 (less than 1,000 aircraft departures per year) storm water discharges from aircraft or airport deicing areas.

h. Meat packing plants, poultry packing plants, and facilities that manufacture animal and marine fats and oils.

i. Facilities classified as SIC 28 (Chemicals and Allied Products) and SIC 30 (Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products): Storm water discharges that come into contact with solid chemical storage piles.

j. Automobile junkyards: Storm water discharges exposed to over 250 auto/truck bodies with drivelines, over 250 drivelines, or any combination thereof (in whole or in parts); over 500 auto/truck units (bodies with or without drivelines in whole or in parts); or over 100 units per year are dismantled and drainage or storage of automotive fluids occurs in areas exposed to storm water.

k. Lime manufacturing facilities: Storm water discharges that have come into contact with lime storage piles.

l. Cement manufacturing facilities and cement kilns: Storm water discharges other than those subject to 40 CFR 411.

m. Ready-mixed concrete facilities: Sampling data is not required for new ready-mixed concrete facilities or for relocated ready-mixed concrete facilities. Schedule 2-F is not required for existing or previously permitted facilities.

n. Ship building and repairing facilities.

o. Other industrial activities when requested by the Agency.

3. When a facility has two or more outfalls that, based on consideration of features and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the Permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the Permittee may sample the effluent of one such outfall and report that quantitative data also applied to the substantially identical outfalls. If the applicant is requesting approval to sample a representative outfall, identification of all storm water outfalls considered to be substantially identical along with the outfall being used to represent such outfalls and appropriate justification must be provided with the application.

4. Existing facilities application/Notice of Intent requirements:

   a. For existing facilities with an individual NPDES permit covering storm water associated with industrial activity, or those facilities that have previously submitted an application for an individual permit and not yet received a permit, the Permittee/Applicant may elect to seek coverage under this general permit in place of obtaining an individual permit. To be considered for coverage the Permittee/Applicant is required to submit the information, in Part D.1.

   b. For existing facilities that have submitted a NOI for coverage of any discharge of storm water associated with industrial activities under this general permit a new or revised NOI will not be required unless the industrial activity at the site has substantially changed.

5. For new facilities, the NOI and required information shall be submitted 180 days prior to the date on which the discharge is to commence unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Agency. Mobile facilities (such as concrete or asphalt batch plants) shall apply at least 30 days prior to discharge.

6. The required information from Part D.1.a.i and ii and D.1.c, shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:

   a. Electronic submission shall be submitted to:

      epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov

   b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the required information should be submitted to the following address:

      Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
      Division of Water Pollution Control
      Permit Section #15
      1021 North Grand Avenue East
      Post Office Box 19276
      Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

7. Authorization: Owners or operators must submit either an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit or an application for an individual NPDES Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter from the Agency and include a copy of this Permit. Upon review of an

NOI, the Illinois EPA may deny coverage under this Permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES Permit.

a. Automatic Continuation of Expired General Permit: Except as provided in D.7.b below, when this General Permit expires the conditions of this permit shall be administratively continued until the earliest of the following:

i. 150 days after the new General Permit is issued;

ii. The Permittee submits a Notice of Termination (NOT) and that notice is approved by Illinois EPA;

iii. The Permittee is authorized for coverage under an individual permit or the renewed or reissued General Permit;

iv. The Permittee's application for an individual permit for a discharge or NOI for coverage under the renewed or reissued General Permit, is denied by the Illinois EPA;

v. Illinois EPA issues a formal permit decision not to renew or reissue this General Permit. If not renewed this expired General Permit shall be automatically administratively continued after such formal permit decision.

b. Duty to Reapply:

i. If the Permittee wishes to continue a discharge activity regulated by this General Permit, the Permittee must apply for new permit coverage before the expiration of the administratively continued period specified in D.7.a above.

ii. If the Permittee reapplies in accordance with the provisions of D.7.a above, the conditions of this General Permit shall continue in full force and effect under the provisions of 5 ILCS 100/10-65 until the Illinois EPA makes a final determination on the application or NOI.

iii. If the Agency makes a formal decision not to renew this General Permit, the Permittee will have 150 days to supplement any previously submitted application or NOI after the date of the formal decision by Illinois EPA.

iv. Standard Condition 2 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.

8. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall notify the MS4 owner at the time of application to the Agency, and shall provide the MS4 owner with a copy of their application if requested.

E. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP or Plan)

1. A SWPPP shall be developed by the Permittee and submitted to the Agency for each facility covered by this permit. The Plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity at the facility. The Plan shall describe the selection, design, and installation of control measures which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility to comply with the requirements of this permit. An electronic copy of the Plan shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov. The Permittee shall submit any modified plans to the Agency, when such modification includes substantive changes to the Plan, or modification is made to the Plan to ensure compliance with this permit. The SWPPP shall be implemented by the Permittee on an on-going basis.

a. Waters not classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:

The SWPPP shall be designed for a storm event equal to or greater than a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event unless federal regulations allow for a less restrictive rainfall event.

b. Waters classified as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:

For any site which has a current NPDES permit and discharges directly or indirectly to an impaired water identified in the Agency's 303(d) listing, and if any parameter in the subject discharge has been identified as the cause of impairment, the SWPPP shall be designed for a storm event equal to or less than a 25-year 24-

hour rainfall event. If required by federal regulations, the SWPPP shall adhere to a more restrictive design criteria.

c. If the Permittee discharges to an impaired water with an established U.S. EPA approved or established TMDL and the SWPPP has been modified in accordance with Part E.1.b, above, Illinois EPA will review the SWPPP and inform the Permittee in writing if additional pollutant control measures for rainfall events are necessary for the discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available waste load allocations in the TMDL or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary.

2. Plans for new facilities shall be completed prior to submitting an NOI to be covered under this permit. An electronic copy of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Agency at the following email address: epa.indilr00swppp@illinois.gov. Plans shall provide for compliance with the effluent limitations in Part F of this permit prior to operation of any industrial activity to be covered under this permit. [Note: If the plan has already been required to be developed under a previous permit it shall be updated and maintained in accordance with all requirements of this Special Condition within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.]. The owner or operator of an existing facility with storm water discharges covered by this permit shall submit a copy of the Plan to the Agency and shall make a copy of the Plan available to the Agency during any inspection of the site.

   Facilities which discharge to an MS4 shall also make a copy available to the operator of the municipal system at any reasonable time upon request.

3. The Permittee may be notified in writing by the Agency at any time that the Plan does not meet the requirements of this permit. After such written notification, the Permittee shall modify the Plan and shall submit a revised plan to the Agency with the requested changes that have been made. Unless otherwise provided, the Permittee shall have 30 days after such notification to make the changes.

4. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP based on the corrective actions and deadlines required in Part H.2 and that the Permittee documented in Part H.2, such that the triggering conditions for corrective action in Part H.1 do not reoccur. The Permittee shall also modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may affect the discharge of significant concentrations or quantities of pollutants to the waters of the United States. SWPPP modifications must be signed in accordance with Attachment H.11.

5. The Plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

   a. A topographic map extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies, wells (including injection wells), seepage pits, infiltration ponds, and the discharge points where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included on the site map if appropriate. Any map or portion of map may be withheld for security reasons.

   b. A site map showing:

      i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

      ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point, location, and identification of any MS4 to which the industrial site discharges storm water;

      iii. Paved areas and buildings;

      iv. Areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage trash dumpsters and compactors or disposal of significant materials, including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates;

      v. Location of existing or planned storm water structural control measures/practices (dikes, coverings, detention facilities, etc.);

      vi. Surface water locations and/or municipal storm drain locations;

      vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion;

      viii. Vehicle service areas;

      ix. Material loading, unloading, transfer, and access areas;

x. Direction of storm water flow (use arrows);

xi. Locations of storm water monitoring points;

xii. Location of any potable water supply wells;

xiii. Fueling stations;

xiv. Immediate access roads and rail lines;

xv. Vehicle or product machinery related to industrial activity;

xvi. Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that contains significant quantities of pollutants; and

xvii. Location of any material storage areas (i.e. deicing material, fertilizers, soil stockpiles, etc.).

Areas under Items iv. and ix. above may be withheld from the site map for security reasons.

c. A narrative description of the following potential pollutant sources:

i. The nature of the industrial activities conducted at the site and a list of the activities exposed to storm water;

ii. A list of pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents associated with each identified activity above, which could be exposed to storm water or snowmelt and could be discharged from the facility. The Permittee must document all significant material that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of, and that have been exposed to Storm Water in the three years prior to the date the Permittee prepares or amends its SWPPP. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials-with storm water discharges (include on site map);

iii. Existing or future structural and non-structural control measures/practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;

iv. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (include on site map) and;

v. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials.

d. Provide a list of any pollutant that is listed as a cause of impairment in the most recent 303(d) report and may be associated with the industrial site activity and may be discharged in storm water from the industrial site.

e. An estimate of the size of the facility in acres or square feet, and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas such as pavement or buildings.

f. A summary of existing sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges.

6. The Plan shall document the location and describe the storm water management controls which are or will be implemented by the facility to meet the requirements of this permit. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified existing and potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The Permittee shall properly maintain storm water BMPs and other control measures to ensure effectiveness and continuity of operation.

7. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel; Identification by name, job titles, direct telephone numbers and email addresses (if available) of the individuals who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Plan. All storm water pollution prevention personnel must have ready access to the most updated copy of the SWPPP and all associated documents and information as required by this permit.

8. Non-Storm Water Discharges; The Permittee shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include a description of any tests for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points or outfalls that were observed during the testing and action(s) taken to eliminate the discharge or documentation that a separate NPDES Permit was obtained. Except as provided in Part A.8 of this permit,

discharges not comprised entirely of storm water are not authorized by this Permit or the permit shield provision in CWA Section 402(k) and must be covered by another NPDES Permit.

9. The following must be documented in the SWPPP:

   a. Good Housekeeping (F.2.c) – A requirement that waste materials be regularly picked up and disposed of, along with routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers;

   b. Maintenance (F.2.b) – Procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water. The SWPPP shall include the schedule or frequency for maintaining all control measures;

   c. Spill Prevention and Response (Part F.2.d) – Procedures for responding to spills and leaks, including internal and third-party notification procedures. For preventing spills, include in the SWPPP the control measures for material handling and storage, and procedures for preventing spills that can contaminate storm water. ~~Also, specify~~ Spill clean-up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate;

   d. Erosion and Sediment Control (Part F.2.f) – If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of a control measure, the Permittee must identify the polymer and/or chemicals used and the purpose; and

   e. Employee Training (Part F.2.g) – The elements of the employee training plan shall include all, but not be limited to, the requirements set forth in Part F.2.g and also include the following:

      i. The content of the training;

      ii. The frequency/schedule of the training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activity subject to this permit; and

      iii. A log of the date on which specific employees receive training.

10. Inspections.

   a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP its procedures for performing, as appropriate, the types of inspections specified in this permit, including:

      i. Routine facility inspections (See Part G.1), and

      ii. Quarterly visual assessment of storm water discharges (See Part J.1).

   b. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites relating to routine facility inspections and quarterly visual assessments, the Permittee must include in the SWPPP the information to support this claim as required by Parts G.5.

11. Monitoring.

   a. The Permittee must document in the SWPPP the procedures for conducting two types of analytical monitoring specified by the permit, where applicable to the facility:

      i. Benchmark monitoring (See Part J.2)

      ii. Site-specific monitoring

   b. For each type of monitoring, the SWPPP must document:

      i. Locations where samples are collected, including any determination that two or more outfalls are identical;

      ii. Parameters for sampling and the frequency of sampling for each parameter;

      iii. Schedules for monitoring at the facility;

iv. Any numeric control values (benchmarks, TMDL-related requirements) applicable to discharges from each outfall; and

v. Procedures (e.g., responsible staff, logistics, laboratory to be used) for gathering data.

c. If the Permittee is invoking the exception for inactive and unstaffed sites, the Permittee must include a certification in the SWPPP to support this claim as required by Part G.5.

d. The Permittee must document the following in the SWPPP if the Permittee plans to use the substantially identical outfall exception for the quarterly visual assessment requirements in Part J.1.e or benchmark monitoring requirements in J.2.f.:

i. Locations of each of the substantially identical outfalls;

ii. Description of the general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each outfall;

iii. Description of the control measures implemented in the drainage area of each outfall;

iv. Description of the exposed materials located in the drainage area of each outfall that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to storm water discharges;

v. An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage areas (low= under 40%, medium= 40% to 65%, high= above 65%); and

vi. Why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents.

12. This Plan shall briefly describe the appropriate elements of other program requirements, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans required under Section 311 of the CWA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and Best Management Programs under 40CFR125.100. Other program requirements such as SPCC may be referenced in the Plan.

13. The Plan is considered a report that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.

14. The Plan shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the Plan and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment thereto.

15. Facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity to an MS4 may also be subject to additional requirements imposed by the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system.

16. Additional Documentation Requirements.

The Permittee is required to keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records with the SWPPP that keep the records complete and up-to-date, and demonstrate full compliance with the conditions of this permit:

a. A copy of the NOI submitted to the Agency along with any correspondence exchanged between the Permittee and the Agency specific to coverage under this permit;

b. A copy of this permit;

c. 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/replacements, and for repairs, date(s) the control measures returned to full function, and the justification of any extended maintenance/repair schedules (See Part F.2.b);

d. All inspection reports, including Routine Facility Inspection Reports (Part G.1) and Quarterly Visual Assessment Reports (J.1) and benchmark monitoring results;

e. Description of any deviation from the schedule for visual assessments and/or monitoring, and the reasons for the deviations;

f. Description of any corrective action triggering event/condition listed in Part H.1 and documented in Part H.2.;

g. Documentation of any benchmark exceedance and the type of response employed, including:
   i. The corrective action taken;

ii. A finding that the exceedance was due to natural background pollutant levels; or

iii. A finding that no further pollutant reductions were technologically available and economically practicable in light of best industry practice consistent with Part J.2.;

h. Documentation to support any determination that pollutants of concern are not expected to be present above natural background levels if the facility discharges directly to impaired waters, and such pollutants were not detected in the discharge or were solely attributable to natural background sources (See Part J.2);

i. Documentation to support the claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct routine inspections (See Part G.5), quarterly visual assessments (see Part J.1) and/or benchmark monitoring (see Part J.2); and

j. Electronic copies of all documents, including the SWPPP, are acceptable.

17. Modifications to the following requirements in the plan shall be submitted to the Agency pursuant to Part K.1.: E.I.c., E.6., E.7., E.16.f., E.16.g., E.16.i.

F. Control Measures and Discharge Limitations

In the technology-based limits included below, 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.

1. Storm Water Controls

The Permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to meet the discharge limitations in Part F.2. and meet the water quality-based effluent limitations in Part F.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 the Permittee may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications where it provides justification for such deviation and include documentation of its rationale in the part of its SWPPP that describes its control measures, consistent with Part E.6. If the Permittee finds that its control measures are not achieving their intended effect of minimizing pollutant discharges, it must modify these control measures in accordance with the corrective action requirements set forth in Part H. Regulated storm water discharges from the Permittee's facility include storm water run-on that commingles with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at its facility. Operators may consider implementing enhanced stormwater control measures for facilities that could be impacted by major storm events such as a storm surge and flooding events.

2. Discharge Limitations

a. Minimize Exposure – The Permittee must minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings. In order to minimize exposure, where feasible, the Permittee must include the following BMPs where applicable:

i. Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;

ii. Containment - Storage within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from entering storm water runoff. To the maximum extent practicable, storm water discharged from any area where pollutants from material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water should not enter vegetated areas or surface waters or infiltrate into the soil unless adequate treatment is provided;

iii. Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) or other cleanup methods to prevent the discharge of pollutants;

iv. Store leaky vehicles and equipment indoors or, if stored outdoors, use drip pans and absorbents;

v. Use spill/overflow protection equipment;

vi. Perform all vehicle and/or equipment cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray;

vii. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles that will be decommissioned or will remain unused for extended periods of time;

viii. Ensure that all washwater, with the exception of discharges from pavement wash water and routine building washdown, drains to a sanitary sewer, sump, or other proper collection system (i.e., not the storm water drainage system).

ix. Oil & Grease Separation-Oil/water separators, booms, skimmers, or other methods to minimize oil contaminated storm water discharges; and

x. Minimize dust and offsite tracking of raw, final, and waste materials. Trash disposal areas where dumpsters and rolloff boxes are located shall have the lids which shall remain closed when not in use. For dumpsters and roll off boxes that do not have lids BMPs shall be utilized to prevent any contaminate storm water runoff.

b. Preventive Maintenance – The Permittee must have procedures and frequencies for inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices such as oil/water separators, catch basins, etc., and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

c. Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention Practices - Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned as necessary to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. The Permittee shall implement pollution prevention practices in areas that include, but are not limited to, trash containers, storage areas, loading docks, vehicle fueling, and maintenance. Exposed areas that may contribute pollutants to storm water shall be minimized to reduce or eliminate contaminated storm water runoff.

d. Spill Prevention and Response – Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. The Permittee must minimize the potential for leaks, spills, and other releases that may be exposed to storm water and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. The Permittee must conduct spill prevention and response measures, including but not limited to, the following:

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

ii. Implement procedures for material storage and handling, such as the use of secondary containment and barriers between material storage and traffic areas, or a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas;

iii. Develop spill response training procedures for preventing, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Spills shall be cleaned and any contaminated water or solids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. As appropriate, execute such procedures as soon as possible;

iv. Keep spill kits on-site, in easily accessible locations,

v. Notify appropriate facility personnel, and for significant spills, emergency response agencies and regulatory agencies, when a leak, spill, or other release occurs;

vi. Document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred in the exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, during the previous 5 years; and

vii. Visually inspect retained storm water (e.g. storm water in a secondary containment structure) prior to discharge, to assure the storm water contains no unnatural turbidity, color, oil films, foams, settleable solids, or deposits before discharging any collected storm water.

e. Storm Water Management Practices - Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators,

diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants, measures to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented. The following management practices shall be considered and implemented as applicable:

i. Debris & Sediment Control - Screens, booms, sediment ponds, or other methods to reduce debris and sediment in storm water discharges;

ii. Covered Storage or Manufacturing Areas - Covered fueling operations, materials, manufacturing, and storage areas to prevent contact with storm water. This includes any pesticide, herbicide, fertilizer, or any other chemical storage area;

iii. Mercury Switch Removal and Recycling – Mercury containing convenience lighting switches and anti-lock brake assemblies shall be removed from vehicles and recycled in an approved manner which prevents mercury from entering the storm water discharges; and

iv. Storm Water Reduction – To minimize storm water runoff, install vegetation on roofs of buildings within and adjacent to the exposure area to detain and evapotranspirate runoff where the precipitation falling on the roof is not exposed to contaminants. Capture storm water for use as appropriate based on quality where feasible and applicable.

f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention – where feasible and applicable, the Permittee must minimize erosion by stabilizing exposed soils at the facility and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations. The Permittee must also use structural and non-structural control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment. If the Permittee uses polymers and/or other chemical treatments as part of its controls, it must identify the polymers and/or chemicals used and the purpose. Information on BMPs for erosion and sediment control is available at the following websites:

USEPA National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Storm Water

https://www.epa.gov/npdes/national-menu-best-management-practices-bmps-stormwater#edu

Illinois Urban Manual:

http://www.aiswcd.org/illinois-urban-manual/

g. Employee Training – The Permittee must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all pollution prevention personnel. Employees shall be trained at a minimum of once per calendar year. The Permittee shall ensure the following personnel are trained on the requirements of this permit:

i. Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of controls (including pollution prevention measures);

ii. Personnel responsible for the storage and handling of chemicals and materials that could become contaminants in storm water discharges;

iii. Personnel who are responsible for conducting and documenting monitoring and inspections as required in Parts G and J; and

iv. Personnel who are responsible for performing and documenting corrective actions as required in Part H.

h. De-icing Material Storage – Storage piles of deicing material used onsite or for other commercial or industrial purposes must be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation (except for exposure resulting from adding or removing materials from the pile). The Permittee must document and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures that minimize exposure to storm water when adding to or removing material from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered where storm water from the pile is not discharged to Waters of the United States or the discharges from the piles are authorized under another permit. The Permittee must document the location of any storage piles of deicing material to be used for deicing or for other commercial or industrial use in the SWPPP site map (E.5.b.xvii).

i. Plastic Materials Requirements: Facilities that handle pre-production plastic pellets are required to implement

best management practices to eliminate discharges of plastic in storm water. Examples of plastic material required to be addressed as storm water pollutants include plastic resin pellets, powders, flakes, additives, regrind, scrap, waste and recycling.

3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

   a. Water Quality Standards - Discharges covered by this permit, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard pursuant 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105;

   b. The Permittee must implement all controls necessary to comply with a waste load allocation in an EPA established or approved TMDL as required in Part C;

   c. Except for discharges authorized in Part A.8 of this permit, the Permittee shall effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system; and

   d. The Permittee shall not allow any offensive discharges pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 304.106.

G. INSPECTIONS

1. The Permittee shall conduct facility inspections covering all the areas subject to the requirements of this permit and identified in the SWPPP within 72 hours of the beginning of a storm event.

   Inspections must be conducted at least quarterly or in some instances more frequently as appropriate. At least one of the Permittee's routine inspections must be conducted during a period when a storm water discharge is occurring. If no storm event occurs during the quarter or during the period specified if more frequent inspection are appropriate, a dry weather inspection is allowed.

   Inspections must be performed by qualified personnel (as defined in Part M.12) with at least one member of the storm water pollution prevention personnel participating. The Permittee may prioritize facility outfalls to allow for adequate quarterly inspections during flooding conditions. Inspectors must consider the results of any visual and analytical monitoring for the past year when planning and conducting inspections as well as where:

   During the inspection the Permittee must consider the following:

   a. Industrial materials, residue or trash may have or could come into contact with storm water.

   b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, tanks and other containers.

   c. Offsite tracking of industrial or waste materials, or sediment may occur, such as where vehicles enter or exit the site.

   d. Tracking or blowing of raw, final or waste materials may occur from areas of no exposure to exposed areas.

   e. Control measures which may need replacement, maintenance or repair.

   During an inspection occurring during a storm water discharge, control measures implemented to comply with benchmark monitoring requirements must be observed to ensure they are functioning correctly. Discharge points, as defined in Part M.3, must also be observed during this inspection. If such discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

2. The Permittee must document the findings of the facility inspections and maintain this report with its SWPPP. The Permittee must summarize all findings in the annual report per Part K. Document all findings, including but not limited to, the following information:

   a. The inspection date and time;

   b. The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s);

   c. Weather information including flooding events;

   d. All observations relating to the implementation of control measures at the facility, including:

i. A description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;

ii. Any previously unidentified discharges and/or pollutants from the site;

iii. Any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system; Observations regarding the physical condition of and around all outfalls including any flow dissipation devices, and evidence of pollutants in discharges and/or the receiving water;

iv. Any control measures needing maintenance, repairs, or replacement;

e. Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements; and

f. Any incidents of noncompliance observed.

g. Any outfall not inspected due to flooding conditions,

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

4. If the Permittee performed a visual observation required in Section J.1 during the facility inspection, the Permittee may include the results of the assessment with the report required in Part G.2, provided all components of both types of inspections are included in the report.

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

The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the facility inspection requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

H. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

1. Conditions Requiring SWPPP Review and Revision.

The Permittee must review the SWPPP when any of the following conditions occur:

a. An unauthorized release or discharge (e.g., spill, leak, or discharge of non-storm water not authorized by this or another NPDES permit) occurs at the facility;

b. Control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards or the conditions of this permit;

c. A required control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with this permit or is not being properly operated or maintained;

d. Visual observations indicate signs of storm water pollution (e.g., unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, and oil sheen);

e. The average of four quarterly sampling results exceeds any applicable benchmark monitoring concentration. If less than four samples have been taken, but the results are such that an exceedance of the four quarter average is mathematically certain (i.e., if the sum of quarterly sample results to date is more than four times the benchmark monitoring concentration) this is considered a benchmark exceedance, triggering this review;

f. Construction or a change in design, operation, or maintenance at the facility that modifies the type or concentration of pollutants discharged in storm water from the facility, or increases the quantity of pollutants discharged;

2. Corrective Actions and Deadlines.

a. Immediate Actions. If any condition in Part H.1 occurs, the Permittee must immediately take all reasonable steps necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed

and made operational, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.

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

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

c. Corrective Action Documentation. The Permittee must document the existence of any of the conditions listed in Part H.1 within 24 hours of becoming aware of such condition. The Permittee is not required to submit its corrective action documentation to Illinois EPA. Include the following information in the documentation:

i. Identification and description of the condition triggering the need for corrective action review. For any spills or leaks, include the following information: a description of the incident including material, date/time, amount, location, and reason for spill, and any leaks, spills or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants to waters of the State, through storm water or otherwise;

ii. Date the condition was identified;

iii. For any spills or leaks, include response actions, the date/time clean-up completed, notifications made, and staff involved. Also include any measures taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases ; and

iv. The Permittee must also document the corrective actions taken that occurred as a result of the conditions listed in Section H.1, within 14 days from the time of discovery of any of those conditions. Provide the dates when each corrective action was initiated and completed (or is expected to be completed). If applicable, document why it is infeasible to complete necessary installations or repairs within the 14-day timeframe and document the Permittee's schedule for installing the controls and making them operational as soon as practicable after the 14-day timeframe.

d. Substantially Identical Outfalls. If the event triggering corrective action is similar to an outfall that represents other substantially identical outfalls, the Permittee's 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. The SWPPP must be modified to include any additional control measures required pursuant to this paragraph.

I. CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

1. Authorization is hereby granted to construct treatment works and related equipment that may be required by the SWPPP developed pursuant to this permit.

2. This Authorization is issued subject to the following condition(s):

a. The issuance of this authorization:

i. does not release the Permittee from any liability for damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from the installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed facilities;
ii. does not take into consideration the structural stability of any units or part of this project; and
iii. does not release the Permittee from compliance with other applicable statutes of the State of Illinois or other applicable local law, regulations, or ordinances;

b. If any statement or representation is found to be incorrect, this authorization may be revoked and the Permittee thereupon waives all rights thereunder;

3. Plans and specifications of all treatment equipment being included as a part of the Storm Water Management Practice shall be included in the SWPPP;

4. Any modification of or deviation from the plans and specifications originally submitted with the initial SWPPP requires amendment of the SWPPP; and

5. Construction activities which result from treatment equipment installation, including clearing, grading, and excavation activities which result in the disturbance of one acre or more of land area, are not covered by this authorization. The Permittee shall contact the Agency regarding any additional required permit(s).

J. MONITORING

1. Quarterly Visual Observation of Discharges – The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual observations are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the Permittee's sector of industrial activity.

   a. The Permittee must perform and document a quarterly visual observation of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall. The visual observation must be made during daylight hours. If no storm event resulted in runoff during daylight hours on normal work days from the facility during a monitoring quarter, no visual observation is required for that quarter, provided the permittee documents that no observable runoff occurred. Normal work days do not include weekends or Federal holidays. The Permittee must sign and certify the documentation.

   b. Visual observation must be made on samples collected within 1 hour of an actual discharge from a storm event equal to or greater than 0.25 inch in 24 hours. If it is not possible to take a sample within the first hour of the discharge, the sample must be collected as soon as practicable after the first hour and the Permittee must explain why it was not possible to take samples within the first hour. In the case of snowmelt, the samples must be taken from an actual discharge from the site. For storm events, samples must be collected from a storm event discharge at least 72 hours from the previous discharge. The 72 hour interval does not apply if the Permittee documents that a less than 72 hour event is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. The observation must document: unnatural color, odor, clarity, floatable solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution if present in the discharge. If visual observations indicate any unnatural color, odor, turbidity, floatable material, oil sheen or other indicators of storm water pollution, the Permittee shall obtain a sample and test for the parameter or the list of pollutants as provided pursuant to Part E.5.C.ii and/or E.5.d. and initiate corrective action in Part H.

   c. The Permittee must maintain visual observation reports onsite with the SWPPP. Each report must include the observation date and time, inspection personnel, outfall location, nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of unnatural color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

   d. The Permittee may exercise a waiver of the visual observation requirement at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, as long as there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. If the Permittee exercises this waiver, the Permittee must maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water.

   e. Representative Outfalls. If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct visual observation of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

   f. Visual observation documentation shall be made available to the Agency and general public upon written request.

2. Benchmark Monitoring. This permit specifies pollutant benchmark concentrations that are applicable to certain sectors/subsectors as specified in Attachment 1. Benchmark monitoring data are primarily for the Permittee' s use to determine the overall effectiveness of specific control measures and to assist Permittees in knowing when additional corrective action(s) may be necessary to comply with the discharge limitations in Part F.

   a. The benchmark concentrations are not discharge limitations. However, corrective action is required as the

result of a benchmark exceedance pursuant to Part H.

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

c. Applicability of Benchmark Monitoring. The Permittee must monitor for any benchmark parameters specified for the industrial sector(s), both primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, applicable to the discharge. Industry-specific benchmark concentrations are listed in the sector-specific sections of Attachment 1. If a facility is in one of the industrial sectors subject to benchmark concentrations that are hardness-dependent, the Permittee is required to submit representative hardness values of the receiving water. The hardness value shall be submitted with the initial benchmark report.

d. 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 sampling is required.

e. Benchmark Monitoring Schedule. Benchmark monitoring must be conducted quarterly for first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no later than 180 days after the effective date of this permit.

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

ii. Data exceeding benchmarks: After the collection of four quarterly samples, if the average of the four monitoring values for any parameter exceeds the benchmark, the Permittee must, in accordance with Part H, review the selection, design, installation and implementation of the control measures to determine if modifications are necessary to meet the discharge limitations in this permit, and either:

A. Make the necessary modifications and continue quarterly monitoring until the Permittee has completed four additional quarters of monitoring for which the average does not exceed the benchmark; or

B. 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 discharge limitations or are necessary to meet the water-quality-based discharge limitations in Parts F.2 and F.3 of this permit, in which case the Permittee must continue monitoring once per year. The Permittee must also document the rationale for concluding that no further pollutant reductions are achievable, and retain all records related to this documentation with the SWPPP.

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

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

A. The average concentration of the benchmark monitoring results is less than or equal to the concentration of that pollutant in the natural background;

B. The Permittee document and maintain with the SWPPP, the supporting rationale for concluding that the benchmark exceedances are in fact attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels. The Permittee must include in the rationale any data previously collected by the Permittee or other sources (i.e., literature studies) that describe the level of natural background pollutants in the storm water discharge; and

C. Notify the Agency on the Permittee's final quarterly benchmark monitoring report that the benchmark exceedances are attributable solely to natural background pollutant levels.

D Permittees may discontinue monitoring natural background pollutants that occur solely from run-on sources provided the Permittee analyzes the pollutant in the run-on source during the benchmark monitoring period.

After collection of four quarterly samples, the monitoring requirements for that parameter have been fulfilled.

f. Exception for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites. The requirement for benchmark monitoring does not apply at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed, provided there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water. To qualify for any monitoring exception, the Permittee must meet the following requirements:

i. Maintain a statement with the Permittee's SWPPP stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed, and that there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to storm water in accordance with the substantive requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(g) and sign and certify the statement in accordance with Attachment H 11.

ii. If a Permittee is not qualified for this exception at the time of permit coverage but during the permit term the Permittee becomes qualified because the facility is inactive and unstaffed, and there are no industrial materials or activities that are exposed to storm water, then the Permittee must notify Illinois EPA of this change in the next benchmark monitoring report. A Permittee may discontinue benchmark monitoring once Illinois EPA has been notified, and prepared and signed a certification statement concerning the facility's qualification for this monitoring exception.

g. Representative Outfalls – If the Permittee's facility has two or more outfalls that are believed to discharge substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, significant materials, size of drainage areas, and storm water management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the outfalls, the Permittee may conduct benchmark monitoring of the discharge at just one of the outfalls and report that the results also apply to the substantially identical outfall(s).

K. REPORTING

1. The Permittee shall submit an electronic copy of the annual inspection report to the Agency. The report shall include results of the quarterly benchmark monitoring as required by Part J.2. and the quarterly facility inspections which are required by Part G of this permit. The report shall include, at a minimum, a review and update of the SWPPP. The Permittee shall submit Modifications of the requirements of the plan to the Agency pursuant to Part G.17 with the Annual Report. Permittees have 180 days to update their SWPPP to comply with the new requirements and then submit with the following annual report. The report shall also include documentation of any event (spill, treatment unit malfunction, etc.) which would require an inspection, results of the inspection, and any subsequent corrective maintenance activity. The report shall be completed and signed by the authorized facility employee(s) who conducted the inspection(s). The annual inspection report is considered a public document that shall be available to the public at any reasonable time upon request.

2. For new Permittees, the first Annual Report shall contain information gathered during the one year time period beginning with the initial effective date of coverage under this permit and shall be submitted no later than 60 days after this one year period has expired. Each subsequent report shall contain the previous year's information and shall be submitted no later than one year after the previous year's report was due.

3. Existing Permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall continue to submit the Annual Report no later than 60 days after the original date of effective coverage under a general storm water permit.

4. If the facility performs inspections more frequently than required by this permit, the results shall be included as additional information in the Annual Report.

5. The Permittee shall retain the annual inspection report on file for at least 3 years. This period may be extended by request of the Illinois EPA at any time.

6. Annual inspection reports shall be submitted to one of the following addresses:

   a. Electronic Annual Reports should be submitted to:

epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov

b. If electronic submittal is unavailable, reports should be mailed to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section #19
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Annual Inspection Report
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

7. Any Permittee shall notify the owner of any regulated MS4 which receives storm water discharged from the facility that the industrial activity has received coverage of a general ILR00 permit. The Permittee shall submit any SWPPP or any annual inspection to the MS4 upon request by the MS4 owner.

L. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

Where all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that have been authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a termination request to the Agency at the address indicated in Part D.6 of this permit. The termination request shall include the name, address, telephone number, location of the facility, permit number, and a description of actions taken to eliminate the storm water discharge or other justification for the request. Coverage under this permit is not terminated until the Agency responds in writing on the termination request. All monitoring, inspections, and reporting, as described in this permit is required until coverage is terminated by the Agency.

1. The Agency may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this paragraph. The Agency may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual NPDES permit **or** alternative general permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual Permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit **or** alternative general application required by the Agency under this paragraph then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permitted is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal. The Agency may require an individual NPDES **or** alternative general permit based on:

   a. information received which indicates the receiving water may be of particular biological significance pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6);

   b. whether the receiving waters are identified as impaired pursuant to the Agency's 303(d) listing and the site storm water is a potential contributing source of any parameter identified as a cause of that impairment; or

   c. size of industrial site, proximity of site to the receiving stream, inadequate discharge control, discharge characteristics, or applicable water quality standards, etc.

   d. The Agency may also require monitoring of any storm water discharge from any site to determine whether an individual or alternative general permit is required.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual or alternative general permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28, to the Agency. The request shall be granted by issuance date of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the issuance date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual

NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this general permit to the individual NPDES Permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

4. The Permittee must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

   a. A change in ownership or operational control at the facility;

   b. The Permittee has ceased operations at the facility, there are no discharges or no longer will be any discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity from the facility, and necessary sediment and erosion controls have been implemented; or

   c. Coverage has been obtained under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered under an NPDES permit.

5. NOT submittals can be made to one of the following addresses:

   a. Electronic NOTs should be submitted to:

      epa.indannualinsp@illinois.gov

   b. If electronic submittal is unavailable the NOT should be submitted to the follow address:

      Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
      Division of Water Pollution Control
      Compliance Assurance Section #19
      1021 North Grand Avenue East
      Annual Inspection Report
      P.O. Box 19276
      Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

6. Standard Condition 15 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.

M. DEFINITIONS

1. Coal pile runoff means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

2. Control Measures means any storm water control or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

3. Discharge point or Outfall means the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the facility.

4. Green Infrastructure means wet weather management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse. Green infrastructure approaches currently in use include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/revegetation, rain barrels and cisterns and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.

5. Industrial activities means any of the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "storm water discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

6. Land application site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface for treatment or disposal.

7. Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile.

8. MS4 or MS4 Owner means the owner or operator of a conveyance or system of conveyances for the movement of storm water as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8).

9. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8) and means 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, storm water, 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 storm water; (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.

10. Natural Background Pollutants include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or ground water. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from previous activity of the facility's site, or pollutants in run-on from adjacent sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial sites or roadways.

11. Pollution Prevention means any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise entering the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal and reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants or contaminants.

12. Qualified Personnel means those persons who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact storm water quality at the Permittee's facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

13. Run-on means sources of storm water that drain from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated facility in question.

14. Section 313 water priority chemical means a chemical or chemical categories which: 1) Are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986); 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) Are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

15. 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 EPCRA Section 313; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

16. Significant spills includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.6 and CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

Note that additional definitions are included in the permit Standard Conditions, Attachment H.

Attachment H

Standard Conditions

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. 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.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodi intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour perioc

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination c sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic interval such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volum of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time c sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previou aliquot.

(1) **Duty to comply**. The permittee must comply with all condition of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violatio of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, perm termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or fc denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee sha comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established unde Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants withi the time provided in the regulations that establish thes standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet bee modified to incorporate the requirements.

(2) **Duty to reapply**. If the permittee wishes to continue an activit regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permi the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If th permittee submits a proper application as required by th Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, thi permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agenc decision on the application has been made.

(3) **Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense**. It shall not b a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it woul have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity i order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

(4) **Duty to mitigate**. The permittee shall take all reasonable step to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this perm which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting huma health or the environment.

(5) **Proper operation and maintenance**. The permittee shall at a times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems c treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which ar installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance wit conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenanc includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequat operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory an process controls, including appropriate quality assuranc procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, c auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary t achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(6) **Permit actions**. This permit may be modified, revoked an reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 4 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by th permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes c anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition

(7) **Property rights**. This permit does not convey any propert rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(8) **Duty to provide information**. The permittee shall furnish to th Agency within a reasonable time, any information which th Agency may request to determine whether cause exists fc modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, c to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee sha also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of record required to be kept by this permit.

(9) **Inspection and entry**. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the permittee's 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 purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) **Monitoring and records**.

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) The permittee shall 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 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall 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 this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(11) **Signatory requirement**. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

(a) **Application**. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation;

(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.

(b) **Reports**. All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) 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 paragraph (a); and

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or position responsible for the overall operation of th facility, from which the discharge originates, such as plant manager, superintendent or person of equivaler responsibility; and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency

(c) **Changes of Authorization**. If an authorization under (b is no longer accurate because a different individual c position has responsibility for the overall operation of th facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements c (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or togethe with any reports, information, or applications to be signe by an authorized representative.

(d) **Certification**. Any person signing a document unde paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the followin certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and a attachments were prepared under my direction c supervision in accordance with a system designed t assure that qualified personnel properly gather an evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquir of the person or persons who manage the system, or thos persons directly responsible for gathering the informatior the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledg and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware tha there are significant penalties for submitting fals information, including the possibility of fine an imprisonment for knowing violations.

(12) **Reporting requirements**.

(a) **Planned changes**. The permittee shall give notice to th Agency as soon as possible of any planned physica alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:

(1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility ma meet one of the criteria for determining whether facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b or

(2) The alteration or addition could significantly chang the nature or increase the quantity of pollutant discharged. This notification applies to pollutant which are subject neither to effluent limitations in th permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 4 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).

(3) The alteration or addition results in a significar change in the permittee's sludge use or disposa practices, and such alteration, addition, or chang may justify the application of permit conditions that ar different from or absent in the existing permi including notification of additional use or disposal site not reported during the permit application process c not reported pursuant to an approved land applicatio plan.

(b) **Anticipated noncompliance**. The permittee shall giv advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes i the permitted facility or activity which may result i noncompliance with permit requirements.

(c) **Transfers**. This permit is not transferable to any perso except after notice to the Agency.

(d) **Compliance schedules**. Reports of compliance c noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interir and final requirements contained in any complianc schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 1 days following each schedule date.

(e) **Monitoring reports**. Monitoring results shall be reporte at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharg Monitoring Report (DMR).

(2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

(3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

(f) **Twenty-four hour reporting.** The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; 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. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

(3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.

The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.

(g) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).

(h) **Other information.** Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) **Bypass.**

(a) Definitions.

(1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(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.

(b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee 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 paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).

(c) Notice.

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required i paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).

(d) Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may tak enforcement action against a permittee for bypas unless:

(i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life personal injury, or severe property damage;

(ii) There were no feasible alternatives to th bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatmer facilities, retention of untreated wastes, c maintenance during normal periods c equipment downtime. This condition is nc satisfied if adequate back-up equipment shoul have been installed in the exercise c reasonable engineering judgment to prevent bypass which occurred during normal periods c equipment downtime or preventiv maintenance; and

(iii) The permittee submitted notices as require under paragraph (13)(c).

(2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypas after considering its adverse effects, if the Agenc determines that it will meet the three condition listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).

(14) **Upset.**

(a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in whic there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance wit technology based permit effluent limitations because c factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. A upset does not include noncompliance to the exter caused by operational error, improperly designe treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack c preventive maintenance, or careless or impropе operation.

(b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmativ defense to an action brought for noncompliance with suc technology based permit effluent limitations if th requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. N determination made during administrative review of claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before a action for noncompliance, is final administrative actio subject to judicial review.

(c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defens of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevar evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identif the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properl operated; and

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as require in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measure required under paragraph (4).

(d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding th permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upse has the burden of proof.

(15) **Transfer of permits.** Permits may be transferred b modification or automatic transfer as described below:

(a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided i paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by th permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit ha been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 4 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuar to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee an incorporate such other requirements as may be necessar under the Clean Water Act.

(b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
(1) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
(2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and
(3) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.

(16) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
(a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
(4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
(b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.

(17) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:
(a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
(b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
(c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

(18) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
(a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;
(b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and
(c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

(19) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated unde Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and tha effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluer limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in th permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, an reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

(20) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuar to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated b reference as a condition of this permit.

(21) The permittee shall not make any false statemen representation or certification in any application, record, repor plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA or required to be maintained under this permit.

(22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civ penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day of such violation. An person who willfully or negligently violates permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 c the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,50 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonmer for not more than one year, or both.
Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).

(23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitorin device or method required to be maintained under this perm shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more tha $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 first conviction of such person under this paragraph punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day c violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both

(24) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingl makes any false statement, representation, or certification i any record or other document submitted or required to b maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports c reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upo conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 pe violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months pe violation, or by both.

(25) Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall b disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of thos wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. Th proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained fror the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.

(26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and an other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s shall govern.

(27) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirement of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders c the Board or any court with jurisdiction.

(28) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisio of this permit, or the application of any provision of this perm is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit sha continue in full force and effect.

Subpart A – Sector A – Timber Products.

You must comply with 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.

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 D1 of Appendix D of the permit.

A.2 Limitations on Coverage

A.2.1 ***Prohibition of Discharges.*** 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.

A.2.2 ***Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** Also authorized by this permit, provided the non-stormwater component of the discharge is in compliance with the requirements (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.

A.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

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

A.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

A.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

A.4.2 ***Inventory of Exposed Materials***. 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.

A.4.3 ***Description of Stormwater Management Controls.*** 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.

A.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

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.

A.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table A-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector A. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table A-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector A (Subsectors A1, A2, A3, and A4) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coaltar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Applies to all Sector A (Subsectors A1, A2, A3, and A4) facilities that manufacture, use, or store creosote or creosote-treated wood in areas that are exposed to precipitation	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

A.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table A-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector A. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table A-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector A1. General Sawmills and Planing Mills (SIC 2421)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[2]	90 µg/L
Subsector A2. Wood Preserving (SIC 2491)	Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater) Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)	150 µg/L 69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater)	5.19 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[2]	4.8 µg/L
Subsector A3. Log Storage and Handling (SIC 2411)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector A4. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood; Wood Pallets and Skids; Wood Containers, not elsewhere classified; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2441, 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120.0 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100.0 mg/L

[1] The freshwater benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving water (see Appendix J, "Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals," for methodology), in accordance with Attachment 3, to identify the applicable 'hardness range' for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	37
25-49.99 mg/L	52
50-74.99 mg/L	80
75-99.99 mg/L	107
100-124.99 mg/L	132
125-149.99 mg/L	157
150-174.99 mg/L	181
Freshwater Hardness Range	**Zinc (µg/L)**
175-199.99 mg/L	204
200-224.99 mg/L	227
225-249.99 mg/L	249
250+ mg/L	260

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

A.8 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Table A-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table A-3[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
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

[1] Monitor annually.

A.8.1 ***Credit for Pollutants in Intake Water.*** For discharges that are comprised solely of water drawn from the same body of water into which the discharges flow and that exceed an applicable effluent limitation, you may be eligible for a credit to the extent necessary to meet the limitation. To obtain this credit, you must show that your discharge would meet the limitation in the absence of the pollutant(s) in the intake water by demonstrating that the control measures you use to meet the limitation would, if properly installed and operated, meet the limitations for the pollutant (i.e., the pollutant level in your discharge is in exceedance of the limitation due to the pollutant concentration in the source or intake water). You must consult the

appropriate EPA Regional Office for guidance in seeking a pollutant credit under this Part. EPA will notify you whether you are eligible for the credit, and, if so, provide the scope of such credit.

Subpart B – Sector B – Paper and Allied Products

You must comply 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.

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.

B.2 Indicator Monitoring

Table B-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector B. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table B-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector B (Subsectors B1 and B2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector B2. Pulp Mills (SIC Code 2611); Paper Mills (SIC Code 2621); Paperboard Containers and Boxes (SIC Code 2652-2657); Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes (SIC Code 2671-2679)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

B.3 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table B-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector B. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table B-2		
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

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

You must comply 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.

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.

C.2 Limitations on Coverage

C.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** 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; wash water from material handling and processing areas; and wash water from drum, tank or container rinsing and cleaning.

C.3 Indicator Monitoring

Table C-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector C. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table C-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector C (Subsectors C1, C2, C3, C4, and C5) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or resealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Table C-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector C5. Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; in vitro and in vivo Diagnostic Substances; and Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances (SIC Code 2833-2836); Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products (SIC Code 2851); Industrial Organic Chemicals (SIC Code 2861-2869); Miscellaneous Chemical Products (SIC Code 2891-2899); 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 (SIC Code 3952 (limited to list of inks and paints)); Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector C5. Petroleum Refining (SIC Code 2911)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

*Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

C.4 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table C-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector C. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table C-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C1. Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
	Total Phosphorus	2.0 mg/L

Table C-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector C2. Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector C3. Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
Subsector C4. Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

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

Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below:

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (µg/L)	Zinc (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	14	37
25-49.99 mg/L	24	52
50-74.99 mg/L	45	80
75-99.99 mg/L	69	107
100-124.99 mg/L	95	132
125-149.99 mg/L	123	157
150-174.99 mg/L	152	181
175-199.99 mg/L	182	204
200-224.99 mg/L	213	227
225-249.99 mg/L	246	249
250+ mg/L	262	260

C.5 **Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines** Table C-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table C-3[2]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent
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.

[2] Monitor annually.

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

You must comply 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.

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.

D.2 Limitations on Coverage

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized by this permit:

D.2.1 ***Stormwater 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)***

The following stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are not authorized under Sector D:

D.2.2 ***Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities, which are covered under Sector N*** (see Part N); and

D.2.3 ***Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering, which are covered under Sector U*** (see Part U).

D.3 Indicator Monitoring

Table D-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector D. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table D-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector D (Subsectors D1 and D2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector D1. Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC Code 2951, 2952)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Table D-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector D2. Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal (SIC Code 2992, 2999)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

D.4 **Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Table D-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector D. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table D-2		
Subsector	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

D.5 **Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines**

Table D-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table D-3[3]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
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.

[3] Monitor annually.

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

You must comply 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.

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.

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

E.2.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** As part of your good housekeeping program, prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), kiln dust, fly ash, settled dust, or other significant material in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Sweep or vacuum paved surfaces of the site that are exposed to stormwater at regular intervals or use other equivalent measures (e.g., wash down the area and collect and/or treat and properly dispose of the washdown water) to minimize the potential discharge of these materials in stormwater. Indicate in your SWPPP the frequency of sweeping, vacuuming or other equivalent measures. Determine the frequency based on the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and the frequency of precipitation, but it must be

performed at least once a week in areas where cement, aggregate, kiln dust, fly ash or settled dust are being handled or processed and may be discharged in stormwater. You must also prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (e.g., cement, fly ash, kiln dust) to stormwater, where practicable, by storing these materials in enclosed silos, hoppers, buildings or under other covering.

E.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

E.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** 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.

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

E.4 Indicator Monitoring

Table E-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector E. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table E-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector E (Subsectors E1, E2, and E3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coaltar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during your coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector E3. Flat Glass (SIC Code 3211); Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown (SIC Code 3221, 3229); Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass (SIC Code 3231); Hydraulic Cement (SIC Code 3241); Cut Stone and Stone Products (SIC Code 3281); Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Products (SIC Code 3291-3299)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

E.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table E-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector E. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table E-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector E1. Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3251-3259, 3261-3269)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
Subsector E2. Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

E.6 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Table E-3 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 waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table E-3[1]		
Industrial Activity	**Parameter**	**Effluent Limitation**
Discharges from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (SIC 3241)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L, daily maximum[4]
	pH	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.[2]

[1] Monitor annually.

[4] Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of stormwater from materials storage piles which is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the pH and TSS limitations (40 CFR 411.32(b)).

Subpart F – Sector F – Primary Metals

You must comply with 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.

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.

F.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

F.2.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** As part of your good housekeeping program, you must implement a cleaning and maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. The cleaning and maintenance program must encompass, as appropriate, areas where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occur.

Stabilize unpaved areas using vegetation or paving where there is vehicle traffic or where material loading and unloading, storage, handling and processing occurs, unless feasible.

For paved areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust or debris may accumulate, to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sweeping or vacuuming at regular intervals; and washing down the area and collecting and/or treating and properly disposing of the washdown water. For unstabilized areas or for stabilized areas where sweeping, vacuuming, or washing down is not possible, to minimize the discharge of particulate matter, dust, or debris or other pollutants in stormwater, implement stormwater management devices such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, and other equivalent measures that effectively trap or remove sediment.

F.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

F.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Identify in the SWPPP where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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 in stormwater.

F.3.2 ***Inventory of Exposed Material.*** Include in the inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: areas where there is the potential for deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material-handling activities.

F.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

As part of conducting your routine facility inspections at least quarterly, address all potential sources of pollutants, including (if applicable) air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, cyclones), for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, 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.

F.5 Indicator Monitoring

Table F-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector F. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table F-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector F (Subsectors F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC Code 3312-3317)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC Code 3321-3325)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3351-3357)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (Castings) (SIC Code 3363-3369)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Table F-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Subsector F5. Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3331-3339); Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals (SIC Code 3341); Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products (SIC Code 3398, 3399)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

F.6 **Sector-Specific Benchmarks**

Table F-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector F. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table F-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector F1. Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
Subsector F2. Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L

	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

Table F-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector F3. Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L
Subsector F4. Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	37
25-49.99 mg/L	52
50-74.99 mg/L	80
75-99.99 mg/L	107
100-124.99 mg/L	132
125-149.99 mg/L	157
150-174.99 mg/L	181
175-199.99 mg/L	204
200-224.99 mg/L	227

225-249.99 mg/L	249
250+ mg/L	260

Subpart G – Sector G – Metal Mining

You must comply 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.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

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.

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

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 combined 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;
- Discharges from tailings dams or dikes when not constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present;
- Discharges from tailings dams or dikes when constructed of waste rock or tailings and no process fluids are present, if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage;
- Concentration building if no contact with material piles;
- Mill site if no contact with material piles;

- Office or administrative building and housing if mixed with stormwater from industrial area;
- Chemical storage area;
- Docking facility if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Explosive storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance area and building;
- Parking areas (if necessary);
- Power plant;
- Truck wash areas if no excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage;
- Unreclaimed, disturbed areas outside of active mining area;
- Reclaimed areas released from reclamation requirements prior to December 17, 1990;
- Partially or inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation requirements.

G.1.3 ***Covered Discharges from Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*** All stormwater discharges.

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

G.2 **Limitations on Coverage**

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 discharges 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: 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 the permit. Operators 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 operators 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.

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.

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).

G.3.1 ***Mining operations.*** For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

G.3.2 ***Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities.*** Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

a. activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part G.4.2.

G.3.3 ***Active mining activities.*** Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of metal ore from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earthdisturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part G.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

G.3.4

Active mining area. A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of metal ore is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part G.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part G.4.

G.3.5 ***Inactive metal mining facility.*** A site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring 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.

G.3.6 ***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.

G.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part G.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Part G.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and G.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4 and G.8.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part G.4.1.9 or G.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part G.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Part G.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and G.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4 and G.8.

G.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts G.3.2(a) and G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part G.5.

G.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.

- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

G.4.1.2 Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements. You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.

- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix

the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day.

- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon as

G.4.1.3 Perimeter controls. You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).

- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the aboveground height of any perimeter control.

G.4.1.4 ***Sediment track-out.*** For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment trackout from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;

- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;

- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part G.4.1.4.

G.4.1.5 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles.*** You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.

- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).

- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

G.4.1.6 ***Sediment basins.*** If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.

- Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

G.4.1.7 **Minimize dust.** You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

G.4.1.8 ***Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals.*** If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;

- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

G.4.1.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part G.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part G.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance) (although you are encouraged to do so within the active mining area, where appropriate):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part G.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities 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 earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation 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 earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.

- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part G.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have permanently ceased. In arid, semi-

arid, 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 earth-disturbing activities have 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.

G.4.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part G.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Part G.5. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part G.3.2(a)).

G.4.2.1 Area of disturbance. You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

G.4.2.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements. You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
  - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
  - The nature of stormwater discharges and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
  - The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

G.4.2.3 Natural Buffers. For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.; or

2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives:
https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities.

G.4.2.4 **Soil *or sediment stockpiles***. In addition to the requirements in Part G.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part G.4.2.3.

G.4.2.5 ***Sediment basins***. In addition to the requirements in Part G.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part G.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

G.4.2.6 ***Native topsoil preservation.*** You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

G.4.2.7 ***Steep slopes.*** You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control

practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

G.4.2.8 Soil compaction. Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

G.4.2.9 Dewatering Practices. You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. (An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.)

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
  - o No discharging visible floating solids or foam; o Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
  - o Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
  - o Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
  - o Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
  - o Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Part G.4.1.8.

G.4.2.10 Pollution prevention requirements.

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in this permit:
  - o Wastewater from washout of concrete; o Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;

- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
- Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

• *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:

- Minimizing exposure; o Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
- Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
- Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).

• *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;

• *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:* Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

G.4.2.11 Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part G.3.2(b) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part G.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

• By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earthdisturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;

• If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:

- Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;

- Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.

- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:

o Install or apply all non-vegetative measures; o Cover all areas of

exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1.
Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2.
Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.
Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:

  - Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
  - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
  - Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
  - Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

- Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:

  - Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow; o Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
  - Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

G.4.3 Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts G.3.2(a) and G.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits.

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

- More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.

- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

G.4.4 *Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*

The following requirements supersede the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and G.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts G.3.2(a) and G.3.2(b).

G.4.4.1 Inspection frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

Note:
o Inspections only required during working hours; o Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and o If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

G.4.4.2 Reductions in inspection frequency.

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part G.4.1.9 or G.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

G.4.4.3 **Areas to be inspected.** You must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

G.4.4.4 ***What to check for during inspections.*** At a minimum you must check:

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

If a discharge is occurring, check:

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

G.4.4.5 **Inspection report.** Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

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

G.5 **Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities**

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in Part G.3.2(a) or G.3.2(b).

G.5.1 ***Employee training***. Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive facilities.

G.5.2 ***Stormwater controls.*** Apart from the control measures you implement to meet your technology-based effluent limits, where necessary to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater, implement the following control measures at your site. The potential pollutants identified in Part G.6.3 shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the control measures selected. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit.

Stormwater diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, 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.

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

Treatment: If treatment of stormwater (e.g., chemical or physical systems, oil - 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 is encouraged, where feasible. Treated stormwater 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).

G.5.3 ***Discharge testing.*** Test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized 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 G.6.6.

G.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part G.6 are not applicable to inactive metal mining facilities.

G.6.1 ***Nature of industrial activities***. 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.

G.6.2 ***Site map***. 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 discharge points 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.

G.6.3 ***Potential pollutant sources.*** 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.

G.6.4 ***Documentation of control measures.*** Document all control measures that you implement consistent with Part G.5.2. If control measures are implemented or planned but are not listed in Part G.5.2 (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), include descriptions of them in your SWPPP. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them. **G.6.5**

Employee training. All employee training(s) must be documented in the SWPPP.

G.6.6

Certification of permit coverage for commingled non-stormwater discharges. If you are able, consistent with Part 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.

G.7 Additional Inspection Requirements

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part G.3.2(a) and G.3.2(b), which are subject to Part G.4.4, inspect sites at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part G.8.5 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

G.8 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Note: There are no Part G.8 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

G.8.1 Indicator Monitoring

Table G-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector G. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table G-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector G (Subsectors G1 and G2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423:

naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

G.8.2 *Benchmark Monitoring for Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities.*

Table G-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to active copper ore mining and dressing facilities. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co- located industrial activities.

Table G-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G1. Active Copper Ore Mining and Dressing Facilities (SIC 1021)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

G.8.3 ***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 G-3, 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 G-4 in accordance with the requirements in Part G.8.4. The Director may also notify you that you must perform additional monitoring to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of pollutants discharged from your waste rock and overburden piles.

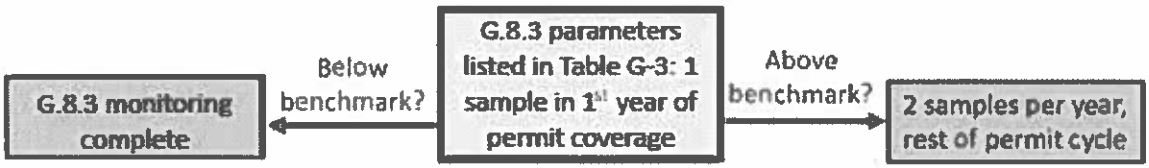

Table G-3

Subsector (Discharges may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector G2. Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium; and Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099) (Note: when analyzing hardness for a	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Turbidity	50 NTU
	pH	6.0-9.0 s.u.
	Hardness (as $CaCO_3$; calc. from Ca, Mg)[2]	no benchmark value
	Total Recoverable Antimony	640 µg/L

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 Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater) Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)	150 µg/L 69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 33 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater) Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[1]	5.19 µg/L 4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater) Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)[1]	1.4 µg/L 1.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Nickel (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Nickel (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 74 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater) Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)[1]	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg for flowing (lotic) waters 290 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Silver (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Silver (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 1.9 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	Cadmium (µg/L)	Lead (µg/L)	Nickel (µg/L)	Silver (µg/L)	Zinc (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.49	14	145	0.37	37
25-49.99 mg/L	0.73	24	203	0.80	52
50-74.99 mg/L	1.2	45	314	1.9	80
75-99.99 mg/L	1.7	69	418	3.3	107
100-124.99 mg/L	2.1	95	518	5.0	132
125-149.99 mg/L	2.6	123	614	7.1	157
150-174.99 mg/L	3.1	152	707	9.4	181
175-199.99 mg/L	3.5	182	798	12	204
200-224.99 mg/L	4.0	213	888	15	227
225-249.99 mg/L	4.4	246	975	18	249
250+ mg/L	4.7	262	1019	20	260

G.8.4 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 G.8.3 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. The schedule for monitoring for this Part G.8.4 is the same as specified in Part G.8.3: once in the first year for the parameters listed in Table G-4 (except radium and uranium), and twice annually in all subsequent years of coverage under this permit for any parameters for which the benchmark has been exceeded. Where a parameter in Table G-4 is the same as a pollutant you are required to monitor for in Table G-3 (i.e., for all of the metals), you must use the corresponding benchmark in Table G-3 and you may use any monitoring results conducted for Part G.8.3 to satisfy the monitoring requirement for that parameter for Part G.8.4. For radium and uranium, which do not have corresponding benchmarks in Table G-3, there are no applicable benchmarks. For radium and uranium, you must monitor quarterly for your first four full quarters of permit coverage commencing no earlier than May 30, 2021, after which you may discontinue monitoring for these two parameters.

Table G-4
Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles

Supplemental Requirements			
	Pollutants of Concern		
Type of Ore Mined	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Tungsten Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Nickel Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Aluminum Ore	X	X	Iron
Mercury Ore	X	X	Nickel (H)

Iron Ore	X	X	Iron (Dissolved)

Table G-4
Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles

Supplemental Requirements			
	Pollutants of Concern		
Type of Ore Mined	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH	Metals, Total
Platinum Ore			Cadmium (H), Copper, Mercury, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Vanadium Ore	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, Lead (H), Zinc (H)
Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper, 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.

G.8.5 Inactive and Unstaffed Sites – Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirements for Quarterly Visual Assessments and Routine Facility Inspections. As a Sector G facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from the quarterly visual assessment and routine facility inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites (including temporarily inactive sites), you are conditionally exempt from the requirement to certify that "there are no industrial materials or activities exposed to stormwater" in Parts 3.1.5 and 3.2.4.4. This exemption is conditioned on the following:

- If circumstances change and your facility becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and you must immediately begin complying with the quarterly visual assessment requirements; and
- EPA retains the authority to revoke this exemption and/or the monitoring waiver where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an instream excursion above an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Subject to the two conditions above, if your facility is inactive and unstaffed, you are waived from the requirement to conduct quarterly visual assessments and routine facility inspections. You must still do an annual site inspection in accordance with this permit. You are encouraged to inspect your site more frequently where you have reason to believe that severe weather or natural disasters may have damaged control measures or increased discharges.

Table G-5 Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater from Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Piles	
Waste rock/overburden	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.

Table G-5 Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater from Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Topsoil	--
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See note below.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Covered under the MSGP except if mine drainage is used for dust control.
Offsite haul and access roads	--
Milling/concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combined with mine drainage. See Note below.
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Covered under the MSGP except if process fluids are present.
Concentration building	Covered under the MSGP If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles.
Ancillary areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	Covered under the MSGP if mixed with stormwater from the industrial area.
Chemical storage area	--
Docking facility	Covered under the MSGP 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	Covered under the MSGP but coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking.
Power plant	
Truck wash area	Covered under the MSGP except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage.
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Covered under the MSGP 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 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 the permit.

Operators bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. EPA recommends that operators 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.

G.9 Termination of Permit Coverage

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 G.3.3.

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 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, 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.

Subpart H – Sector H – Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities

You must comply 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.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

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.

H.2 Limitations on Coverage

H.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** 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.

H.2.2 ***Discharges Subject to Stormwater Effluent Guidelines.*** Not authorized by this permit: stormwater discharges subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 434.

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).

H.3.1 ***Mining operations*** – For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

H.3.2 ***Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities*** – Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

a. Activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet

commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

b. Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part H.4.2.

H.3.3 ***Active mining activities*** – Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and preparation of coal; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part H.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities."

H.3.4 ***Active mining area*** – A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of coal is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part H.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part H.4.

H.3.5 ***Inactive coal mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining operations occurring 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.

H.3.6 ***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.

H.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part H.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and H.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and H.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4 and H.8.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part H.4.1.9 or H.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part H.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and H.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and H.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4, H.8, and H.9.

H.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts H.3.2(a) and H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.1.2 and H.5 of the MSGP.

H.4.1.1 ***Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.***

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

H.4.1.2 ***Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements***. You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day.
- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.

H.4.1.3 ***Perimeter controls.*** You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the aboveground height of any perimeter control.

H.4.1.4 **Sediment track-out.** For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment trackout from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and

equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;

- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part H.4.1.4.

H.4.1.5 Soil or sediment stockpiles. You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

H.4.1.6 Sediment basins. If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

H.4.1.7 Minimize dust. You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

.H.4.1.8 **Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals.** If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

H.4.1.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part H.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging

areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part H.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part H.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities 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 earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation 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 earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.

- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part H.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have 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 earth-disturbing activities have 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.

H.4.2 ***Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part H.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.1.2 and H.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part H.3.2(a)).

H.4.2.1 Area of disturbance. You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

H.4.2.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements. You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction

activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:

- The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
- The nature of stormwater discharges and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
- The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

H.4.2.3 Natural Buffers. For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.; or

2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;

- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives: https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities.

H.4.2.4 Soil or sediment stockpiles. In addition to the requirements in Part H.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part H.4.2.3.

H.4.2.5 Sediment basins. In addition to the requirements in Part H.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part H.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

H.4.2.6 Native topsoil preservation. *You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.*

H.4.2.7 Steep slopes. You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

H.4.2.8 Soil compaction. Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

H.4.2.9 Dewatering Practices. *You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. (An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.)*

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
  - No discharging visible floating solids or foam;

- Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
- Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
- Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
- Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
- Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Part H.4.1.8.

H.4.2.10 Pollution prevention requirements.

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in

The permit:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
- Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

- *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:
  - Minimizing exposure;
  - Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
  - Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways;
  - Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).
- *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in

a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;

- *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:* Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

H.4.2.11 Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part H.3.2(b) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part H.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earthdisturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;
- If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:
  - Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
  - Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.
- If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:

o Install or apply all non-vegetative measures; o Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization.

Exceptions:

- Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:

- Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
- Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
- Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
- Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

• Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:

- Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow; o Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
- Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

H.4.3 *Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts H.3.2(a) and H.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits.

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

• More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping earth-disturbing work.

• More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

H.4.4 *Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.*

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Parts 3 and H.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts H.3.2(a) and H.3.2(b).

H.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of

0.25 inches or greater.

Note:

o Inspections only required during working hours; o Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and o If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly in and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

H.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part H.4.1.9 or H.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

***H.4.4.3* Areas to be Inspected.** You must at a minimum inspect the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

H.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections. At a minimum you must check:

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

If a discharge is occurring:

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

H.4.4.5 **Inspection Report.** Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

- Inspection date;
- Name and title of inspector(s);
- Summary of inspection findings;
- Rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (if applicable);
- If it was unsafe to inspect a portion of the site, include documentation of the reason and the location(s);
- Each inspection report must be signed;
- Keep a current copy of all reports at the site or at an easily accessible location.
- *Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.* The requirements in Part H.4 no longer apply for any earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part H.3.2(a) or H.3.2(b) where:
- Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
- Stabilization has been met consistent with Part H.4.1.9 or H.4.2.11 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

H.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining as defined in Part H.3.2(a) or H.3.2(b).

H.5.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** As part of your good housekeeping program, in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not inclusive): using sweepers and covered storage; watering haul roads to minimize dust generation; and conserving vegetation to minimize erosion. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit.

H.5.2 ***Preventive Maintenance.*** 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.

H.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part H.6 are not applicable to inactive coal mining facilities.

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).

H.6.2 ***Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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; 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.

H.6.3 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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 dust or sediment that could be discharged via stormwater; 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.

H.6.4 If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must include (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.

H.7 Additional Inspection Requirements

H.7.1 ***Inspections of Active Mining-Related Areas.*** Except for earthdisturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Parts H.3.2(a) and H.3.2(b), which are subject to Part H.4.4, perform routine inspections of active mining areas covered by this permit, corresponding with the inspections as performed by SMCRA inspectors, of all mining-related areas required by SMCRA. Also maintain the records of the SMCRA authority representative. See Part H.9.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sties.

H.7.2 ***Sediment and Erosion Control.*** As indicated in Part 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.

H.7.3 ***Routine Site Inspections.*** 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.

H.8 Indicator Monitoring

Table H-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector H. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table H-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector H (Subsector H1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector H1. Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities (SIC Code 1221-1241)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

H.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table H-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector H. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities. Note: There are no Parts H.8 and H.9 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table H-2

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 Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

H.9.1 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites*** **– Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Indicator, Benchmark and Impaired Waters Monitoring.** As a Sector H facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the quarterly visual assessment or the indicator, benchmark, and/or impaired waters 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". Additionally, if you are seeking to reduce your required routine inspection frequency, as is allowed under certain conditions of this permit, 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 routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual 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.

H.10 Termination of Permit Coverage

H.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 H.3.5.

H.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 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.

Subpart I – Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction

You must comply with 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.

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.

I.1.1 Discharges of stormwater 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 any time 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 this permit.

I.2 Limitations on Coverage

I.2.1 ***Stormwater Discharges Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines.*** This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges from drilling operations that are subject to nationally established effluent limitation guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 435, respectively.

I.2.2 ***Non-Stormwater Discharges. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit.*** Alternatively, wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate NPDES permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.

I.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

I.3.1 ***Vegetative Controls***. Implement vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation, where attainable, and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Implement appropriate vegetative practices, such as the following (list

not exclusive): 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.

I.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

I.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

I.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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), procedures 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).

I.4.3 ***Erosion and Sediment Controls.*** Unless covered by EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP), the additional documentation requirements for sediment and erosion controls for well drillings and sand/shale mining areas include the following:

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.

I.4.3.2 Vegetative Controls. *Document vegetative practices used consistent with Part I.3.1 in the SWPPP.*

I.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

All erosion and sediment controls must be inspected either: 1) every 7 days; or 2) once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

I.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table I-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector I. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table I-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector I (Subsector I1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector I1. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas (SIC Code 1311); Natural Gas Liquids (SIC Code 1321); Oil and Gas	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Field Services (SIC Code 1381-1389)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart J – Sector J – Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Dressing

You must comply with 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.

Note: Where compliance with a requirement in a separate exploration permit, mining permit, reclamation plan, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) requirements, etc. will result in you fully meeting any requirement in this Subpart, you are considered to have complied with the relevant requirement in this Subpart. You must include documentation in your SWPPP describing your rationale for concluding that any particular action on your part is sufficient to comply with the corresponding requirement in this Subpart.

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.

J.1.1 ***Covered Discharges from Inactive Facilities.*** All stormwater discharges.

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.

J.1.3 ***Covered Discharges from Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities. All stormwater discharges.***

J.1.4 ***Covered Discharges from Sites Undergoing Reclamation. All stormwater discharges.***

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.

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).

J.3.1 ***Mining operations*** – For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. "Mining operations" can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

J.3.2 ***Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities*** – Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

a. Activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

b. Construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be "construction" and have additional effluent limits in Part J .4.2.

J.3.3 ***Active mining activities*** – Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of non-metallic minerals from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the "active mining area." Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements in Part J.4 have been met, and a well-delineated "active mining area" has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are "active mining activities

J.3.4 ***Active mining area*** – A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of non-metallic minerals is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Note: Earth-disturbing activities described in the definition in Part J.3.2 that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered "earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities", and must comply with the requirements in Part J.4.

J.3.5 ***Inactive mineral mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining activities occurring 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.

J.3.6 ***Temporarily inactive mineral mining facility*** – A site or portion of a site where non-metallic mineral 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.

J.4 Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities (defined in Part J.3.2) are covered under this permit. For such earth-disturbing activities, you must comply with all applicable requirements in Parts 1-9 of the MSGP except for the technology-based effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and J.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and J.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4, J.8, and Part J.9.

Authorized discharges from areas where earth-disturbing activities have ceased and stabilization as specified in Part J.4.1.9 or J.4.2.11, where appropriate, has been completed (stabilization is not required for areas where active mining activities will occur), are no longer subject to the Part J.4 requirements. At such time, authorized discharges become subject to all other applicable requirements in the MSGP, including the effluent limits in Parts 2.1.2 and J.5, the inspection requirements in Parts 3 and J.7, and the monitoring requirements in Parts 4, J.8, and J.9.

J.4.1 ***Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable to All Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active mining Activities.*** The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from all earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts J.3.2(a) and J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits listed in Parts 2.1.2 and J.5 of the MSGP.

J.4.1.1 Erosion and sediment control installation requirements.

- By the time construction activities commence, install and make operational downgradient sediment controls, unless this timeframe is infeasible. If infeasible you must install and make such controls operational as soon as practicable or as soon as site conditions permit.
- All other stormwater controls described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on each portion of the site allows.

J.4.1.2 ***Erosion and sediment control maintenance requirements.*** You must:

- Ensure that all erosion and sediment controls remain in effective operating condition.
- Wherever you determine that a stormwater control needs maintenance to continue operating effectively, initiate efforts to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the end of the next work day.
- When a stormwater control must be replaced or significantly repaired, complete the work within 7 days, unless infeasible. If 7 days is infeasible, you must complete the installation or repair as soon as practicable.

J.4.1.3 ***Perimeter controls.*** You must:

- Install sediment controls along those perimeter areas of your disturbed area that will receive stormwater, except where site conditions prevent the use of such controls (in which case, maximize their installation to the extent practicable).
- Remove sediment before it accumulates to one-half of the aboveground height of any perimeter control.

J.4.1.4 Sediment track-out. For construction vehicles and equipment exiting the site directly onto paved roads, you must:

- Use appropriate stabilization techniques to minimize sediment trackout from vehicles and equipment prior to exit;
- Use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle and equipment tires prior to exit, where necessary;
- Remove sediment that is tracked out onto paved roads by end of the work day.

Note: EPA recognizes that some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part J.4.1.4.

J.4.1.5 ***Soil or sediment stockpiles.*** You must:

- Minimize erosion of stockpiles from stormwater and wind via temporary cover, if feasible.
- Prevent up-slope stormwater flows from causing erosion of stockpiles (e.g., by diverting flows around the stockpile).
- Minimize sediment from stormwater that runs off of stockpiles, using sediment controls (e.g., a sediment barrier or downslope sediment control).

J.4.1.6 Sediment basins. *If you intend to install a sediment basin to treat stormwater from your earth-disturbing activities, you must:*

- Provide storage for either (1) the 2-year, 24-hour storm, or (2) 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.
- Prevent erosion of (1) basin embankments using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet

points of the basin using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices.

J.4.1.7 Minimize dust. You must minimize the generation of dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques that minimize pollutants being discharged into surface waters.

J.4.1.8 Restrictions on use of treatment chemicals. If you intend to use sediment treatment chemicals at your site, you are subject to the following minimum requirements:

- Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of chemicals;
- Select chemicals suited to soil type, and expected turbidity, pH, flow rate;
- Minimize the discharge risk from stored chemicals;
- Comply with state/local requirements;
- Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of chemical supplier;
- Ensure proper training;
- Provide proper SWPPP documentation.

If you plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A), you are ineligible for coverage under this permit, unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

J.4.1.9 Site stabilization requirements for earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part J.3.2(a) (i.e., not applicable to construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part J.3.2(b)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the earth disturbances will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

- *Temporary stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part J.3.2(a)) have temporarily ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after such activities 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 earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation 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 earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation have permanently ceased prior to active mining, temporary stabilization measures must be implemented to minimize mobilization of sediment or other pollutants until active mining activities commence.

- *Final stabilization of disturbed areas.* Stabilization measures must be initiated immediately where earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in Part J.3.2(a)) have permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the earth- disturbing activities have 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 earth-disturbing activities have 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.

J.4.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits Applicable Only to the Construction of Staging Areas for Structures and Access Roads. The following technology-based effluent limits apply to authorized discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads, as defined in Part J.3.2(b). These limits supersede the technology-based limits

listed in Parts 2.1.2 and J.5 of the MSGP. These limits do not apply to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation (as defined in J.3.2(a)).

J.4.2.1 Area of disturbance. You must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities.

J.4.2.2 Erosion and sediment control design requirements. You must:

- Design, install and maintain effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction activities. Account for the following factors in designing your erosion and sediment controls:
  - The expected amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation;
  - The nature of stormwater discharges and run-on at the site, including factors such as impervious surfaces, slopes and site drainage features;
  - The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- Direct discharges from your stormwater controls to vegetated areas of your site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers, unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.
- If any stormwater flow becomes or will be channelized at your site, you must design erosion and sediment controls to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.
- If you install stormwater conveyance channels, they must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. In addition, you must minimize erosion of

channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

J.4.2.3 Natural Buffers. For any stormwater discharges from construction activities within 50 feet of a water of the U.S., you must comply with one of the following compliance alternatives:

1. Provide a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer between construction activities and the water of the U.S.; or

2. Provide an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls, which in combination, achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

3. If it is infeasible to provide an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls that achieve a sediment load reduction that is equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

There are exceptions when buffer requirements do not apply:

- There is no stormwater discharge from construction disturbances to a water of the U.S;
- The natural buffer has already been eliminated by preexisting development disturbances;
- The disturbance is for the construction of a water-dependent structure or construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit;
- For linear construction projects, you are not required to comply with the requirements if there are site constraints provided that, to the extent feasible, you limit disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S. and/or you provide supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from any disturbances within 50 feet of a water of the U.S.

See EPA's industrial stormwater website under "Fact Sheets and Guidance" for information on complying with these alternatives:
https://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-industrial-activities.

J.4.2.4 Soil or sediment stockpiles. In addition to the requirements in Part J.4.1.5, you must locate any piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part J.4.2.3.

J.4.2.5 Sediment basins. In addition to the requirements in Part J.4.1.6, you must locate sediment basins outside of any surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part J.4.2.3, and you must utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

J.4.2.6 Native topsoil preservation. You must preserve native topsoil removed during clearing, grading, or excavation, unless infeasible. Store topsoil in a manner that will maximize its use in reclamation or final vegetative stabilization (e.g., by keeping the topsoil stabilized with seed or similar measures). This requirement does not apply if the intended function of the disturbed area dictates that topsoil be disturbed or removed.

J.4.2.7 Steep slopes. You must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes.

Depending on site conditions and needs, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary (e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain; for grading steep slopes prior to erecting the mine office). Where steep slope disturbances are necessary, you can minimize the disturbances to steep slopes through the implementation of a number of standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as by phasing disturbances in these areas and using stabilization practices specifically for steep grades.

***J.4.2.8* Soil compaction.** Where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, you must either restrict vehicle/ equipment use in these areas to avoid soil compaction or use soil conditioning techniques to support vegetative growth. Minimizing soil compaction is not required where compacted soil is integral to the functionality of the site.

***J.4.2.9* Dewatering Practices.** You are prohibited from discharging ground water or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate controls (e.g., sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems). Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control. (An uncontaminated discharge is a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.)

You must also meet the following requirements for dewatering activities:

- Discharge requirements:
  - o No discharging visible floating solids or foam;
  - o Remove oil, grease and other pollutants from dewatering water via an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter);
  - o Utilize vegetated upland areas of the site, to the extent feasible, to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case shall waters of the U.S. be considered part of the treatment area;
  - o Implement velocity dissipation devices at all points where dewatering water is discharged;
  - o Haul backwash water away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
  - o Clean or replace the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
- Treatment chemical restrictions: If you use polymers, flocculants or other chemicals to treat dewatering water, you must comply with the requirements in Part J.4.1.8.

J.4.2.10 Pollution prevention requirements

- *Prohibited discharges* (this non-exhaustive list of prohibited non-stormwater discharges is included here as a reminder that only the only authorized non-stormwater discharges are those enumerated in this permit):

- Wastewater from washout of concrete;
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used for operation and maintenance of vehicles or equipment;
- Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle or equipment washing;
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

• *Design and location requirements:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from pollutant sources by:

- Minimizing exposure;
- Using secondary containment, spill kits, or other equivalent measures;
- Locating pollution sources away from surface waters, storm sewer inlets, and drainageways; o Cleaning up spills immediately (do not clean by hosing area down).

• *Pollution prevention requirements for wash waters:* Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;

• *Pollution prevention requirements for the storage, handling, and disposal of construction products, materials, and wastes:* Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to stormwater. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

J.4.2.11 Site Stabilization requirements for the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads as defined in Part J.3.2(b) (i.e., not applicable to earth-disturbing activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation as defined in Part J.3.2(a)). You must comply with the following stabilization requirements, except where the intended function of the site accounts for such disturbed earth (e.g., the area of construction will become actively mined, or the controls implemented at the active mining area effectively control the disturbance):

• By no later than the end of the next work day after construction work in an area has stopped permanently or temporarily ("temporarily" means the land will be idle for a period of 14 days or more but earthdisturbing activities will resume in the future), immediately initiate stabilization measures;

• If using vegetative measures, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:

- Seed or plant the area, and provide temporary cover to protect the planted area;
- Once established, vegetation must be uniform, perennial (if final stabilization), and cover at least 70% of stabilized area based on density of native vegetation.

• If using non-vegetative stabilization, by no later than 14 days after initiating stabilization:

o Install or apply all non-vegetative measures; o Cover all areas of exposed soil.

Note: For the purposes of this permit, EPA will consider any of the following types of activities to constitute the initiation of stabilization: 1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization; 2. Applying mulch or other non- vegetative product to the exposed area; 3. Seeding or planting the exposed area; 4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and 5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization. Exceptions:

• Arid, semi-arid (if construction occurs during seasonally dry period), or drought-stricken areas:

- Within 14 days of stopping construction work in an area, install any necessary non-vegetative stabilization measures;
- Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon as conditions on the site allow;
- Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
- Plant the area so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

• Sites affected by severe storm events or other unforeseen circumstances:

- Initiate vegetative stabilization as soon conditions on the site allow; o Document the schedule that will be followed for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
- Plant the area so that so that within 3 years the 70% cover requirement is met.

J.4.3 *Water Quality-Based Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities*

The following water quality-based limits apply to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts J.3.2(a) and J.3.2(b), in addition to the water quality-based limits.

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

• More rapid stabilization of exposed areas: Complete initial stabilization activities within 7 days of stopping construction work.

- More frequent site inspections: Once every 7 days and within 24 hours of a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.

J.4.4 Inspection Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities

The following requirements supersede the inspections requirements in Parts 3 and J.7 of the MSGP for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities defined in Parts J.3.2(a) and J.3.2(b).

J.4.4.1 Inspection Frequency

- At least once every 7 calendar days, or
- Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm event of

0.25 inches or greater.

Note: Inspections only required during working hours;

- Inspections not required during unsafe conditions; and
- If you choose to inspect once every 14 days, you must have a method for measuring rainfall amount on site (either rain gauge or representative weather station)

Note: To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day.

Note: You are required to specify in your SWPPP which schedule you will be following.

Note: "Within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event" means that you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches, even if the storm event is still continuing. Thus, if you have elected to inspect bi-weekly and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm.

J.4.4.2 Reductions in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized areas: You may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of your site where stabilization has occurred pursuant to Part J.4.1.9 or Part J.4.2.11.
- Arid, semi-arid, and drought stricken areas: If earth-disturbing activities are occurring during the seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur, you may reduce inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of a 0.25 inch storm event.
- Frozen conditions: You may temporarily suspend or reduce inspections to once per month until thawing conditions occur if frozen conditions are continuous and disturbed areas have been stabilized. For extreme conditions in remote areas, e.g., where transit to the site is

perilous/restricted or temperatures are routinely below freezing, you may suspend inspections until the conditions are conducive to safe access, and more frequent inspections can resume.

J.4.4.3* Areas to be Inspected. *You must at a minimum inspect all of the following areas:

- Disturbed areas;
- Stormwater controls and pollution prevention measures;
- Locations where stabilization measures have been implemented;
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas;
- Areas where stormwater flows;
- Points of discharge.

J.4.4.4 What to Check for During Inspections. At a minimum you must check:

- Whether all stormwater controls are installed, operational and working as intended;
- Whether any new or modified stormwater controls are needed;
- For conditions that could lead to a spill or leak;
- For visual signs of erosion/sedimentation at points of discharge. If a discharge is occurring:
- The quality and characteristics of the discharge;
- Whether controls are operating effectively.

J.4.4.5 Inspection Report. Within 24 hours of an inspection, complete a report that includes:

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

J.4.5 *Cessation of Requirements Applicable to Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities.* The requirements in Part J.4 no longer apply for any earth- disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Part J.3.2(a) or J.3.2(b) where:

1. Earth-disturbing activities have ceased; and
2. Stabilization has been met consistent with Part J.4.1.9 or J.4.2.11 (not required for areas where active mining activities will occur).

J.5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits for Active Mining Activities

Note: These requirements do not apply for any discharges from earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active-mining as defined in Part J.3.2(a) or J.3.2(b).

J.5.1 *Employee Training.* Conduct employee training at least annually at active and temporarily inactive sites.

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

Stormwater Diversions: Divert stormwater away from potential pollutant sources through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): interceptor or diversion controls (e.g., dikes, swales, curbs, 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. For mines subject to dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, provided the requirements are equivalent, compliance with such air permit dust requirements shall constitute compliance with the dust control effluent limit.

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

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 is encouraged. Treated stormwater 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).

J.5.3 *Discharge Testing.* Test or evaluate all discharge points covered under this permit for the presence of specific mining-related but unauthorized non-stormwater discharges such as discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines (e.g., 40 CFR Part 436). Alternatively (if applicable), you may keep a certification with your SWPPP, per Part J.6.6.

J.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements for Mining Operations

Note: The requirements in Part J.6 are not applicable to inactive mineral mining facilities.

J.6.1 *Nature of Industrial Activities.* 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.

J.6.2 *Site Map*. 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 discharge points 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; offsite 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.

J.6.3 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* 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.

J.6.4 ***Documentation of Control Measures.*** To the extent that you use any of the control measures in Part J.5.2, document them in your SWPPP. 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. If you are in compliance with dust control requirements under state or county air quality permits, you must state (or summarize, as necessary) what the state or county air quality permit dust control requirements are and how you've achieved compliance with them.

J.6.5 ***Employee Training***. All employee training(s) conducted in accordance with Part J.5.1 must be documented with the SWPPP.

J.6.6 ***Certification of Permit Coverage for Commingled Non-Stormwater Discharges***. If you determine that you are able to certify, consistent with Part 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.

J.7 Additional Inspection Requirements

Except for earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities as defined in Parts J.3.2(a) and J.3.2(b), which are subject to Part J.4.4, perform inspections at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible. Sites which discharge to waters which are designated as Tier 2 or 2.5 or waters which are impaired for sediment or nitrogen must be inspected monthly. See Part J.9.1 for inspection requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

J.8 Indicator Monitoring

Table J-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector J. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table J-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold

Applies to all Sector J (Subsectors J1, J2, and J3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coaltar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector J3. Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials (SIC Code 1455, 1459); Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining (SIC Code 1474-1479)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

J.9 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table J-2 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. Note: There are no Part J.9 monitoring and reporting or impaired waters monitoring requirements for inactive and unstaffed sites.

Table J-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector J2. Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

J.9.1 ***Inactive and Unstaffed Sites*** **– Conditional Exemption from No Exposure Requirement for Routine Inspections, Quarterly Visual Assessments, and Indicator, Benchmark, and Impaired Waters Monitoring.** As a Sector J facility, if you are seeking to exercise a waiver from either the routine inspection, quarterly visual assessment or the indicator, benchmark and/or impaired 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". 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 routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessments, and benchmark and impaired waters monitoring. You must still conduct an annual 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.

J.10 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines Table J-3 identifies effluent limits that apply to the industrial activities described below.

Compliance with these effluent limits is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table J-3

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation[1]
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422 - 1429)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442)	pH	6.0 - 9.0
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mining facilities (SIC 1446)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	25 mg/L, monthly avg.
		45 mg/L, daily maximum
	pH	6.0 - 9.0

[1]Monitor annually.

J.11 Termination of Permit Coverage

J.11.1 ***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 J.3.5.

J.11.2 ***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 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.

Sector-Specific Requirements for Industrial Activity Subpart K – Sector K – Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities

You must comply with 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.

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.

K.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector K

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes and that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA.

Disposal facilities that have been properly closed and capped, and have no significant materials exposed to stormwater, are considered inactive and do not require permits.

K.3 Limitations on Coverage

K.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** The following are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory-derived wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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.

K.4 Definitions

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 K.4.4. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated stormwater include (but are not limited to) the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment, or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.

K.4.2 ***Drained free liquids*** – Aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

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.

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 ground water, 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 wash water from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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.

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 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.

K.5 Indicator Monitoring

Table K-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector K. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table K-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector K (Subsector K1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423:

naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

K.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table K-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector K. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table K-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector K1. ALL - Industrial Activity Code "HZ" (Note: permit coverage limited in some states). Benchmarks only applicable to discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see below).	Ammonia	2.14 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Arsenic (freshwater) Total Recoverable Arsenic (saltwater)	150 µg/L 69 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cadmium (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Cadmium (saltwater)[5]	Hardness Dependent 33 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Cyanide (freshwater) Total Recoverable Cyanide (saltwater)[1]	22 µg/L 1 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[6] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Mercury (freshwater) Total Recoverable Mercury (saltwater)[1]	1.4 µg/L 1.8 µg/L

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

	Total Recoverable Selenium (freshwater) Total Recoverable Selenium (saltwater)[1]	1.5 µg/L for still/standing (lentic) waters 3.1 µg for flowing (lotic) waters 290 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Silver (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Silver (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 1.9 µg/L

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (µg/L)	**Lead** (µg/L)	**Silver** (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	0.49	14	0.37
25-49.99 mg/L	0.73	24	0.80
50-74.99 mg/L	1.2	45	1.9
Freshwater Hardness Range	**Cadmium** (µg/L)	**Lead** (µg/L)	**Silver** (µg/L)
75-99.99 mg/L	1.7	69	3.3
100-124.99 mg/L	2.1	95	5.0
125-149.99 mg/L	2.6	123	7.1
150-174.99 mg/L	3.1	152	9.4
175-199.99 mg/L	3.5	182	12
200-224.99 mg/L	4.0	213	15
225-249.99 mg/L	4.4	246	18
250+ mg/L	4.7	262	20

K.7 **Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines**

Table K-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table K-3[1]

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A (see footnote).	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	220 mg/L, daily maximum
		56 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.042 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.019 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Aniline	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.073 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.022 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.048 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.029 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.025 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Arsenic	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.54 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Chromium	1.1 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.46 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.535 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.296 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1] Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of RCRA Subtitle C at 40 CFR Parts 264 (Subpart N) and 265 (Subpart N) except for any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;
(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with Centralized Waste Treatment (CWT) facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Subpart L – Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open Dumps

You must comply 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.

L.1 Covered Stormwater Discharges

The requirements in Subpart L apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Landfills and Land Application Sites as identified by the Activity Code specified under Sector L in Table D-1 of Appendix D of the permit.

L.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector L

This permit may authorize stormwater discharges for Sector L facilities associated with waste disposal at landfills, land application sites that receive or have received industrial waste, including sites subject to regulation under Subtitle D of RCRA. This permit does not cover discharges from landfills that receive only municipal wastes.

L.3 Limitations on Coverage

L.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** The following discharges are not authorized by this permit: leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, contaminated ground water, laboratory wastewater, and contact wash water from washing truck and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

L.3.2 ***Prohibition Stormwater Discharges from Open Dumps.*** Discharges from open dumps as defined under RCRA are also not authorized under this permit.

L.4 Definitions

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.

L.4.2 ***Drained free liquids*** – Aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums) prior to landfilling.

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 ground water, 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 wash water

from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility.

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.

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.

L.5 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

L.5.1 ***Preventive Maintenance Program***. 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.

L.5.2 ***Erosion and Sedimentation Control.*** Provide temporary stabilization (e.g., temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on the inactive portions of stockpiles) for the following in order to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater: 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.

L.6 Additional SWPPP Requirements

L.6.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map***. Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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 stormwater, and leachate collection and handling systems.

L.6.2 ***Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources***. 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.

L.7 Additional Inspection Requirements

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.

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.

L.8 Additional Post-Authorization Documentation Requirements

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.

.L.9 Indicator Monitoring

Table L-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector L. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table L-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector L (Subsectors L1 and L2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector L2. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps, except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Areas Closed in Accordance with 40 CFR 258.60 (Activity Code LF)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

*Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

L.10 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table L-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector L. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table L-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration1
Subsector L1. All Landfill, Land Application Sites and Open Dumps (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

[1]Benchmark monitoring required only for discharges not subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B (see Table L-3 below).

L.11 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Table L-3 identifies effluent limitations that apply to the industrial activities described below. Compliance with these effluent limitations is to be determined based on discharges from these industrial activities independent of commingling with any other waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table L-3[1]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from non-hazardous waste landfills subject to effluent limitations in 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	140 mg/L, daily maximum
		37 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L, daily maximum
		27 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Ammonia	10 mg/L, daily maximum
		4.9 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.016 mg/L monthly avg. maximum
	Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.071 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.014 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Phenol	0.026 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.015 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	Total Zinc	0.20 mg/L, daily maximum
		0.11 mg/L, monthly avg. maximum
	pH	Within the range of 6-9 standard pH units (s.u.)

[1]Monitor annually. As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, these numeric limitations apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from MSWLFs that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities:

(a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

(b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

(c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or

(d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Subpart M – Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards

You must comply 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.

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.

M.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

M.2.1 ***Spill and Leak Prevention Procedures.*** Drain vehicles intended to be dismantled of all fluids upon arrival at the site (or as soon thereafter as practicable), or employ some other equivalent means to prevent spills and leaks.

M.2.2 ***Employee Training.*** 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.

M.2.3 ***Management of Stormwater.*** Implement control measures to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

M.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

M.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Identify locations used for dismantling, storing, and maintaining used motor vehicle parts. Also identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

M.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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.

M.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

Immediately (or as soon thereafter as practicable) inspect vehicles arriving at the site for leaks. Inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all equipment containing oily parts, hydraulic fluids, any other types of fluids, or mercury switches. Also, inspect quarterly for signs of leakage all vessels and areas where hazardous materials and general automotive fluids are stored, including, but not limited to, mercury switches, brake fluid, transmission fluid, radiator water, and antifreeze.

M.5 Indicator Monitoring

Table M-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector M. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table M-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector M (Subsector M1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC Code 5015)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

M.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table M-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector M. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table M-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector M1. Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	210 µg/L

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

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Lead** (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	14
25-49.99 mg/L	24
50-74.99 mg/L	45
75-99.99 mg/L	69
100-124.99 mg/L	95
125-149.99 mg/L	123
150-174.99 mg/L	152
175-199.99 mg/L	182
200-224.99 mg/L	213
225-249.99 mg/L	246
250+ mg/L	262

Subpart N – Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

You must comply 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.

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.

N.2 Limitation on Coverage

Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of only source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, and aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF). See Part N.3.3.

N.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** Non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit (see also Part N.3.1.3). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate NPDES permit.

N.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

N.3.1 ***Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Nonliquid Recyclable Materials).*** The following requirements are for facilities that receive, process, and do wholesale distribution of non-source separated, 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.

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 and through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing 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; establishing procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation or stormwater; establishing 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 N.3.1.6); providing training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials; and establishing 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).

N.3.1.2 Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of stormwater with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and nonrecyclable wastes through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): permanent or semi-permanent covers; sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters, and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants; dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading to divert stormwater from storage areas; silt fencing; and oil and water separators, sumps, and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

N.3.1.3 Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage). Minimize contact of stormwater with residual cutting fluids by storing all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semipermanent cover, or 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 from these areas can be discharged, provided that any stormwater 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.

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 stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): good housekeeping measures, including the use of dry absorbents or wet vacuuming to contain, dispose of, or recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers, and mercury spill kits for spills from storage of mercury switches; not allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; and disconnecting or sealing off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

N.3.1.5 Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas. Minimize stormwater 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 stormwater (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from scrap and recyclable waste processing areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): at least once per month inspecting equipment for spills
or leaks and malfunctioning, worn, or corroded parts or equipment; establishing a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; using 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; on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, installing protection devices such as lowlevel alarms or equivalent devices, or secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; implementing containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading to minimize contact of stormwater with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; using oil and water separators or sumps; installing permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; and using retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips, and/or catch basin filters or sand filters for pollutant settling and filtration.

N.3.1.6 Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from lead-acid batteries, properly handle, store, and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries, and implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): segregating scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; properly handling, storing, and disposing of cracked or broken batteries; collecting and disposing of leaking lead-acid battery fluid; minimizing or eliminating (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or stormwater; and providing employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

N.3.1.7 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. 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.

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.

N.3.2 *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials)*

N.3.2.1 Waste Material Storage (Indoor). Minimize or eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and from stormwater. 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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from indoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); cleaning up spills and leaks with dry absorbent materials and/or a wet vacuum system; installing appropriate containment structures (e.g., trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); and installing 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.

N.3.2.2 Waste Material Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or stormwater. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans, such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112.

Discharges of stormwater from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from outdoor waste material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; drainage control and other diversionary structures; corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems for storage tanks; and dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

N.3.2.3 Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. Minimize pollutants in stormwater 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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from truck and rail car waste transfer areas, implement control measures such as the

following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): containment and diversionary structures to minimize contact with precipitation or stormwater; and dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, and/or stormwater controls.

N.3.3 ***Recycling Facilities (Source-Separated Materials).*** The following requirements are for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

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 and through the implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing information and education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables about acceptable and non- acceptable materials; training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; rejecting nonrecyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; and establishing procedures for handling and disposal of nonrecyclable material.

N.3.3.2 Outdoor Storage. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and stormwater by using good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas and through implementation of control measure such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): providing totally enclosed drop-off containers for the public; installing a sump and pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; providing dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); diverting stormwater away from outside material storage areas; providing covers over containment bins, dumpsters, and roll-off boxes; and storing the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

N.3.3.3 Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): scheduling routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; prohibiting tipping floor wash water from draining to the storm sewer system; and providing employee training on pollution prevention practices.

N.3.3.4 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance occur outdoors through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing or eliminating outdoor maintenance areas; establishing spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; avoiding topping off fuel tanks; diverting stormwater from fueling areas; storing lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; and providing employee training on proper handling and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

N.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

N.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: scrap and waste material storage; outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment; and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

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 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.

N.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

N.5.1 ***Inspections for Waste Recycling Facilities.*** The inspections must be performed quarterly, 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.

N.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table N-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector N. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table N-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector N (Subsectors N1 and N2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector N2. Source-separated Recycling Facility (SIC Code 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

N.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table N-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table N-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration

Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except those only receiving source-separate recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (SIC 5093)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Copper (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Copper (saltwater)[7]	5.19 µg/L4.8 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Hardness Dependent 90 µg/L

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Lead** (µg/L)	**Zinc** (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	14	37
25-49.99 mg/L	24	52
50-74.99 mg/L	45	80
75-99.99 mg/L	69	107
100-124.99 mg/L	95	132
125-149.99 mg/L	123	157
150-174.99 mg/L	152	181
175-199.99 mg/L	182	204
200-224.99 mg/L	213	227
225-249.99 mg/L	246	249
250+ mg/L	262	260

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

Subpart O – Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Facilities

You must comply 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.

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.

O.2 Industrial Activities Covered by Sector O

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the following industrial activities at Sector O

facilities:

O.2.1 ***Steam electric power generation using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, etc., to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas (does not include geothermal power);***

O.2.2 ***Coal pile runoff, including effluent limitations established by 40 CFR Part 423;***

O.2.3 ***Dual fuel facilities that could employ a steam boiler.***

O.3 Limitations on Coverage

O.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** Non-stormwater discharges subject to effluent limitations guidelines are not covered by this permit.

O.3.2 ***Prohibition of Stormwater Discharges.*** Stormwater discharges from the following are not covered by this permit:

O.3.2.1 Ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility;

O.3.2.2 Gas turbine facilities (provided 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);

O.3.2.3 Cogeneration (combined heat and power) facilities utilizing a gas turbine.

O.4 **Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits.** The following good housekeeping measures are required:

O.4.1 ***Fugitive Dust Emissions.*** Minimize fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas to minimize the tracking of coal dust offsite that could be discharged in stormwater through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, (list not exclusive): installing specially designed tires; and

washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site and controlling the wash water.

O.4.2 ***Delivery Vehicles.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site. Implement procedures to inspect delivery vehicles arriving at the plant site as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. Ensure the overall integrity of the body or container of the delivery vehicle and implement procedures to deal with leakage or spillage from delivery vehicles.

O.4.3 ***Fuel Oil Unloading Areas.*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from fuel oil unloading areas. Use containment curbs in unloading areas where feasible. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure that any leaks or spills are immediately contained and cleaned up, and use spill and overflow protection devices (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

O.4.4 ***Chemical Loading and Unloading.*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from chemical loading and unloading areas. Use containment curbs at chemical loading and unloading areas to contain spills, where practicable. In addition, ensure personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill during deliveries. Ensure leaks and spills are immediately contained and cleaned up and, where practicable, load and unload in covered areas and store chemicals indoors.

O.4.5 ***Miscellaneous Loading and Unloading Areas.*** Minimize contamination of precipitation or stormwater from loading and unloading areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the loading area; grading, curbing, or berming 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.

O.4.6 ***Liquid Storage Tanks.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground liquid storage tanks through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible, the following (list not exclusive): using protective guards around tanks; using containment curbs; installing spill and overflow protection; using dry cleanup methods; or equivalent measures.

O.4.7 ***Large Bulk Fuel Storage Tanks.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from large bulk fuel storage tanks. Use containment berms (or their equivalent). You must also comply with applicable state and federal laws, including Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements.

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.

O.4.9 ***Oil-Bearing Equipment in Switchyards.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater from oilbearing equipment in switchyard areas. Use level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, or collect stormwater in perimeter ditches.

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.

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 as necessary to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater.

O.4.12 ***Areas Adjacent to Disposal Ponds or Landfills.*** Minimize contamination of stormwater 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.

O.4.13 ***Landfills, Scrap Yards, Surface Impoundments, Open Dumps, General Refuse Sites.*** Minimize the potential for contamination of stormwater from these areas.

O.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

O.5.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: storage tanks, scrap yards, and general refuse areas; short- and longterm 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).

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 O.4.

O.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

As part of your inspection, inspect the following areas monthly: coal handling areas, loading or unloading areas, switchyards, fueling areas, bulk storage areas, ash handling areas, areas adjacent to disposal ponds and landfills, maintenance areas, liquid storage tanks, and long term and short term material storage areas.

O.7 Indicator Monitoring

Table O-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector O. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table O-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector O (Subsector O1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Subsector O1. Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites (SIC Code SE)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

O.8 **Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines**

Table 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 waste streams that may be covered under this permit.

Table O-2[8]

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Discharges from coal storage piles at Steam Electric Generating Facilities	TSS	50 mg/l[9]
	pH	6.0 min - 9.0 max

Subpart P – Sector P – Land Transportation and Warehousing

You must comply with 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] Monitor annually.

[9] 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.

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

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.

P.2 Limitation on Coverage

P.2.1 ***Prohibited Discharges*** (see also Part P.3.1.4) This permit does not authorize the discharge of vehicle/equipment/surface wash water, 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.

P.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

P.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** In addition to the Good Housekeeping requirements, you must do the following.

P.3.1.1 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Minimize the potential for stormwater exposure to leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): using of drip pans under vehicles/equipment; storing vehicles and equipment indoors; installing berms or dikes; using of absorbents; roofing or covering storage areas; and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.

P.3.1.2 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: covering the fueling area; using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; minimizing stormwater runon/discharges to the fueling area; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.

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"). To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from material storage areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): storing the materials indoors; installing berms/dikes around the areas; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling collected stormwater.

P.3.1.4 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): performing all cleaning operations indoors; covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system); treating and/or recycling collected wash water; or other equivalent measures.

Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

P.3.1.5 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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; and minimizing run on/discharges of stormwater to maintenance areas.

***P.3.1.6 Locomotive Sanding (Loading Sand for Traction)* Areas**. Minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from locomotive sanding areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering sanding areas; minimizing stormwater run on/discharges; or appropriate sediment removal practices to minimize the offsite transport of sanding material by stormwater.

P.3.2 *Employee Training.* 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.

P.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

P.4.1 *Drainage Area Site Map.* Identify in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/stormwater: 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.

P.4.2 *Potential Pollutant Sources.* 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.

P.4.2.1 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures. You must document in your SWPPP the good housekeeping measures you implement consistent with Part P.3.

P.4.2.2 Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements. If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting

(e.g., hauled offsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination, etc.) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

P.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

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.

P.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table P-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector P. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

Table P-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector P (Subsector P1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector P1. Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013); Local and Highway Passenger Transportation (SIC Code 41114173); Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing (SIC Code 4212-4231); United States Postal Service (SIC Code 4311); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector P1. Railroad Transportation (SIC Code 4011, 4013); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (SIC Code 5171)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart Q – Sector Q – Water Transportation

You must comply 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.

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.

Q.2 Limitations on Coverage

Q.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** The following are not

authorized by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water. Any discharge of pollutants from a point source to a water of the U.S. requires coverage under an NPDES permit.

Q.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Q.3.1 ***Good Housekeeping Measures.*** You must implement the following good housekeeping measures:

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 pressure washing area so that they are not commingled with stormwater discharges authorized by this permit.

Q.3.1.2 ***Blasting and Painting Area***. Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to minimize the discharge of contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). At least once per month, you must clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

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 stormwater from the storage areas. Specify which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

Q.3.1.4 ***Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas.*** Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 collected from the maintenance area.

Q.3.1.5 ***Material Handling Area.*** Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering fueling areas; using spill and overflow protection; mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and minimizing discharges of stormwater to material handling areas.

Q.3.1.6 ***Drydock Activities.*** Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater. 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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

Q.3.2 ***Employee Training.*** 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.

Q.3.3 ***Preventive Maintenance***. 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.

Q.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

Q.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map***. Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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).

Q.4.2 ***Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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).

Q.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

Q.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table Q-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Q. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Q-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold

Applies to all Sector Q (Subsector Q1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC Code 4493 only)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

*Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Q.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table Q-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Q. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Q-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Q1. Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Lead (saltwater)[1]	210 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2]	Hardness

Table Q-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	Dependent 90 µg/L

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	Lead (µg/L)	Zinc (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	14	37
25-49.99 mg/L	24	52
50-74.99 mg/L	45	80
75-99.99 mg/L	69	107
100-124.99 mg/L	95	132
125-149.99 mg/L	123	157
150-174.99 mg/L	152	181
175-199.99 mg/L	182	204
200-224.99 mg/L	213	227
225-249.99 mg/L	246	249
250+ mg/L	262	260

Subpart R – Sector R – Ship and Boat Building and Repair Yards

You must comply 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.

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.

R.2 Limitations on Coverage

R.2.1 Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges. The following are not authorized by this permit: discharges from vessels including bilge and ballast water, sanitary wastes, pressure wash water, and cooling water.

R.3 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

R.3.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.

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.

R.3.1.2 Blasting and Painting Area. Minimize the potential for spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray to be discharged into receiving waters or the storm sewer system. Contain all blasting and painting activities, or use other measures, to prevent the discharge of the contaminants (e.g., hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris). When necessary, regularly clean stormwater conveyances of deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips.

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 stormwater from the storage areas. If abrasive blasting is performed, discuss the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility. Implement an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials onsite.

R.3.1.4 Engine Maintenance and Repair Areas. Minimize the contamination of precipitation or stormwater from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 collected from the maintenance area.

R.3.1.5 Material Handling Area. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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 runon to material handling areas.

R.3.1.6 Drydock Activities. Routinely maintain and clean the drydock to minimize pollutants in stormwater. 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. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from drydock activities, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive):
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.

R.3.2 ***Employee Training.*** 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.

R.3.3 ***Preventive Maintenance.*** 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.

R.4 **Additional SWPPP Requirements**

R.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map***. Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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).

R.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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).

R.4.3 ***Documentation of Good Housekeeping Measures.*** Document in your SWPPP any good housekeeping measures implemented to meet the effluent limits in Part R.3.

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).

R.4.3.2 ***Storage Areas.*** Specify in your SWPPP which materials are stored indoors, and contain or enclose or use other measures for those stored outdoors.

R.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

Include the following in all quarterly routine facility inspections: pressure washing areas; blasting, sanding, and painting areas; material storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas; drydock area; and general yard area.

R.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table R-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector R. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table R-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector R (Subsector R1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector R1. Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards (SIC Code 3731, 3732)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart S – Sector S – Air Transportation

You must comply 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.

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.

S.2 Limitation on Coverage

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: the term "deicing" in this permit will generally be used to mean both deicing (removing frost, snow or ice) and anti-icing (preventing accumulation of frost, snow or ice) activities, unless specific mention is made otherwise.

S.2.2 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges***. (See also Part S.5.3) This permit does not authorize the discharge of aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment wash waters; 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.

S.3 Multiple Operators at Air Transportation Facilities

Air transportation facilities often have more than one operator who could discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Operators include the airport authority and airport tenants, including air passenger or cargo companies, fixed based operators, and other parties who routinely perform industrial activities on airport property.

S.3.1 ***Permit Coverage/Submittal of NOIs***. Where an airport transportation facility has multiple industrial operators that discharge stormwater, each individual operator must obtain coverage under an NPDES stormwater permit. To obtain coverage under the MSGP, all such operators must meet the eligibility requirements and must submit an NOI or, if appropriate, a no exposure certification.

S.3.2 ***MSGP Implementation Responsibilities for Airport Authority and Tenants***. The airport authority, in collaboration with its tenants, may choose to implement certain MSGP requirements on behalf of its tenants in order to increase efficiency and eliminate redundancy or duplication of effort. Options available to the airport authority and its tenants for implementation of MSGP requirements include:

- The airport authority performs certain activities on behalf of itself and its tenants and reports on its activities;
- Tenants provide the airport authority with relevant inputs about tenants' activities, including deicing chemical usage*, and the airport authority compiles and reports on tenants' and its own activities;
- Tenants independently perform, document and submit required information on their activities.

*Tenants who report their deicing chemical usage to the airport authority and rely on the airport authority to perform monitoring should not check the glycol and urea use box on their NOI forms.

S.3.3 ***SWPPP Requirements***. A single comprehensive SWPPP must be developed for all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the airport before submittal of any NOIs. The comprehensive SWPPP should be developed collaboratively by the airport authority and tenants. If any operator develops a SWPPP for discharges from its own areas of the airport, that SWPPP must be coordinated and integrated with the comprehensive SWPPP. All operators and their separate SWPPP contributions and compliance responsibilities must be clearly identified in the comprehensive SWPPP, which all operators must sign and certify. As applicable, the SWPPP must clearly specify the MSGP requirements to be complied with by:

- The airport authority for itself;
- The airport authority on behalf of its tenants;
- Tenants for themselves.

For each activity that an operator (e.g., the airport authority) conducts on behalf of another operator (e.g., a tenant), the SWPPP must describe a process for reporting results to the latter operator and for ensuring appropriate follow-up, if necessary, by all affected operators. This is to ensure all actions are taken to correct any potential deficiencies or permit violations. For example, where the airport authority is conducting monitoring for itself and its tenants, the SWPPP must identify how the airport authority will share the monitoring results with its tenants, and then follow-up with its tenants where there are any exceedances of benchmarks, effluent limits, or water quality standards. In turn, the SWPPP must describe how the tenants will also follow-up to ensure permit compliance.

S.3.4 ***Duty to Comply.*** All individual operators are responsible for implementing their assigned portion of the comprehensive SWPPP, and operators must ensure that their individual activities do not render another operator's stormwater controls ineffective. In addition, the standard permit conditions found in Appendix B apply to each individual operator, including B.1 Duty to

Comply (which states, in part, "You [each individual operator] must comply with all conditions of this permit."). For multiple operators at an airport this means that each individual operator remains responsible for ensuring all requirements of its own MSGP coverage are met regardless of whether the comprehensive SWPPP allocates the actual implementation of any of those responsibilities to another entity. That is, the failure of the entity allocated responsibility in the SWPPP to implement an MSGP requirement on behalf of other operators does not negate the other operators' ultimate liability.

S.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

S.4.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

S.4.1.1 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas. Minimize the contamination of stormwater from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangers) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): 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 from the maintenance area and providing treatment or recycling.

S.4.1.2 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 from cleaning areas.

S.4.1.3 Aircraft, Ground Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas. Store all aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance in designated areas only and implement control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these storage areas such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): 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.

S.4.1.4 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"). To minimize contamination of precipitation/stormwater from these areas, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): storing materials indoors; storing waste materials in a centralized location; and installing berms/dikes around storage areas.

S.4.1.5 Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from airport fuel system and fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations); using only dry cleanup methods; and collecting stormwater. If you have implemented a SPCC plan developed in accordance with the 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule, you may cite the relevant aspects from your SPCC plan that comply with the requirements of this section in your SWPPP.

S.4.1.6 Source Reduction. Consistent with safety considerations, minimize the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used that could add pollutants to stormwater discharges.

- ***Runway Deicing Operations.*** To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing operations, implement source reduction control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): 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; heating sand; and product substitution. Chemical options to replace pavement deicers (urea or glycol) include (list not exclusive): potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.

- ***Aircraft Deicing Operations.*** Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing operations. Determine whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. Determine whether alternatives to glycol and whether containment measures for applied chemicals are feasible. Implement control measures for reducing deicing fluid such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): 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. Consider using ice- detection systems and airport traffic flow strategies and departure slot allocation systems where feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations. The evaluations and determinations required by this Part should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations and related systems in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority).

S.4.1.7 Management of Stormwater. Minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from deicing chemicals in stormwater. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from aircraft deicing, implement stormwater control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): installing a centralized deicing pad to recover deicing fluid following application; plug- and-pump (PnP); using vacuum/collection trucks (glycol recovery vehicles); storing contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks; recycling collected deicing fluid where feasible; releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works; separation of contaminated snow; conveying contaminated stormwater into an impoundment for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations); and directing stormwater into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. To minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater from runway deicing, implement stormwater control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible

and that accommodate considerations of safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): mechanical systems (snow plows, brushes); conveying contaminated stormwater into swales and/or an impoundment; and pollution prevention practices such as ice detection systems, and airfield prewetting.

When applying deicing fluids during non-precipitation events (also referred to as "clear ice deicing"), implement control measures to prevent unauthorized discharge of pollutants (dry-weather discharges of pollutants would need coverage under an NPDES wastewater permit), or to minimize the discharge of pollutants from deicing fluids in later stormwater discharges, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible and that accommodate considerations safety, space, operational constraints, and flight considerations (list not exclusive): recovering deicing fluids; preventing the fluids from entering storm sewers or other stormwater discharge conveyances (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains); releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works Used deicing fluid should be recycled whenever practicable.

S.4.1.8 Deicing Season. You must determine the seasonal timeframe (e.g., December- February, October - March) during which deicing activities typically occur at the facility. Implementation of control measures, including any BMPs, facility inspections and monitoring must be conducted with particular emphasis throughout the defined deicing season. If you meet the deicing chemical usage thresholds of 100,000 gallons glycol and/or 100 tons of urea, the deicing season you identified is the timeframe during which you must obtain the four required benchmark monitoring event results for deicing-related parameters, i.e., BOD, COD, ammonia and pH. See also Part S.8.

S.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

S.5.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in the SWPPP the following areas of the facility and indicate whether activities occurring there may be exposed to precipitation/stormwater: aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; and storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

S.5.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** In the inventory of exposed materials, describe in the 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; and aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, a record of the types (including the Safety Data Sheets [SDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, using best estimates, must be maintained. 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. Deicing operators must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion with any comprehensive airport SWPPPs.

S.5.3 ***Vehicle and Equipment Wash Water Requirements***. If wash water is handled in a manner that does not involve separate NPDES permitting or local pretreatment requirements (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), describe the disposal method and include all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

S.5.4 ***Documentation of Control Measures Used for Management of Stormwater***. Document in your SWPPP the control measures used for collecting or containing contaminated melt water from collection areas used for disposal of contaminated snow.

S.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

At a minimum, you must conduct facility inspections at least monthly during the deicing season (e.g., October through April for most mid-latitude airports). If your facility needs to deice before or after this period, expand the monthly inspections to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. The Director may specifically require you to increase inspection frequencies.

S.7 Indicator Monitoring

Table S-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector S. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table S-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector S (Subsector S1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector S1. Air Transportation Facilities (SIC Code 45124581)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

S.8 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table S-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector S. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table S-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
For airports where a single permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)[1]	30 mg/L

than 100,000 gallons of pure glycol in glycol-based deicing fluids and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor the first four parameters in ONLY those discharge points that collect stormwater from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)[1]	120 mg/L
	Ammonia[1]	2.14 mg/L
	pH[1]	6.0 - 9.0 s.u.

[1] These are deicing-related parameters. Collect the four benchmark samples, and any required follow-up benchmark samples, during the timeframe defined in Part S.4.1.8 when deicing activities are occurring.

S.9 Effluent Limitations Based on Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards

S.9.1 ***Airfield Pavement Deicing***. For both existing and new "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures that discharge stormwater from airfield pavement deicing activities, there shall be no discharge of airfield pavement deicers containing urea. To comply with this limitation, such airports must do one of the following: (1) certify annually on the annual report that you do not use pavement deicers containing urea, or (2) meet the effluent limitation in Table S-3.

S.9.2 ***Aircraft Deicing***. Airports that are both "primary airports" (as defined at 40 CFR 449.2) and new sources ("new airports") with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures must meet the applicable requirements for aircraft deicing at 40 CFR 449.11(a). Discharges of the collected aircraft deicing fluid directly to waters of the U.S. are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

S.9.3 ***Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping***. For new and existing airports subject to the effluent limitations in Part S.9.1 or S.9.2 of this permit, you must comply with the applicable monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements outlined in 40 CFR 449.20.

Table S-3

Industrial Activity	Parameter	Effluent Limitation
Runoff containing urea from airfield pavement deicing at existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual non-propeller aircraft departures	Ammonia as Nitrogen	14.7 mg/L, daily maximum

Subpart T– Sector T – Treatment Works

You must comply 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.

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

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.

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:

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.

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.

T.3 Limitations on Coverage

T.3.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** Sanitary and industrial wastewater and equipment and vehicle wash water are not authorized by this permit.

T.4 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

T.4.1 ***Control Measures.*** To minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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).

T.4.2 ***Employee Training.*** 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.

T.5 Additional SWPPP Requirements

T.5.1 ***Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

T.5.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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.

T.5.3 ***Wastewater and Wash Water Requirements.*** If wastewater and/or vehicle and equipment wash water is not covered by another NPDES permit but is handled in another manner (e.g., hauled offsite, retained onsite), the disposal method must be described and all pertinent information (e.g., frequency, volume, destination) must be included in your SWPPP. Discharges of vehicle and equipment wash water, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit for this sector.

T.6 Additional Inspection Requirements

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.

T.7 Indicator Monitoring

Table T-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector T. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table T-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector T (Subsector T1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector T1. 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	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Table T-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold

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 (Activity Code TW)		

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart U – Sector U – Food and Kindred Products

You must comply with 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.

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.

U.2 Limitations on Coverage

U.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** 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.

U.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

U.3.1 ***Employee Training***. Address pest control in your employee training program.

U.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

U.4.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

U.4.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources***. 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.

U.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

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.

U.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table U-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector U. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table U-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector U (Subsectors U1, U2, and U3) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coaltar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector U3. Meat Products (SIC Code 2011-2015); Dairy Products (SIC Code 2021-2026); Canned, Frozen, and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, and Food Specialties (SIC Code 2032-2038); Bakery Products (SIC Code 2051-2053); Sugar and Confectionery Products (SIC Code 2061-2068); Beverages (SIC Code 20822087); Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products (SIC Code 2091-2099); Tobacco Products (SIC Code 21112141)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

U.7 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table U-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector U. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table U-2

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one Sector / Subsector)	Parameter	Benchmark Monitoring Concentration
Subsector U1. Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Subsector U2. Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L

Subpart V – Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Products

You must comply 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.

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.

V.2 Limitations on Coverage

V.2.1 ***Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.*** The following discharges 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.

V.3 Additional Technology-Based Limitations

V.3.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

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 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 stormwater. Collect and dispose of wash water from these cleanings properly.

V.3.1.2 Material Handling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from material handling operations and areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: using 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.

V.3.1.3 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible: 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 collected from the fueling area.

V.3.1.4 Above-Ground Storage Tank Area. Minimize contamination of stormwater from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regular cleanup of these areas; including measures for tanks, piping and valves explicitly in your SPCC program; minimizing discharges 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.

V.3.1.5 Employee Training. 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.

V.4 Additional SWPPP Requirements

V.4.1 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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).

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 V.3.1.1 above.

V.5 Additional Inspection Requirements

Inspect, at least monthly, the following activities and areas (at a minimum): transfer and transmission lines, spill prevention, good housekeeping practices, management of process waste products, and all structural and nonstructural management practices.

V.6 Indicator Monitoring

Table V-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector V. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table V-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector V (Subsector V1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Table V-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**

Subsector V1. Textile Mill Products (SIC Code 2211-2299); Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials (SIC Code 2311-2399); Leather and Leather Products (note: see Sector Z1 for Leather Tanning and Finishing) (SIC Code 3131-3199)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart W – Sector W – Furniture and Fixtures

You must comply 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.

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.

W.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

W.2.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

W.3 Indicator Monitoring

Table W-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector W. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table W-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector W (Subsector W1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector W1. Wood Kitchen Cabinets (SIC Code 2434); Furniture and Fixtures (SIC Code 2511-2599)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart X – Sector X – Printing and Publishing

You must comply 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.

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.

X.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

X.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

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 from such storage areas. Also consider an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.

X.2.1.2 Material Handling Area. Minimize contamination of stormwater from material handling operations and areas (e.g., blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading and unloading materials) through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

X.2.1.3 Fueling Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from fueling areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the fueling area; using spill and overflow protection; minimizing discharges of stormwater to the fueling areas; using dry cleanup methods; and treating and/or recycling stormwater collected from the fueling area.

X.2.1.4 Above Ground Storage Tank Area. Minimize contamination of the stormwater from above-ground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves, through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): regularly cleaning these areas; explicitly addressing tanks; piping and valves in the SPCC program; minimizing stormwater discharges 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.

X.2.2 ***Employee Training.*** 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.

X.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

X.3.1 Description of Good Housekeeping Measures for Material Storage Areas. In connection with Part X.2.1.1, describe in the SWPPP the containment area or enclosure for materials stored outdoors.

X.4 Indicator Monitoring

Table X-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector X. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table X-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector X (Subsector X1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector X1. Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries (SIC Code 2711-2796)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart Y – Sector Y – Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

You must comply 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.

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.

Y.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Y.2.1 ***Controls for Rubber Manufacturers.*** Minimize the discharge of zinc in your stormwater discharges. Parts Y.2.1.1 to Y.2.1.5 give possible sources of zinc to be reviewed and list control measures to be implemented where determined to be feasible. Implement additional control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

Y.2.1.1 Zinc Bags. Ensure proper handling and storage of zinc bags at your facility through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

Y.2.1.2 Dumpsters. Minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering the dumpster; moving the dumpster indoors; and providing a lining for the dumpster.

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.

Y.2.1.4 Grinding Operations. Minimize contamination of stormwater as a result of dust generation from rubber grinding operations. Where determined to be feasible, install a dust collection system.

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. Where determined to be feasible, use alternative compounds to zinc stearate.

Y.2.2 Controls for Plastic Products Manufacturers. Minimize the discharge of plastic resin pellets in your stormwater discharges through implementation of control measures

such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): minimizing spills; cleaning up of spills promptly and thoroughly; sweeping thoroughly; pellet capturing; employee education; and disposal precautions.

Y.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

Y.3.1 Potential Pollutant Sources for Rubber Manufacturers. Document in your SWPPP the use of zinc at your facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater.

Y.4 Indicator Monitoring

Table Y-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Y. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Y-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector Y (Subsectors Y1 and Y2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Y2. Miscellaneous Plastics Products (SIC Code 3081-3089); Musical Instruments (SIC Code 3931); Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods (SIC Code 3942-3949); Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials (SIC Code 3951-3955 (except 3952 – see Sector C)); Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal (SIC Code 3961, 3965); Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (SIC Code 3991-3999)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

*Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Y.5 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table Y-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector Y. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Y-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector Y1. Rubber Products Manufacturing	Total Recoverable Zinc	Hardness Dependent

Table Y-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
(SIC 3011, 3021, 3052, 3053, 3061, 3069)	(freshwater)[2] Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	90 µg/L

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

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	Zinc (µg/L)
0-24.99 mg/L	37
25-49.99 mg/L	52
50-74.99 mg/L	80
75-99.99 mg/L	107
100-124.99 mg/L	132
125-149.99 mg/L	157
150-174.99 mg/L	181
175-199.99 mg/L	204
200-224.99 mg/L	227
225-249.99 mg/L	249
250+ mg/L	260

Subpart Z – Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing

You must comply 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.

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.

Z.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Z.2.1 *Good Housekeeping Measures.*

Z.2.1.1 Storage Areas for Raw, Semiprocessed, or Finished Tannery By-products. Minimize contamination of stormwater from pallets and bales of raw, semiprocessed, or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings). Store or protect indoors with polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage, etc. where practicable. Place materials on an impermeable surface and enclose or put berms (or equivalent measures) around the area to prevent stormwater run-on and discharges where practicable.

Z.2.1.2 Material Storage Areas. Label storage containers of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials) and minimize contact of such materials with stormwater.

Z.2.1.3 Buffing and Shaving Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater with leather dust from buffing and shaving areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): implementing dust collection enclosures; implementing preventive inspection and maintenance programs; or other appropriate preventive measures.

Z.2.1.4 Receiving, Unloading, and Storage Areas. Minimize contamination of stormwater from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. If these areas are exposed, implement control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering all hides and chemical supplies; diverting drainage to the process sewer; or grade berming or curbing the area to prevent stormwater discharges.

Z.2.1.5 Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment. Minimize contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering equipment, diverting drainage to the process sewer, and cleaning thoroughly prior to storage.

Z.2.1.6 Waste Management. Minimize contamination of stormwater from waste storage areas through implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): covering dumpsters; moving waste management activities indoors; covering waste

piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene; and minimizing stormwater discharges by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.

Z.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

Z.3.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, and re-tan wet finishing and dry finishing operations.

Z.3.2 ***Potential Pollutant Sources.*** 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.

Z.4 Indicator Monitoring

Table Z-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector Z. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table Z-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold

Applies to all Sector Z (Subsector Z1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector Z1. Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC Code 3111)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Subpart AA – Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products

You must comply 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.

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.

AA.2 Additional Technology-Based Effluent Limits

AA.2.1 Good Housekeeping Measures.

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.

AA.2.1.2 Paints and Painting Equipment. Minimize exposure of paint and painting equipment to stormwater.

AA.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Ensure that the necessary equipment to implement a cleanup is available to personnel. The following areas should be addressed:

AA.2.2.1 Metal Fabricating Areas. Maintain clean, dry, orderly conditions in these areas. Use dry clean-up techniques where practicable.

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 through

implementation of control measures such as the following, where determined to be feasible (list not exclusive): 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.

AA.2.2.3 ***Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas.*** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from storage areas for metal working fluids.

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 sandblasting operations, and prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible.

AA.2.2.5 ***Lubricating Oil and Hydraulic Fluid Operations.*** Minimize the potential for stormwater contamination from lubricating oil and hydraulic fluid operations. Use monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks and overflows where feasible. Install perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or equivalent measures where feasible.

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.

AA.2.3 Spills and Leaks. In your spill prevention and response procedures, 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.

AA.3 Additional SWPPP Requirements

AA.3.1 Drainage Area Site Map. Document in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: 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.

AA.3.2 Potential Pollutant Sources. 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.

AA.4 Additional Inspection Requirements

AA.4.1 Inspections. At a minimum, include the following areas in all inspections: raw metal storage areas, finished product storage areas, material and chemical storage areas, spent solvents and chemical storage areas, recycling areas, loading and unloading areas, equipment storage areas, paint areas, drainage from roof and vehicle fueling and maintenance areas. Potential pollutants include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel, and related materials.

AA.5 Indicator Monitoring

Table AA-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table AA-1		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Indicator Monitoring Parameter**	**Indicator Monitoring Threshold**
Applies to all Sector AA (Subsectors AA1 and AA2) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coaltar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

*Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

AA.6 Sector-Specific Benchmarks

Table AA-2 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector AA. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table AA-2		
Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector AA1. Fabricated Metal Products, except Coating (SIC 3411-3499; 3911-3915)	Total Recoverable Aluminum	1,100 µg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	90 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
Subsector AA2. Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving (SIC 3479)	Total Recoverable Zinc (freshwater)[2]	Hardness Dependent
	Total Recoverable Zinc (saltwater)[1]	90 µg/L
	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L

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

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

Freshwater Hardness Range	**Zinc** (µg/L)

0-24.99 mg/L	37
25-49.99 mg/L	52
50-74.99 mg/L	80
75-99.99 mg/L	107
100-124.99 mg/L	132
125-149.99 mg/L	157
150-174.99 mg/L	181
175-199.99 mg/L	204
200-224.99 mg/L	227
225-249.99 mg/L	249
250+ mg/L	260

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

Subpart AB – Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Facilities

You must comply 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.

AB.1 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.

AB.2 Additional SWPPP Requirements

AB.2.1 ***Drainage Area Site Map.*** Identify in your SWPPP where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation or stormwater: vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.

AB.3 Indicator Monitoring

Table AB-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AB. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table AB-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AB (Subsector AB1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector AB1. Industrial and Commercial Machinery, Except Computer and Office Equipment (see Sector AC) (SIC Code 3511-3599 (except 3571-3579)); Transportation Equipment Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing (see Sector R) (SIC Code 3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732))	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

Subpart AC – Sector AC – Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods

You must comply 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.

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.

AC.2 Additional Requirements

No additional sector-specific requirements apply.

AC.3 Indicator Monitoring

Table AC-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AC. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table AC-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AC (Subsector AC1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector AC1. Computer and Office Equipment (SIC Code 3571-3579); Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches, and Clocks (SIC Code 3812-3873); Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment (SIC Code 36123699)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Attachment 1
Sector Specific Requirements For Industrial Activity

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.

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.

AD.2 Sector-Specific Benchmarks and Effluent Limits

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.

AD.3 Indicator Monitoring

Table AD-1 identifies indicator monitoring that applies to the specific subsectors of Sector AD. This indicator monitoring applies to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities.

Table AD-1

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	Indicator Monitoring Parameter	Indicator Monitoring Threshold
Applies to all Sector AD (Subsectors AD1) facilities with stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with coal-tar sealcoat where industrial activities are located during coverage under this permit	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)*	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
Subsector 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.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values
	pH	Report Only/ No thresholds or baseline values

Attachment 2
Facilities and Activities Covered

* Monitoring is required for the 16 individual PAHs identified at Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423: naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, and dibenz[a,h]anthracene.

Attachment 2

Facilities and Activities Covered

Your permit eligibility is limited to discharges from facilities in the "sectors" of industrial activity summarized in Table 2-1. 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.

Table 2-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR A: TIMBER PRODUCTS		
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
	2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
	2441	Nailed and Lock Corner Wood Boxes and Shook
SECTOR B: PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
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
SECTOR C: CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		
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

Table 2-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
C5	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
SECTOR D: ASPHALT PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS AND LUBRICANTS		
D1	2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
D2	2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
SECTOR E: GLASS, CLAY, CEMENT, CONCRETE, AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS		
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
SECTOR F: PRIMARY METALS		
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
SECTOR G: METAL MINING (ORE MINING AND DRESSING)		
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

Table 2-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
G2	1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
SECTOR H: COAL MINES AND COAL MINING-RELATED FACILITIES		
H1	1221-1241	Coal Mines and Coal Mining-Related Facilities (not covered under the ILR00 General Permit)
SECTOR I: OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND REFINING		
I1	1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
	1321	Natural Gas Liquids
	1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services
SECTOR J: MINERAL MINING AND DRESSING (Not covered under the ILR00 General Permit if ILG84 is applicable)		
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
SECTOR K: HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES (Not covered under the ILR00 General Permit)		
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
SECTOR L: LANDFILLS, LAND APPLICATION SITES, AND OPEN DUMPS		
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
SECTOR M: AUTOMOBILE SALVAGE YARDS		
M1	5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
SECTOR N: SCRAP RECYCLING FACILITIES		
N1	5093	Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities except Source-Separated Recycling
N2	5093	Source-separated Recycling Facility
SECTOR O: STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES (Not covered under the ILR00 General Permit)		

O1	SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities, including coal handling sites (Not covered under ILR00 General Permit)
Table 2-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR P: LAND TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING		
P1	4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
	4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
	4212-4231 (except 4221-4225)	Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing
	4311	United States Postal Service
	5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
SECTOR Q: WATER TRANSPORTATION		
Q1	4412-4499	Water Transportation Facilities
SECTOR R: SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRING YARDS		
R1	3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
SECTOR S: AIR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES		
S1	4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities
SECTOR T: TREATMENT WORKS		
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
SECTOR U: FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		
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

Table 2-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR V: TEXTILE MILLS, APPAREL, AND OTHER FABRIC PRODUCT MANUFACTURING; LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		
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)
SECTOR W: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		
W1	2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
	2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
SECTOR X: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		
X1	2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
SECTOR Y: RUBBER, MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
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
SECTOR Z: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING		
Z1	3111	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SECTOR AA: FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		
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

Table 2-1. Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by This Permit		
Subsector (May be subject to more than one sector/subsector)	**SIC Code or Activity Code[1]**	**Activity Represented**
SECTOR AB: TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL MACHINERY		
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)
SECTOR AC: ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND OPTICAL GOODS		
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
SECTOR AD: NON-CLASSIFIED FACILITIES		
AD1	Other storm water discharges designated by the Director as needing a permit (see 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) & (D)) or any facility discharging storm water 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.	

1 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 or in paper form from various locations in the document titled *Handbook of Standard Industrial Classifications*, Office of Management and Budget, 1987.

Attachment 3

Calculating Hardness in Freshwater Receiving Waters For Hardness Dependent Metals

Overview

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 hardness ranges, as shown in Table 1. You only need to determine hardness for your discharges into freshwater as the benchmark values for metals do not vary for discharges to saline waters.

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
0-24.99 mg/L	0.0005	0.0038	0.014	0.15	0.0007	0.04
25-49.99 mg/L	0.0008	0.0056	0.023	0.20	0.0007	0.05
50-74.99 mg/L	0.0013	0.0090	0.045	0.32	0.0017	0.08
75-99.99 mg/L	0.0018	0.0123	0.069	0.42	0.0030	0.11
100-124.99 mg/L	0.0023	0.0156	0.095	0.52	0.0046	0.13
125-149.99 mg/L	0.0029	0.0189	0.122	0.61	0.0065	0.16
150-174.99 mg/L	0.0034	0.0221	0.151	0.71	0.0087	0.18
175-199.99 mg/L	0.0039	0.0253	0.182	0.80	0.0112	0.20
200-224.99 mg/L	0.0045	0.0285	0.213	0.89	0.0138	0.23
225-249.99 mg/L	0.0050	0.0316	0.246	0.98	0.0168	0.25
250+ mg/L	0.0053	0.0332	0.262	1.02	0.0183	0.26

How to Determine Hardness for Hardness Dependent Parameters in Freshwater.

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. The hardness value is required to be submitted to EPA with your Notice of Intent (NOI) so that your electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) which you will submit through NetDMR will include the appropriate limits. You must retain all report and monitoring data in accordance with Part K 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:

$$mg/L\ CaCO_3 = 2.497\ (Ca\ mg/L) + 4.118\ (Mg\ mg/L)$$

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.