NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

SPDES MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT

FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

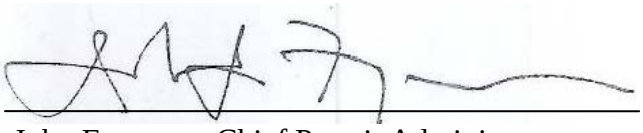
Permit No. GP-0-12-001

Issued Pursuant to Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70
of the Environmental Conservation Law

Effective Date:
October 1, 2012

Expiration Date:
September 30, 2017

Authorized Signature:



Date: September 28, 2012

John Ferguson, Chief Permit Administrator
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway
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PREFACE

The Clean Water Act (CWA)[1] provides that *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from a *point source*[2] (including *discharges* through a *municipal separate storm sewer system)* to *waters of the United States* are unlawful, unless authorized by a *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* permit. In New York, EPA has approved the *State* program which is enacted through the administration of the *State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)* program.

A discharger who is subject to the stormwater *SPDES* regulations may be eligible to obtain coverage under a general permit by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) form to the address provided on the form. Blank NOI forms are available by calling (518) 402-8111 or can be downloaded from the NYSDEC website at:.
http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/gpnoit.pdf.

Background

The version of the Multi-Sector General Permit for *Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* identified as GP-0-06-002 expired on March 27, 2012. The *Department* elected to reissue the MSGP without changes as GP-0-11-009 which became effective March 28, 2012 and will expire on September 30, 2012. For *discharges* covered under GP-0-06-002, coverage was automatically continued under GP-0-11-009.

Facilities covered under GP-0-11-009 and all new dischargers may seek coverage under this permit by submitting a Notice of Intent as set forth in Part I of this permit.

Please be sure to review and understand the requirements that apply to your facility. This permit includes general requirements applicable to all facilities with permit coverage (Parts I through VII) and industry specific requirements in Part VIII which address 31 different industrial activities.

Coverage under this general permit is available effective October 1, 2012 and will expire on September 30, 2017.

[1] Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 92-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.)

[2] "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including *but not limited to*, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which *pollutants* are or may be discharged. The State's interpretation of "point source" is consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency's response to comments published with the final stormwater rule promulgated in the Federal Register Volume 55/No. 222, November 1, 1990, which states that point source discharges of stormwater result from structures which increase imperviousness of the ground which acts to collect runoff, with runoff being conveyed along the resulting or grading patterms.

SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity except Construction Activity

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Part I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This permit is intended to provide *SPDES* Permit coverage to facilities with *stormwater discharges*[3] to *surface waters of the State*[4] from a *point source* or *outlet*[5] that conduct industrial activities identified within 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi), as well as other miscellaneous industrial activities designated by the *Department* on a case by case basis. This Permit covers all areas of New York State where New York State implements Section 402 of the CWA. Except as in compliance with this general permit or with a duly authorized individual permit from DEC, stormwater "discharges associated with industrial activity"[6] by any person shall be unlawful.

B. Permit Conditions & Limitations

1. **Control Measures and Effluent Limits** - In the technology-based limits included below and in Part VIII, the term *"minimize"*means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using *control measures* (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

    a. *Control Measures* - The *owner or operator* must select, design, install, and implement control measures (including best management practices) to address the selection and design considerations in Part I.B.1.a.1, meet the non-numeric effluent limits in Part I.B.1.a.2, and meet limits contained in applicable *effluent limitations guidelines* in Part I.B.1.a.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 *owner or operator* may deviate from such manufacturer's specifications provided that a justification for such deviation is documented in the part of SWPPP that describes the *control measures*,

[3] A "discharge associated with industrial activity" covered under this general permit, includes those defined in 40 CFR Section 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi).

[4] For the purpose of this permit, *Surface Waters of the State* includes both *Surface Waters of the State* and *Waters of the United States* as defined in Appendix A.

[5] "Outlet means outfall" 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(59) "Outfall means the terminus of a sewer system, or the point of emergence of any waterborne sewage, industrial waste or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the *waters of the State*." 6 NYCRR 750-1.2(a)(58)

[6] "It shall be unlawful for any person, until a written *SPDES* permit therefor has been granted by the commissioner, or by his designated representative, and unless such permit remains in full force and effect, to: a. Make or cause to make or use any outlet or point source for the discharge of sewage, industrial waste or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of this state;" ECL §17-0701(1).

consistent with Part III.C.7. If the *owner or operator* finds that the *control measures* are not achieving their intended effect of *minimizing* pollutant *discharges*, the *owner or operator* must modify these *control measures* as expeditiously as practicable. Regulated stormwater *discharges* from the facility include stormwater run-on that commingles with *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* at the facility.

(1) Control Measure Selection and Design Considerations - The *owner or operator* must consider the following when selecting and designing *control measures*:

- preventing stormwater from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove *pollutants* from stormwater;
- using *control measures* in combination is more effective than using *control measures* in isolation for *minimizing pollutants* in stormwater *discharges*;
- assessing the type and quantity of *pollutants*, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective *control measures* that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- *minimizing* impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve *groundwater* recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination; attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers will help protect streams from stormwater runoff and improve water quality; and,
- using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to *minimize* the *discharge* of *pollutants*.

(2) Non Numeric Technology Based Effluent Limits (*BPT*/BAT/BCT)

(a) *Minimize* Exposure - The *owner or operator* 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. In *minimizing* exposure, the *owner or operator* should pay particular attention to the following:

- locate industrial materials and activities inside or protect them with storm resistant coverings (although significant enlargement of impervious surface area is not recommended);

- use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas;
- locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas);
- clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the *discharge* of *pollutants*;
- use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible;
- use spill/overflow protection equipment;
- drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal;
- perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray; and ensure that all washwater drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).
- Minimize exposure of chemicals by replacing with a less toxic alternative

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

(b) Good Housekeeping - The *owner or operator* must keep clean all exposed areas that are potential sources of *pollutants*, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers.

(c) Maintenance - The *owner or operator* must regularly inspect, test, maintain, and repair all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of *pollutants* in stormwater discharged to *surface waters of the state*. All *control measures* that are used to achieve the effluent limits required by this permit must be maintained in effective operating condition. Nonstructural *control measures* must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel appropriately trained). If inspection indicate that *control measures*

need to be replaced or repaired, the necessary repairs or modifications shall be made as expeditiously as practicable

(d) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - The *owner or operator* must *minimize* the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. At a minimum, The *owner or operator* must implement:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;

- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of the stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part III.C.1); and,

- Procedures for notification of the appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Any spills must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.7

(e) Erosion and Sediment Controls - The *owner or operator* must stabilize exposed areas and control runoff using structural and/or non-structural *control measures* to *minimize* onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting *discharge* of *pollutants*. Among other actions taken to meet this limit, flow velocity dissipation devices must be placed at *discharge* locations and within *Outfall* channels where necessary to reduce erosion and/or settle out *pollutants*. Controls must be in accordance with the New York State Standards & Specification for Erosion & Sediment Control (2005), or equivalent.

(f) Management of Runoff - The *owner or opera*tor must divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain, or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to *minimize pollutants* in the *discharges*.

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

(h) Sector Specific Non-Numeric Effluent Limits - The *owner or operator* must achieve any additional non-numeric limits stipulated in the relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part VIII.

(i) The *owner or operator* must train all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team. Training must cover both the specific *control measures* used to achieve the effluent limits in this Part, and monitoring, inspection, planning, reporting, and documentation requirements in other parts of this permit. Training shall be conducted at least annually (or more often if employee turnover is high).

(j) Non-Stormwater Discharges - The *owner or operator* must eliminate non-stormwater *discharges* not authorized by a *SPDES* permit. See Part I.C.3 for a list of non-stormwater *discharges* authorized by this permit.

(k) Waste, Garbage and Floatable Debris - The *owner or operator* must ensure that waste, garbage, and floatable debris are not discharged to *surface waters of the state* by keeping exposed areas free of such materials or by intercepting them before they are discharged.

(l) Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials - The *owner or operator* must *minimize* generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final, or waste materials

(3) Numeric Effluent Limitations based on *effluent limitations guidelines*. The *owner or operators* of facilities listed in an industrial category subject to one or more of the *effluent limitations guidelines* identified in Appendix D, must meet the effluent limits specified in the referenced Sector in Part VIII.

2. **Maintaining Water Quality Standards -** The *Department* expects that compliance with the other conditions of this permit will control *discharges* necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. It shall be a violation of the *Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)* for any *discharge* authorized by this general permit to either cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards as contained in Parts 700-705 of Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, including, but not limited to:

    a. There shall be no increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;

    b. There shall be no suspended, colloidal and settleable solids from sewage, *industrial wastes* or other wastes that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and

    c. There shall be no residue from oil and floating substances attributable to sewage, *industrial wastes* or other wastes, nor visible oil film nor globules of grease.

3. If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater *discharges* authorized by this permit are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to an excursion above an applicable water quality standard, the *owner or operator* must take appropriate corrective action and notify the *Department* of corrective actions taken. The *Department* may require the *owner or operator* to conduct follow-up monitoring or provide additional information, may require the *owner or operator* to include and implement appropriate controls in the SWPPP to correct the problem, may require the *owner or operator* to obtain an individual permit and/or may take appropriate enforcement action.

4. If there is evidence indicating that despite compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit it is demonstrated that the stormwater *discharges* authorized by this permit are causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards, or if the *Department* determines that a modification of the permit is necessary to prevent a violation of water quality standards, the authorized *discharges* will no longer be eligible for coverage under this permit. The *Department* may require the *owner or operator* to obtain an *SPDES* individual permit to continue discharging.

C. Eligibility

The *owner or operator* must maintain permit eligibility to *discharge* under this permit. Any *discharges* that are not compliant with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by the permit and the *owner or operator* must either apply for a separate permit to cover those ineligible *discharges* or take steps necessary to make the *discharge* eligible for coverage.

1. **Facilities Covered** - Permit eligibility is limited to the *discharge* of stormwater associated with industrial activities consistent with the definitions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-ix and xi), which identifies categories of *industrial activity* consistent with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes; industrial activity codes; narrative descriptions; or non-classified *discharges* covered under sectors AD and AE of this general permit which have been designated by the *Department* (via written notification) as needing a stormwater permit and determined to be suitable for coverage under this permit. These industrial activities have been organized into specific industrial sectors A through AE in Part VIII. Reference to "sectors" in this permit (e.g., sector specific monitoring requirements, etc.) refer to these sectors.

    a. *Co-located industrial activity* - If more than one *industrial activity* occurs at the facility, those industrial activities are considered to be *co-located*. Stormwater *discharges* from *co-located industrial activities* are authorized by this permit, provided that the *owner or operator* complies with any and all additional sector specific requirements from Part VIII applicable to each *industrial activity* at the facility. A facility with a *primary industrial activity* that is required to obtain coverage under MSGP is also required to comply with requirements that apply to other activities at the facility if those additional activities would require coverage if considered on their own. If more than one activity listed in Appendix B is being performed at a facility, all SIC codes must be included in the NOI submitted to the *Department* to gain or renew coverage under MSGP. There are specific monitoring and SWPPP requirements associated with each industrial sector. *Owners/operatators* must comply with all requirements related to each activity.

    b. Industrial sector determination - If a *owner or operator* can provide adequate justification to the *Department*, and the *Department* agrees, the *owner or operator* may utilize another industrial sector which better reflects the industrial activities occurring at the facility than the industrial sector associated with the facility's SIC code. The *Department* reserves its right to classify such facilities in Sector AD instead.

    c. Municipally owned facilities - An industrial facility that is owned *and* operated by a *municipality* covered by the Phase II *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4)* General Permit may not need coverage under a separate MSGP permit provided that the Phase II *MS4* includes the facility in the *MS4*'s Stormwater Management Program Plan, implements the plan in accordance with the *MS4* General Permit and completes all the applicable monitoring and reporting requirements specified in the MSGP for facilities that would otherwise be subject to this permit.

2. **Discharges Covered -** Subject to compliance with terms and conditions of this permit, the following stormwater *discharges* are authorized:
    a. Stormwater associated with *industrial activity* to *surface waters of the State*, except ineligible stormwater *discharges* identified under Part I.D or under the sector specific requirements of Part VIII;
    b. *Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* that are mixed with stormwater *discharges* authorized under a different *SPDES* general permit or an *individual SPDES permit* provided that all *discharges* are in compliance with the terms and conditions of the various permits;
    c. *Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* which are authorized by this permit may be combined with other sources of stormwater which are not classified as associated with *industrial activity* pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14), provided that the *discharge* is in compliance with this permit and the *discharges* have not been designated by the *Department* as requiring an individual *SPDES* Permit;
    d. *Discharge* subject to effluent guidelines listed in Table IV-1 or Appendix D that also meet all other eligibility requirements of the permit;
    e. *Discharges* designated by the *Department* as needing a stormwater permit and determined to be suitable for coverage under sectors AD & AE of this general permit; and
    f. Non-stormwater *discharges* explicitly listed in Part I.C.3.

3. Non-Stormwater Discharges - The following non-stormwater *discharges* may be authorized by this permit provided that the SWPPP contains the documentation specified in Part III.C.7.f.2:

a. *Discharges* from fire fighting activities;

b. Fire hydrant flushings;

c. Potable water sources including waterline flushings;

d. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate, and other uncontaminated condensate such as condensate from the surface of pressurized gas cylinders stored outside;

e. Irrigation drainage;

f. Landscape watering provided that all pesticides[7] and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions;

[7] All pesticide, herbicide and fungicide products used at the facility must be registered with New York State and applied in accordance with the label directions. Any use contrary to the legal label is considered a violation of Federal and State Pesticide Law. Certification of pesticide applicators may be required. http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/209.html

g. Routine external building washdown which does not use detergents

h. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;

i. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents; and

j. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collect on rooftops or adjacent portions of the facility, but not intentional *discharges* from cooling tower (e.g.; "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

D. Activities Which are Ineligible for Coverage under this General Permit

The following *discharges* from *industrial activity* are not authorized by this permit:

1. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* that are mixed with sources of non-stormwater other than those expressly authorized under either this permit or a different *SPDES* permit.

2. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* that are subject to an existing *SPDES* individual or general permit located at a facility where a *SPDES* permit has been terminated or denied; where the facility has failed to renew an expired individual permit; or which are issued an individual or alternative general permit;

3. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* which are subject to an existing *effluent limitation guideline* addressing stormwater which are not specifically listed in Table IV-1 or Appendix D (or a combination of stormwater and process water);

4. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* from *construction activities*, except stormwater *discharges* from portions of a construction site at facilities covered under Sectors J & L or that can be classified as an *industrial activity* under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) or (xi). (Examples of stormwater *discharges* requiring coverage are those associated with areas where mobile asphalt plants and mobile concrete plants are operated);

5. *Discharges* from *industrial activities* that have the potential to adversely affect a listed or proposed to be listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat, unless the facility has documentation of a written agreement with the *Department* per 6 NYCRR Part 182 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3932.html);

6. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* that have the potential to adversely affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the *State* or National Registers of Historic Places (Note: includes archeological sites), unless there are written agreements in place with the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) or other governmental agencies to mitigate the effects, or there are local land use approvals evidencing the same.; and

7. *Discharges* occurring on federal lands from *industrial activity* from either: inactive mining, inactive landfills, or inactive oil and gas operations where an *owner or operator* cannot be identified.

8. *Discharges* from *industrial activity* to *impaired water* bodies at facilities that fail to achieve and maintain eligibility in accordance with Part II.C.

E. How to Obtain Authorization Under this Permit

1. Eligibility - A discharger of *stormwater associated with industrial activity* may be authorized under this permit only if the *discharge* from the facility meets the eligibility requirements in Part I.C. of this permit.

2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan - A discharger of stormwater associated with *industrial activity* may be authorized under this permit only if the *owner or operator* has developed and implemented a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) according to the requirements in Parts III, IV, and applicable sections of Parts VIII and IX of this permit.

3. Notice of Intent – Unless notified by the *Department* to the contrary, *owner or operators* who submit completed forms made available by the *Department* in accordance with Parts I.E.3.a and b below may be authorized to *discharge* stormwater under the terms and conditions of this permit. Completed forms must be submitted to:

MSGP Permit Coordinator
NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-3505

a. Initial authorization- *Owners or operators* who submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit are authorized to *discharge* stormwater under the terms and conditions of this permit 30 calendar days after the date that the NOI is received. An exception to this is for transfers of ownership for which permits are effective once the conditions of Parts I.F.2 and VII are met.

b. Modification of coverage under this permit – After gaining initial authorization under this permit, an *owner or operator* may submit a Notice of Modification (NOM) to correct or update information provided in the NOI submitted to gain initial authorization.

c. The *Department* may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an *individual SPDES permit* based on a review of the NOI or other information pursuant to Part V.N.

F. Deadlines for Notification

1. New dischargers or other *owners or operators* of facilities who intend to obtain coverage under this general permit shall submit a complete NOI at least 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of the *industrial activity* at the facility;

2. Where the *owner or operator* of a facility with stormwater *discharge associated with industrial activity* which is covered by this permit changes, the previous *owner or operator* shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) in accordance with Part VII. (Termination of Coverage), and the new *owner or operator* of the facility must submit an NOI.

3. A facility must notify the *Department* of any changes or corrections to the information submitted to gain coverage under this permit by submitting a Notice of Modification (NOM) form. *Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities* or *outfalls* not included in previously submitted NOIs or NOMs are not authorized unless and until a complete NOM is received by the *Department*. All modifications, including changes of address or stormwater contact information must be submitted on the NOM form provided by the *Department*.

4. Facilities with effective coverage under the *SPDES* General Permit for *Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (GP-0-11-009) on its expiration date are eligible for continued permit coverage on an interim basis for up to one hundred twenty (120) calendar days. A completed NOI must be received within ninety (90) calendar days from the date this permit becomes effective as coverage under this permit will not begin until thirty (30) calendar days from when the *Department* receives a complete NOI. Interim coverage will terminate once a completed NOI has been submitted and coverage is granted.

a. During this interim period, an *owner/operator* must:

(1) Update the facility's SWPPP to comply with the requirements of this permit prior to submission of the NOI.

(2) Comply with the terms and conditions of the *SPDES* General Permit for *Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity* (GP-0-11-009)

b. Coverage under GP-0-11-009 shall terminate thirty (30) calendar days after the new NOI, or one hundred twenty (120) calendar days after issuance of GP-0-12-001, whichever comes first.

G. Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure

Facilities may qualify for a "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" where industrial activities and materials are completely sheltered from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and/or runoff. Facilities qualifying for this exclusion are not required to obtain a general

permit for stormwater *discharges* associated with *industrial activity*. This exclusion is available on a facility-wide basis only and is not applicable to individual *outfalls*.

To obtain the "Conditional Exclusion of No Exposure", the *owner or operator* must submit a certification to the *Department* attesting to the condition of *no exposure* using forms provided by the *Department*. This certification must be completed and submitted once every 5 years and is non-transferable. Facilities must maintain the condition of *no exposure*. If changes at a facility result in industrial activities or materials becoming exposed, the *no exposure* exclusion ceases to apply. *Owners or operators* who certified that their facilities qualify for the conditional *no exposure* exclusion may, nonetheless, be required by the *Department* to obtain permit coverage, based on a determination that stormwater *discharges* are likely to have an adverse impact on water quality. More information regarding the "Conditional Exclusion for No Exposure" is available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/62833.html

Facilities with uncovered parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance may be eligible for this waiver if only routine maintenance, such as lubrication and oil changes, are performed on site and all *No Exposure* criteria are met. Facilities accepting disabled vehicles and/or vehicles that have been involved in accidents are not eligible for the Conditional Exclusion for *No Exposure*.

Part II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. New Stormwater Discharges

New *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* which require any other *Uniform Procedures Act* permits (*Environmental Conservation Law*, 6 NYCRR Part 621) cannot be covered under this permit until the other required permits are obtained (see Appendix E). Upon satisfying the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requirements and obtaining the necessary permits, the applicant may submit a NOI to obtain coverage under this general permit. In order to facilitate the *Department*'s review of a multi-permitted project, an applicant must submit a report including the information specified in Appendix E with the NOI. A copy of this report must be retained with the SWPPP.

B. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Petroleum

1. This permit does not authorize the *discharge* of hazardous substances (as listed in 6 NYCRR Part 597) or petroleum. The *discharge* of hazardous substances or petroleum in the stormwater *discharge(s)* from the facility shall be prevented or *minimized* in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility. Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 613.8 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4433.html). Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 595.3. Notification must be reported to the NYSDEC Spills hotline (1-800- 457-7362) within two hours of the release. Additional notifications may be required for Federal level notification through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

2. Where a release enters a *municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4),* the *owner or operator* shall also notify the *owner* of the *MS4* within 2 hours of the time at which facility staff becomes aware of the release; and

3. Following any release incident, the *owner or operator* must evaluate the facility's stormwater pollution prevention plan to identify measures preventing reoccurrence and to improve the emergency response to such releases. The plan must be modified where appropriate.

C. Impaired Waters (303(d) and TMDL)

1. *Discharges* to an *impaired waterbody*[8] that is included on the 303(d) list or in a watershed for which a *TMDL* has been developed are not eligible for coverage under this permit if the cause of impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmark*s and/or *effluent limitations* to which the facility is subject unless the facility:

a. Prevents all exposure to stormwater of the *pollutant(s)* for which the waterbody is impaired,

b. Documents that the *pollutant* for which the waterbody is impaired is not present on- site, or

c. Provides additional information in the SWPPP to *minimize* the *pollutant* of concern causing the impairment as specified in Part III.F.4.

2. If conditions at the facility conform with Part II.C.1.a or b, results of analysis and/or visual monitoring supporting eligibility and other documentation, such as structural BMPs utilized to maintain a condition of no exposure or a certification that the substance is not present on site must be maintained with the SWPPP.

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8 Information about impaired waters identified in the 303(d) list and approved Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) strategies is found on the Department's public web site at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html.

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires the Department to periodically to prepare a list of all surface waters in the state for which beneficial uses of the water – such as for drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use – are impaired by *pollutants.* These are water quality-limited estuaries, lakes, and streams that fall short of state surface water quality standards, and are not expected to improve within the next two years.

Waters placed on the 303(d) list require the preparation of *Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs),* a key tool in the work to clean up polluted waters. TMDLs identify the maximum amount of a pollutant to be allowed to be released into a waterbody so as not to impair uses of the water. TMDLs allocate that amount among various sources. In addition, even before a TMDL is completed, the inclusion of a water on the 303(d) list can reduce the amount of *pollutants* allowed to be released under permits issued by the Department.

Part III. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

A. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented by the *owner or operator* for each facility covered by this permit. The SWPPP is intended to document the selection, design, installation and maintenance of *control measures* selected to meet *effluent limitations*. The SWPPP does not contain *effluent limitations*; the limitations are contained in Part I.B.1 and for some sectors Part VIII of this permit. SWPPPs shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with the factors outlined in 40 CFR 125.3(d)(2) or (3) as appropriate. This plan does not necessarily have to be developed or certified by a licensed Professional Engineer; however all components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York . Erosion and Sediment Control plans addressing soil disturbance(s) at facilities covered under this permit shall be prepared by, or under the supervision of a *trained individual* who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. All SWPPPs that require post-construction stormwater management controls shall be prepared by a *qualified professional*.

The SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from the facility. In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to *minimize* the *pollutants* in *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Facilities must implement the provisions of the SWPPP.

The SWPPP requirements of this general permit may be fulfilled by incorporating by reference other plans or documents such as an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan, a Mined Land Use Plan, a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the facility or *BMP* programs otherwise required for the facility provided that the incorporated plan meets or exceeds the plan requirements of Part III.C and the applicable activity- specific requirements in Part VIII and IX. (All plans incorporated by reference into the SWPPP become enforceable under this permit; however, this enforcement is limited only to those aspects of these other plans that are specifically referenced to provide information or practices required for the SWPPP.)

B. Deadlines for Preparation and Compliance

1. The SWPPP shall be prepared and provide for compliance with the terms of this permit on or before the date of submission of an NOI to be covered under this permit; and

2. Upon showing of good cause, the *Department* may establish a later date in writing for preparing and compliance with the SWPPP for a stormwater *discharge* associated with *industrial activity* that submits an NOI in accordance with Part I.E.3.

C. Contents of the SWPPP

The contents of the SWPPP must include the documentation listed below and in appropiate sectors of Part VIII to comply with the *effluent limitations* contained in Part I.B.1 and for some sectors, Part VIII. If a facility has *co-located* activities that are covered in more than one sector of Part VIII, that facility's SWPPP must comply with the requirements listed in all applicable sectors. These requirements are additive. All SWPPPs developed under this general permit shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

1. **Pollution Prevention Team** - The SWPPP shall identify the staff individuals (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team. The pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the *owner or operator* in developing, implementing maintaining, and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individuals on the team must be listed. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's SWPPP.

2. **General Site Description** - A written description of the nature of the *industrial activity*(ies) at the facility including, at minimum:

a. A general description of the industrial activities occurring in each drainage area.

b. A general description of the path of stormwater within the facility.

c. A description of runoff from adjacent property, if present, containing significant quantities of *pollutants* of concern to the facility (the *owner or operator* may include an evaluation of how the quantity or quality of the stormwater running onto the facility impacts the facility's stormwater *discharges*)

d. The general path of stormwater flows between the facility and the nearest surface water body(ies) and/or location(s) where stormwater enters an *MS4,* if applicable.

e. Receiving waters - The name of the nearest receiving water(s), including intermittent streams and the areal extent and description of wetlands (mapped and federally regulated wetlands) that may receive *discharges* from the facility.

f. *Municipal separate storm sewer systems* - If stormwater is discharged to an *MS4,* the SWPPP must identify the *MS4* operator and the receiving water to which the *MS4 discharges*. Contact information for the *MS4* must be included in this section.

g. Other *SPDES* permitted *discharges* - The SWPPP must describe any *discharges* that are currently covered by another *SPDES* permit at the facility (e.g., process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, non-contact cooling water, etc.)

h. Impervious surface estimate - Provide an estimate of the percent imperviousness of the site:

$$\frac{(\text{Area of Roofs} + \text{Area of Paved and Other Impervious Surfaces})}{\text{Total Area of Facility}} \times 100$$

i. Location of sensitive areas (e.g. impaired waters; listed threatened & endangered species or their critical habitat; historic properties, etc.)

j. Size of the property in acres.

3. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources - The SWPPP shall identify each separate area at the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater including any potential *pollutant* sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under EPCRA Section 313[9]. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, byproducts, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

a. Activities in area - A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams, etc.); and

b. *Pollutants* - A list of the associated *pollutant(s)* or *pollutant* parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The *pollutant* list must include all *significant materials* that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to stormwater for a period of three years before being covered under this permit.

[9] Pursuant to Section 313 of Title III 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), a facility is subject to the annual reporting provisions of Section 313 if it meets all three of the following criteria for a calendar year: it is included in SIC codes 20-39; it has 10 or more full-time employees; and it manufactures (including imports), processes or otherwise uses chemicals listed in 40 CFR 372.65 in amounts greater than the "threshold" quantities specified in 40 CFR 372.25. Section 313 water priority chemicals are defined as chemical or chemical categories that: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65; 2) are manufactured, processed or otherwise used 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 established acute or chronic water quality criteria.

c. Potential for presence in stormwater - For each area of the facility that generates *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* with a reasonable potential to contaminate stormwater, a prediction of the direction of flow, and an identification of the types of *pollutants* which are likely to be present in stormwater *discharges* associated with *industrial activity*. Factors to consider include the toxicity of chemicals; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with stormwater; and history of reportable leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*.

4. Spills and Releases - The SWPPP must clearly identify areas where potential spills or releases can contribute to *pollutants* in stormwater *discharges* and their accompanying drainage points. For areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a stormwater conveyance at the facility to be covered under this permit, the plan must include a list of reportable spills or releases[10] of petroleum and hazardous substances or other *pollutants* that may adversely affect water quality that occurred during the three-year period prior to the date of the submission of a NOI. The list must be updated if reportable spills or releases occur in exposed areas of the facility during the term of the permit. This permit does not relieve the *owner or operator* of any reporting or other requirements related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances.

5. General Location Map - A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters and locations where stormwater enters an *MS4*, if applicable, within one mile of the facility.

6. Site Map - A site map identifying the following:

a. Size of the property in acres

b. Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces

c. Location of each *outfall* labeled with the *outfall* identification, including *outfalls* with *discharges* authorized under other *SPDES* permits

d. The approximate outline of the drainage area to each *outfall*

e. Locations of haul and access roads

f. Rail cars and tracks

[10] This may also include releases of petroleum or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting quantities but which may still cause or contribute to significant water quality impairment. For example, the reportable quantity for ammonia is listed to be 100 pounds and releases well below this threshold will cause water quality impairment and must be addressed.

g. Direction of stormwater flow using arrows to show which ways stormwater will flow

h. Location of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether they waters have *TMDLs* established for them

i. *Location of MS4s* and where the stormwater *discharges* to them

j. Location of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales

k. Locations where stormwater flows have significant potential to cause erosion

l. Location and source of runoff from adjacent property containing significant quantities of *pollutants* and/or volume of concern to the facility

m. Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation or runon:

- Fueling stations
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas
- Loading/unloading areas
- Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes
- Liquid storage tanks
- Processing and storage areas
- Locations where significant materials, fuel or chemicals are stored and transferred
- Locations where vehicles and/or machinery are stored when not in use
- Transfer areas for substances in bulk

n. Locations of potential *pollutant* sources identified under Part III.C.3

o. Location and description of non-stormwater *discharges*, including but not limited to those listed in Parts I.C.3

p. Locations where major spills or leaks identified under Part III.C.4 have occurred

q. Locations of all stormwater monitoring points

r. Locations of all existing structural *BMP*s

7. <u>Stormwater Controls</u> - The SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* installed and implemented at the facility to achieve the non-numeric effluent limits in Part I.B.1.a.(2) and where applicable in Part VIII, and the sector specific numeric

effluent limitations in Part VIII. The SWPPP shall describe how each *BMP* is being, or will be implemented for all the areas identified in Part III.C.3 (summary of potential *pollutant* sources). Selection of *BMP*s should take into consideration:

- The quantity and nature of the *pollutants*, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;
- Opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits, including physical impacts of high flows on streams (e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);
- Opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams, taking into account the potential for ground water contamination (i.e., *hotspots*).

The *owner/operator* must select, design, install, and implement *BMPs* as specified in Part I.B.1.a. and Part VIII to meet the *benchmarks* and/or *effluent limitations* included in Part VIII.

If the *owner or operator* determines that any of the *BMPs* described below are not appropriate for the facility, an explanation of why they are not appropriate shall be included in the SWPPP. The *BMPs* listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of *BMP*s that may be used. The *owner or operator* is encouraged to keep abreast of new *BMP*s or new applications of existing *BMP*s to find the most cost effective means of permit compliance for the facility. If *BMP*s are being used or planned at the facility that are not listed here (e.g., adopting a new or innovative *BMP*, etc.), descriptions of them shall be included in this section of the SWPPP.

a. **Develop and implement good housekeeping practices to keep exposed areas clean** The SWPPP must describe good housekeeping practices to ensure that all exposed areas that are potential sources of *pollutants* clean, using such measures as sweeping at regular intervals, keeping materials orderly and labeled, and storing materials in appropriate containers.

b. **Perform regular inspections** – The SWPPP must describe procedures for scheduling, completing and recording results of inspections at frequencies meeting or exceeding those specified in this permit.

(1) In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site inspection required under Part IV.A, *qualified facility personnel* (trained in accordance with section e below) must perform routine inspections including all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater to:

(a) Evaluate conditions and maintenance needs of stormwater management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch

basins) to avoid situations that may result in the practice becoming a source of *pollutants*.

(b) Detect leaks and ensure the good condition of drums, tanks and containers

(c) Evaluate the performance of the existing stormwater *BMPs* described in the SWPPP.

(2) The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan based upon the frequency identified under the SWPPP requirements for the applicable specific industrial sector. If an inspection frequency is not indicated under the industrial sector, one should be established based upon a consideration of the level of activity in the areas being inspected. Quarterly inspections are required as a minimum frequency for those that don't have a frequency set for the specific industrial sectors.

(3) Any deficiencies in the implementation and/or adequacy of the SWPPP must be documented.

(4) Deficiencies must be addressed, corrected, monitored and recorded in accordance with Part III.E.3.

c. **Test, maintain and repair of all industrial equipment and systems** - An effective preventative maintenance program of all industrial equipment and systems that are exposed to stormwater will prevent unnecessary exposure of *pollutants*. The SWPPP must describe a preventative maintenance program that includes timely inspection, maintenance and repairs. *BMPs* identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. In the case of nonstructural *BMPs*, the effectiveness of the *BMP* must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.). If site inspections or sampling required by Part IV identify *BMPs* that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the routine facility inspection or the comprehensive site inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the *Department*. Planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

d. ***Minimize* the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur.**

(1) The SWPPP must include an explanation of existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), that are intended to *minimize* spills or leaks at the facility.

(2) The SWPPP must document considerations of alternatives to *minimize* chemicals exposed to stormwater used at the facility.

(3) Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff.

(4) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures - The SWPPP must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. The procedures and necessary spill response equipment must be made available to those employees who may cause or detect a spill or leak. Measures for cleaning up spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable petroleum bulk storage, chemical bulk storage or hazardous waste management regulations at 6 NYCRR Parts 595-599, 612-614 and 370-373.

e. **Provide Training and Education-** The SWPPP must describe the stormwater training program required for individuals conducting *industrial activity* at the facility. Train all individuals who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of this permit (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), including all members of the Pollution Prevention Team . The description must include:

(1) The target audience (e.g. employees in positions responsible for specific tasks, club members performing engine repair, etc.).

(2) Identify periodic dates for such training (e.g., annually, every six months during the months of July and January). Training shall be conducted at least annually. An annual signed and dated employee training log must be kept in the SWPPP.

(3) At a minimum, include the following training for individuals with related duties:
- Spill response
- Good housekeeping
- Material management practices
- How to recognize unauthorized *discharges*

- How to evaluate the condition and maintenance needs of stormwater controls and equipment that may contribute to contamination of stormwater if not functioning properly
- Purpose of SWPPP
- Proper sampling procedures
- Proper reporting procedures
- How to identify when corrective actions are required

f. **Eliminate non-stormwater discharges not authorized by this general permit or another *SPDES* permit –** Non-stormwater *discharges* that are not listed in Part I.C.3 to *surface waters of the State* which are not authorized by a *SPDES* permit are unlawful and must be terminated.

(1) **Discharge Certification** - The SWPPP must include a certification that all *discharges* (i.e., *outfalls*) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater *discharges* before submitting an NOI to gain coverage under this permit. A copy of the certification must be signed in accordance with Part V.H. of this permit and included in the SWPPP at the facility. The certification must include:

(a) The date of any testing and/or evaluation;

(b) Identification of potential significant sources of non-stormwater *discharges* at the site;

(c) A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater *discharges*;

(d) A description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and

(e) A list of the *outfalls* or on-site drainage points that were directly observed during the test.

(2) **Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges -** The sources of non-stormwater *discharges* listed in Part I.C.3. (allowable nonstormwater *discharges*) are allowable *discharges* under this permit provided the *owner or operator* includes the following information in the SWPPP:

(a) Identification of each allowable non-stormwater source (flows from fire fighting activities do not need to be identified);

(b) The location where the non-stormwater *discharge* is likely to occur;

(c) Descriptions of appropriate *BMPs* for each source; and,

(d) If mist blown from cooling towers is included as one of the allowable non-stormwater *discharges* from the facility, the *owner or operator* must specifically evaluate the potential for the *discharges* to be contaminated by chemicals used in the cooling tower and must select and implement *BMPs* to control such *discharges* so that the levels of cooling tower chemicals in the *discharges* would not cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable water quality standard.

g. **Ensure that waste, garbage and floatable debris are not discharged to receiving waters –** The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to eliminate discharged of solid materials, including floating debris, to *surface waters of the State*, except as authorized by a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA.

h. ***Minimize* generation of dust and off-site tracking of raw, final or waste materials** The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* selected to *minimize* off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of *no exposure* to exposed areas must be *minimized*.

i. **Stabilize exposed area and contain runoff using structural and/or non-structural *control measure*s to *minimize* onsite erosion and sedimentation, and the resulting *discharge* of *pollutants***.

(1) The SWPPP shall identify areas at the facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction) or other factors, have potential for significant soil erosion.

(2) The SWPPP must identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization *BMPs* that will be implemented to limit erosion.

(3) Velocity dissipation devices (or equivalent measures) must be placed at *discharge* locations and along the length of any *outfall* channel if they are necessary to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course.

(4) The SWPPP must contain adequate details to demonstrate controls conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2005), or equivalent. This document is available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29066.html.

j. **Divert, infiltrate, reuse, contain or otherwise reduce stormwater runoff, to *minimize pollutants* in *discharges***.-The SWPPP shall describe the traditional stormwater management practices (permanent structural *BMPs* other than those that control the generation or source(s) of *pollutants*) that

currently exist or that are planned for the facility. These types of *BMPs* are typically used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce *pollutants* in stormwater *discharges* from the site. Examples of *BMP*s that could be used include but are not limited to: stormwater detention structures (including wet ponds); green infrastructure practices; stormwater retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff on-site; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). Whenever possible, the facility should reuse stormwater.

The SWPPP shall provide that all measures that the *owner or operator* determines to be reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a *State* or local authority, shall be implemented and maintained. Factors for the *owner or operator* to consider when selecting appropriate *BMPs* should include:

(1) The industrial materials and activities that are exposed to stormwater, and the associated *pollutant* potential of those materials and activities; and

(2) The beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures shall be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural *BMPs* may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

k. **Enclose or cover storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, including maintenance of paved surfaces-**

(1) The SWPPP must document that all storage piles of salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes are enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation, except during active operations to add or remove materials from the pile.

(2) For a salt storage facility, the SWPPP must document all good housekeeping measures in place to assure that salt spilled during transfer and spilled or tracked along haul and access roads is removed and returned to the covered storage pile.

l. **The SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* installed and implemented at the facility to achieve the non-numeric limits stipulated in Part I.B.1.a.(2) and any relevant sector-specific section(s) of Part VIII of this permit**.

m. **The SWPPP must document the location and type of *BMPs* installed and implemented at the facility to achieve and address any applicable *effluent***

limitations **based in the activity-specific section(s) of Part VIII, which are summarized in the table in Appendix D of this permit.**

8. **Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Endangered Species** - For new facilities (to be built) and facilities expanding the perimeter of operations beyond the existing footprint, the SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part I.D.5. (Endangered Species), including:

    a. Information on whether listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat, are found in the *Action Area*. This information is available on the NYSDEC Environemental Resource Mapper; http://www.dec.ny.gov/imsmaps/ERM/viewer.htm.

    b. If *Action Area* is within a location displayed in the **Rare Plants and Rare Animals** or **Significant Natural Communities** data layer, or is close enough to a location that off-site effects are possible (such as surface water runoff, soil erosion, downstream water quality changes, or access road construction); and if the project or action requires a review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), or requires review by NYS DEC for possible permits, a request for a project screening must be made to the NY Natural Heritage Program, or to the local Regional DEC Division of Environmental Permits office (http://www.dec.ny.gov/about/255.html#Regional_Offices) for the county in which the project is located, to determine whether such species may be affected by the facility's stormwater *discharges* or stormwater *discharge*-related activities. More information on requesting a project screening from NY Natural Heritage is available at http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/31181.html.;

    c. Results of endangered species screening determinations; and,

    d. A description of measures necessary to protect listed endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat. If the *owner or operator* fails to describe and implement such measures, the stormwater *discharge* is ineligible for coverage under this permit.

9. **Documentation of Permit Eligibility Related to Historic Places** - For new facilities (to be built) and facilities expanding the perimeter of operations beyond existing footprints, the SWPPP must include documentation supporting the determination of permit eligibility with regard to Part I.D.6. (Historic Places). At minimum, the supporting documentation shall include the following:

    a. Information regarding the location of places listed, or eligible for listing, on the *State* or National Registers of Historic Places should be obtained by consulting with New York State Historic Preservation Office, Peebles Island Resource Center, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189, Phone: (518)

237-8643, or using the GIS online resources available at: http://nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/

b. Information on whether the stormwater *discharges* or stormwater discharge-related activities would have the potential to affect a property (historic or archeological resource) that is listed or eligible for listing on the *State* or National Register of Historic Places.

c. Where effects may occur, any written agreements that the *owner or operator* has made with the State Historic Preservation Office to mitigate those effects;

d. Results of historic places screening determinations;

e. A description of measures necessary to avoid or *minimize* adverse impacts on places listed, or eligible for listing, on the State or National Register of Historic Places. If the *owner or operator* fails to describe and implement such measures, the stormwater *discharge* is ineligible for coverage under this permit;

10. Monitoring and Sampling Data - The SWPPP must include:

a. A summary of existing stormwater *discharge* sampling data taken at the facility

b. Chain of Custody Records for samples collected and transported to an approved laboratory

c. Laboratory reports of results of sample analysis

d. Quarterly Visual Monitoring Reports

e. Copies of *Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)*

f. Copies of *Annual Certification Reports (ACR)*

g. A summary of all stormwater sampling data collected during the term of this permit

11. Copy of Permit Requirements – The *owner or operator* must maintain a copy of the permit with the SWPPP. The NOI Authorization Letter and all NOIs (including modifications) must be maintained in the SWPPP.

12. Inspection Schedule - The SWPPP shall contain the schedule for conducting inspections and all documentation resulting from inspection.

D. Signature and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Availability

1. Signature/Location - The SWPPP shall be signed in accordance with Part V.H. and retained on-site at the facility covered by this permit in accordance with Parts III.C.11 and IV.E. For inactive facilities, the plan may be kept at the nearest office of the *owner or operator*. Failure to keep a copy of the SWPPP as specified above is a violation of the permit.

2. Availability

a. The *owner or operator* must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available (when the site is unstaffed) to the *Department* for review at the time of an on-site inspection.

b. The *owner or operator* must furnish a copy of the SWPPP to the *Department*, local agency approving stormwater management plans, or the *owner* of a *municipal separate storm sewer system* receiving *discharge* from the site upon request. Also, in the interest of the public's right to know, the *owner or operator* must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the public within 14 days of receipt of a written request. The *owner or operator* shall identify on the NOI the location (URL # or physical location) and contact information to allow public access to the SWPPP. The NOI will be considered incomplete if this information is not provided. (Note: A facility may withhold justifiable portions of the SWPPP from public review that contain trade secrets, confidential commercial information or critical infrastructure information in accordance with 6 NYCRR 616.7).

E. Keeping SWPPPs Current

The *owner or operator* shall amend the SWPPP whenever:

1. There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility which may have an effect on the potential for the *discharge* of *pollutants* from the facility which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP; or

2. It is found to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing *pollutants* from sources identified under Part III.C., or is otherwise not achieving the goals or requirements of this permit. The SWPPP shall be modified, and additional monitoring and analysis shall be completed as follows:

a. SWPPP modifications

(1) Maps or description of industrial activities – If the SWPPP has been found to be inaccurate or incomplete, modifications must be completed to correct the deficiency(ies) identified.

(2) Stormwater controls –The modification must identify the corrective actions needed and include a schedule for the implementation with a final date no later than 12 weeks unless special permission is obtained in writing from the *Department*. Failure to complete the required follow up action(s) is a violation of this permit.

(3) Additional inspections monitoring and/or analysis- If the results of inspections, monitoring and/or analysis reveal a violation of this permit, a failure to maintain eligibility for coverage under this permit or a failure to comply with the *benchmarks* or other action levels in this permit, additional inspections, monitoring and/or laboratory analysis of stormwater samples may be required. Such requirements are set forth in the applicable Parts.

b. Deadlines for Corrective Actions

(1) If existing *BMPs* need to be modified or if additional *BMPs* are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event, if practicable, but not more than 12 weeks after completion of the comprehensive site evaluation or other inspection, unless permission for a later date is granted in writing by the *Department*.

For structural *BMPs* that will take longer than 12 weeks to implement, the *owner or operator* must request approval from the *Department*. Such request must be in writing and include a schedule for completing the proposed project.

(2) Modifications required by the *Department* - The *Department* may notify the *owner or operator* at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification shall identify those provisions of the permit that are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of such notification, or as otherwise indicated by the *Department*, the *owner or operator* shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit written notification to the *Department* that the changes have been made.

F. Special Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

1. Additional requirements for *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* that *discharge* into or through *MS4s*.

a. In addition to the applicable requirements of this permit, facilities covered by this permit must comply with applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed under *SPDES* permits issued for the *discharge* of the *MS4* that receives the facility's *discharge,* provided that the *owner or operator* has been notified of such conditions.

b. *Owners or operators* that *discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity* through an *MS4*, or a municipal system designated by the *Department* shall make their SWPPP available to the municipal operator of the system upon request.

2. **Additional requirements for *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities subject to EPCRA Section 313 reporting requirements for Water Priority Chemicals** - Any potential *pollutant* sources for which the facility has reporting requirements under EPCRA 313 must be identified in the SWPPP in Part III.C.3. (Summary of Potential *Pollutant* Sources).

3. **Additional requirements for facilities with Secondary Containment at Storage and Transfer Areas** - Compliance must be maintained with all applicable regulations including, but not limited to, those involving releases, registration, handling and storage of petroleum, chemical bulk and hazardous waste storage facilities (6 NYCRR 595-599, 612-614 and 370-373). Stormwater *discharges* from handling and storage areas should be eliminated where practical. Where this is not feasible, the *owner or operator* shall comply with the following *BMPs*:

   a. Loading/Unloading Areas - Loading and unloading areas shall be operated to *minimize* spills, leaks or the *discharge* of *pollutants* in stormwater. Protection such as roofs, overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks shall be provided as appropriate. Where this is not feasible, the *owner or operator* shall comply with the following *BMPs*:

      (1) During deliveries, have staff familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and

      (2) Use of spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors).

   b. Spill Cleanup - All spilled or leaked substances must be removed from secondary containment systems as soon as practical and for Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) storage areas within 24 hours of the *owner or operator* discovering the spill, unless authorization is received from the *Department*. This permit does not relieve the *owner or operator* of any reporting or other requirement related to spills or other releases of petroleum or hazardous substances. [Also See Part II Special Condition B regarding releases of hazardous substances or petroleum.] The containment system must be thoroughly cleaned to remove any residual contamination which could cause contamination of stormwater and the resulting *discharge* of *pollutants* to *waters of the State*. Following spill cleanup the affected area must be completely flushed with clean water three times and the water removed after

each flushing for proper disposal in an on-site or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat such water and permitted to *discharge* such wastewater. Alternately, the *owner or operator* may test the first batch of stormwater following the spill cleanup to determine *discharge* acceptability. If the water contains no *pollutants* it may be discharged, otherwise it must be disposed of as noted above. (See the Discharge Monitoring section below for the list of parameters to be sampled for.)

c. Discharge Operation - Stormwater must be removed before it compromises the required containment system capacity. Each *discharge* may only proceed with the prior approval of the facility representative responsible for ensuring *SPDES* permit compliance. Bulk storage secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position except when the *owner or operator* is in the process of draining accumulated stormwater. Transfer area secondary containment drainage systems must be locked in a closed position during all transfers and must not be reopened unless the transfer area is clean of contaminants. Stormwater *discharges* from secondary containment systems should be avoided during periods of precipitation. A logbook shall be maintained on site noting, for each *discharge*:

- Screening method;
- Results of screening;
- Date time and volume; and,
- Supervising personnel.

d. Discharge Screening - Prior to each *discharge*[11] from a secondary containment system the stormwater must be screened for contamination. (Note: All stormwater must be inspected for visible evidence of contamination.) Additional screening methods shall be developed by the *owner or operator* as part of the overall *BMP* Plan (e.g., the use of volatile gas meters to detect the presence of gross levels of gasoline or volatile organic compounds). If the screening indicates contamination, the *owner or operator* must collect and analyze a representative sample[12] of the stormwater. If the water contains no *pollutants*, the stormwater may be discharged. Otherwise it must either be disposed of in an onsite or off-site wastewater treatment plant designed to treat and permitted to *discharge* such wastewater, or the Regional Water Engineer can be contacted to determine if it may be discharged without treatment.

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[11] Note: Discharge includes stormwater discharges and snow and ice removal. If applicable, a representative sample of snow and/or ice should be collected and allowed to melt prior to assessment.

[12] If the stored substance is gasoline or aviation fuel then sample for oil & grease, benzene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, toluene and total xylenes (EPA method 602). If the stored substance is kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil, or lubricating oil then sample for oil & grease and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (EPA method 610). In all cases an estimated discharge volume and pH monitoring is required.

e. Discharge Monitoring. - Unless the *discharge* from any containment system outlet is permitted by an *individual SPDES permit* as an *outfall* with explicit effluent and monitoring requirements, the *owner or operator* shall monitor the outlet as follows:

(1) Storage Area Secondary Containment Systems - The volume of each *discharge* from each outlet must be monitored. *Discharge* volume may be calculated by measuring the depth of water within the containment area times the wetted area converted to gallons or by other suitable methods. A representative sample shall be collected of the first *discharge*[10] following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other *pollutants* the *owner or operator* knows or has reason to believe are present.[11]

(2) Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems - The first *discharge*[10] following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other *pollutants* the *owner or operator* knows or has reason to believe are present[11].

f. Discharge Reporting - Any results of monitoring required above, must be maintained with the facility's SWPPP and retained in accordance with Parts III.C.10 & IV.E. Failure to perform the required monitoring shall constitute a violation of the terms of this permit.

g. Prohibited Discharges - In all cases, any *discharge* which contains a visible sheen, foam, or odor, or may cause or contribute to a violation of water quality is prohibited.

4. Additional requirements for *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* to *impaired waterbodies*. Facilities that are discharging to an *impaired waterbody* that is included in the 303(d) list or in a watershed for which a *TMDL* has been developed and the cause of the impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmarks* and/or effluent limitations (see Appendix G) to which the facility is subject must include the following in their SWPP:

a. Identification of *Impaired Waterbody* – Identify any *impaired waterbody* that may receive *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from the facility and the cause of the waterbody's impairment.

b. *Pollutant(s)* of Concern – A list of *pollutant(s)* or *pollutant parameter(s)* that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed of in a manner that would create the potential for the *pollutant* of concern causing the impairment to be discharged.

c. Potential for Presence in Stormwater – Identify each area of the facility that generates *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* with a

reasonable potential to *discharge* the *pollutant(s)* of concern. Factors to consider include the likelihood of the *industrial activity* producing the *pollutant(s)* of concern to have contact with stormwater and a history of reportable leaks or spills that could result in the *pollutant(s)* of concern being *discharged* to the *impaired waterbody*.

d. Stormwater Controls – The SWPPP shall include a description of the type and location of existing and planned *BMP*s selected for each of the areas where the *pollutant(s)* of concern are exposed to *stormwater*. The *BMPs* shall be selected to *minimize* the *pollutant(s)* of concern from being *discharged* to the *impaired waterbody*. The plan shall describe how each *BMP* is being, or will be implemented for all the areas where the *pollutant(s)* of concern will be exposed to *stormwater*. Selection of *BMP*s should take into consideration all *stormwater* controls listed in Part III.C.7.

Part IV. MONITORING, REPORTING AND RETENTION OF RECORDS

There are eight individual and separate categories of monitoring requirements that may apply to a facility with *discharges* authorized under this permit:

- Comprehensive Site Inspection
- Quarterly visual monitoring
- Annual dry weather flow monitoring
- *Benchmark monitoring*
- Coal pile runoff
- Compliance monitoring for *discharges* subject to *effluent limitations*
- Monitoring of *discharges* from secondary containment at storage and transfer areas
- Monitoring of *discharges* to *impaired waterbodies*

A. Comprehensive Site Compliance Inspection & Evaluation

The *owner or operator* shall conduct facility inspections (site compliance inspection) at least once a year. The inspections must be done by *qualified personnel* who may be either facility employees or outside consultants hired by the facility. The inspectors must be familiar with the *industrial activity*, the *BMPs*, the SWPPP, and must possess the skills to assess conditions at the facility that could impact stormwater quality and assess the effectiveness of the *BMPs* that have been chosen to control the quality of the stormwater *discharges*. If more frequent inspections are conducted, the SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

1. **Scope of the Compliance Inspection & Evaluation** - Inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, as identified in Part III.C.3., and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within the past three years. At a minimum the inspection shall identify or include:

a. Industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in stormwater;

b. Leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers;

c. Unauthorized non-stormwater *discharges* or allowable non-stormwater *discharges* that are not certified in accordance with Part III.C.7.(f)(1).;

d. Off-site tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site or tracking of material outside of the area where it originates;

e. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of *no exposure* to exposed areas; and

f. Evidence of, or the potential for, *pollutants* entering or discharging the drainage system.

g. Inspection of areas found to be the source of *pollutants* observed during visual and analytical monitoring done during the year.

h. Stormwater *B*MPs identified in the SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.

i. If *discharge* locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether *BMPs* are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where *discharge* locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected.

2. <u>Compliance inspection & evaluation report</u> - A compliance inspection & evaluation report must be made and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least five (5) years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. At minimum, the report must include:

a. The scope of the inspection,

b. The name(s) of personnel making the inspection,

c. The date(s) of the inspection,

d. Major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, including:

(1) the location(s) of *discharges* of *pollutants* from the site;

(2) the location(s) of previously unidentified *discharges* of *pollutants* from the site;

(3) location(s) of *BMPs* that need to be maintained;

(4) location(s) of *BMPs* that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;

(5) location(s) where additional *BMPs* are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection;

(6) any incidents of noncompliance; and,

(7) summary of results of sample analysis

e. Required corrective actions (corrective actions completed in accordance with Part III.E.) must be recorded and retained with the SWPPP (Part III.C.12).

f. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit.

g. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part V.H and kept with the SWPPP (Part III.C.12)

3. <u>Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection</u> - Where compliance inspection schedules overlap with routine inspections required under Part III.C.7.b., the annual compliance inspection may be used as one of the routine inspections.

B. <u>Monitoring Requirments</u>

The monitoring requirements applicable to a facility depend on the types of industrial activities generating stormwater runoff from the facility. Part VIII of the permit identifies monitoring requirements applicable to specific sectors of *industrial activity*. The *owner or operator* must review Parts III, IV and VIII; and Appendices C, D, E and G of the permit to determine which monitoring requirements and/or numeric limitations apply to the facility. Unless otherwise specified, monitoring requirements under Parts III, IV and VIII are additive. Specific monitoring requirements and limitations are applied to each *discharge* at a facility. Where stormwater from *co-located* activities are commingled, the monitoring requirements and limitations are additive. Where more than one numeric limitation for a specific parameter applies to a *discharge*, compliance with the more restrictive limitation is required. Where monitoring requirements for a monitoring period overlap (e.g., need to monitor TSS once/year for compliance monitoring and also once/year for *benchmark monitoring*), the *owner or operator* may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

1. Monitoring Requirements, Analysis and Limitations

a. **Quarterly visual monitoring** - The requirements and procedures for quarterly visual monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's *industrial activity*

(1) The examination(s) must be made at least once in each of the following three month periods:

- January through March,
- April through June,
- July through September, and
- October through December.

(2) All samples must be collected from *discharges* resulting from a *qualifying storm event*, in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.(1).

(3) The *owner or operator* must perform and document a quarterly visual examination of a stormwater *discharge* associated with *industrial activity* from each *outfall* unless:

- A valid waiver is claimed in accordance with Part IV.B.4 or

- There is no *discharge* from a *qualifying storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a monitoring quarter, the *owner or operator* is excused from visual monitoring for that quarter provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no *qualifying storm event* occurred that resulted in stormwater runoff during that quarter. If a visual examination was performed and the storm event was later determined not to be a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event, the visual examination should be included in the SWPPP records.

(4) No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples for the purpose of meeting the visual monitoring requirements.

- The examination must document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and any other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution.
- The examination must be conducted in a well-lit area.
- Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of *discharges* for the entire permit term for consistency.

(5) Corrective and Follow Up Actions - If the visual examination indicates the presence of stormwater pollution (e.g., color, odor, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other indicators), the *owner or operator* must, at minimum, complete and document the following actions:

(a) Evaluate the facility for potential sources of stormwater contamination.

(b) Remedy the problems identified - Any sources of contamination that are identified must be addressed by implementation of non-structural and/or structural *BMPs* to prevent recurrence.

(c) Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Parts III.E.

(d) Perform an additional visual inspection during the first *qualifying storm event* following implementation of the corrective action. If the first *qualifying storm event* does not occur until the next quarterly monitoring period, this follow up action may be used as the next quarterly visual inspection.

(6) Storm Event Data must be recorded in accordance with Part IV.B.2.c.

(7) All documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H

(8) The visual examination must be documented and maintained on-site with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Parts III.C.10 & IV.C. The report must include:

- *Outfall* location;
- Examination date and time;
- Personnel conducting the examination;
- Nature of the *discharge* (i.e., runoff or snow melt);
- Visual quality of the stormwater *discharge* (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution);
- Probable sources of any observed stormwater contamination; and,
- Actions taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate these sources.

A Quarterly Visual Monitoring Form and fact sheet are available on the DEC website (http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/62803.html).

b. **Annual dry weather flow monitoring** - The requirements and procedures for annual dry weather flow monitoring are applicable to all facilities covered under this permit, regardless of the facility's sector of *industrial activity*.

(1) The *owner or operator* must perform and document at least one dry weather flow inspection each year after at least three (3) consecutive days of no precipitation. The dry weather flow inspection shall be conducted to determine the presence of non-stormwater *discharges* to the stormwater drainage system.

(2) The dry weather inspection shall be documented in an inspection report which must include the *outfall* locations, the inspection date and time, inspection personnel, description of *discharges* indentified, the source of any *discharges* and actions taken to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater *discharges* or elimination of non-authorized *discharges*.

(3) Corrective and Follow Up Actions - If a non-stormwater *discharge* is discovered, the *owner or operator* must, at minimum, complete and document the following actions:

(a) Identify its source to determine whether it is an authorized *discharge* (e.g, a *discharge* covered by another *SPDES* permit or an authorized non-stormwater *discharge* addressed under Part I.C.3).

(b) If it is determined that the *discharge* is not covered under this permit or another *SPDES* permit, the *owner or operator* shall take immediate action to eliminate the *discharge*.

(c) If it is not possible to immediately eliminate the *discharge*, the *owner or operator* must notify the *Department* within 14 days. Appropriate actions may require coverage under an individual industrial *SPDES* permit or connection to the sanitary sewer system. Planned changes or anticipated non-compliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(d) The *owner or operator* shall modify the SWPPP to address any newly identified allowable non-stormwater *discharges* identified in Part I.C.3 that were not previously certified in accordance with Part III.C.7.f.(1).

(4) The dry weather flow inspections reports of Part III.C.7.f.(1) must be documented and retained on-site with the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.C.12 and Part IV.E.

c. ***Benchmark Monitoring* of *discharges* associated with specific industrial activities** The requirements and procedures for *benchmark monitoring* apply to *discharges* associated with specific industrial activities identified in Part VIII (summarized in Appendix C). *Co-located industrial activities* at the facility that are described in more than one sector in Part VIII must comply with all applicable *benchmark monitoring* requirements from each sector.

(1) Monitoring periods for *benchmark monitoring* - If a facility falls within a sector(s) required to conduct *benchmark monitoring*, monitoring must be performed annually during the calendar year. Facilities with seasonal operations or operations with duration of less than one year must complete the required *benchmark monitoring* during the period of operation at least once during each calendar year in which the operation occurs.

(2) All samples must be collected from *discharges* resulting from a *qualifying storm event*, in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.(1).

(3) The *permittee* must perform and document annual *benchmark monitoring* of a stormwater *discharge* associated with *industrial activity* from each *outfall* unless:

- A valid waiver is claimed in accordance with Part IV.B.4, or

- There is no *discharge* from a *qualifying storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a calendar year, the *owner or operator* is excused from *benchmark monitoring* for that monitoring period, provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no *qualifying storm event* occurred that resulted in stormwater runoff during that year. If a *benchmark* sample was collected during a storm event that was later determined not to be a measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event, the results should be included in the SWPPP records, but the *owner or operator* is not required to report results on the annual *DMR*. (Note: *DMRs* must be submitted in accordance with Part IV.C.2).

(4) All samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.(2) and (3).

(5) Evaluation of Results of Analysis - The *owner or operator* must refer to the tables found in the individual sectors in Part VIII for *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations*. The *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* are intended as a guideline for the *owner or operator* to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the *discharge* of *pollutants* to receiving waters. The *benchmark* concentrations do not constitute direct *effluent limitations*. Therefore, a *benchmark* exceedance is not a permit violation in and of itself. It does,

however, signal the need for the *owner or operator* to evaluate potential sources of stormwater contaminants at the facility.

(6) Corrective and Follow Up Actions – If results of analysis of a benchmark sample exceed a cut-off concentration for one or more parameters, the *owner or operator* must:

(a) Evaluate the facility for potential sources of stormwater contamination.

(b) Remedy the problems identified - Any sources of contamination that are identified must be addressed by implementation of non-structural and/or structural *BMPs* to prevent recurrence.

(c) Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Part III.E.

(d) Collect an additional sample to determine the effectiveness of corrective actions. Facilities with an exceedance of a benchmark cutoff concentration in a calendar year must collect a stormwater sample at the *outfall* where the exceedance occurred during the first six months of the following calendar year (January 1 to June 30), and complete analysis for the pollutant(s) that exceeded the benchmark cutoff concentration. This sample collection and analysis is in addition to the sample collection required in Part IV.B.1.c (1) for the calendar year. The sample may not be collected during the same storm event as the benchmark sample collected to satisfy Part IV.B.1.c (1).

(i) If no *qualifying storm event* occurs during the first six months of the calendar year following the year in which the exceedance occurred, the *owner or operator* must complete the additional sample and analysis during the next six months of the year.

(ii) Results of analysis of the follow up benchmark sample must be reported on the Corrective Action Form provided by the *Department* by July 31st of the calendar year in which the sample is collected.

(iii) If corrective actions at a facility do not result in achieving *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations*, the facility must continue efforts to implement additional *BMPs*. Failure to undertake and document the review and/or take the necessary corrective actions are violations of the permit. Continued exceedance of *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* may identify facilities that would be

more appropriately covered under an individual *SPDES* permit.

(iv) If it is determined that the exceedances of the benchmark are attributable solely to the presence of that *pollutant* in the *natural background* the *owner or operator* may request relief from the additional sampling above by completing the Corrective Action Sampling Waiver Form provided by the *Department*.

(7) Storm Event Data must be recorded in accordance with Part IV.B.2.c.

(8) All documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

(9) Monitoring results must be reported in accordance with Part IV.C.2 and retained in accordance with Part III.C.10 and Part IV.E.

d. **Coal pile runoff** - Facilities with *discharges* of stormwater from coal storage piles must comply with the limitations and monitoring requirements of Table IV-1 for all *discharges* containing the coal pile runoff, regardless of the facility's sector of *industrial activity*.

(1) *Owner or operators* shall monitor such stormwater *discharges* at least annually during the calendar year. Facilities with seasonal operations or operations with duration of less than one year must complete the required *benchmark monitoring* during the period of operation at least once during each calendar year in which the operation occurs.

(2) Samples must be collected in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.

(3) The coal pile runoff must not be diluted with stormwater or other flows in order to meet this limitation.

(4) If a 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.

(5) Evaluation of Results of Analysis - The *owner or operator* must refer to Table IV-1 for *effluent limitations*. An exceedance of an *effluent limitation* is a violation of this permit, except as allowable per Part IV. B.1.d (4).

(6) Corrective and Follow up Actions must be completed in accordance with Part IV.B.1.e (5).

(7) Storm Event Data must be recorded in accordance with Part IV.B.2.c.

(8) All documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

TABLE IV-1. ***Numeric Limitations for Coal Pile Runoff***			
Parameter	**Limit**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/l, max.	1/year	Grab
pH	6.0 - 9.0 min. and max.	1/year	Grab

e. **Compliance monitoring for *discharges* subject to *effluent limitation guidelines*** Activity-specific *effluent limitations* and compliance monitoring requirements are described in Part VIII and summarized in Appendix D of the permit. *Co-located industrial activities* at the facility that are described in more than one sector in Part VIII must comply on a *discharge*-by-*discharge* basis with all applicable *effluent limitations* from each sector.

(1) Monitoring periods for compliance monitoring - If a facility has *discharges* required to conduct monitoring to evaluate compliance with *effluent limitations*, monitoring must be performed annually during the calendar year. Facilities with seasonal operations or operations with duration of less than one year must complete the required compliance monitoring during the period of operation at least once during each calendar year in which the operation occurs.

(2) Samples (other than *discharges* from mine dewatering) must be collected in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.

(3) The *owner or operator* must perform and document annual compliance monitoring of *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from each *outfall* subject to numeric *effluent limitation guidelines* unless:

- A valid waiver is claimed in accordance with Part IV.B.4 (Note: The representative *outfalls* provision of Part IV.B.4.d and the alternative certification provision of Part IV.B.4.b, are not applicable to monitoring for compliance with *effluent limitations*), or

- There are no *discharges* subject to *effluent limitation guidelines* from a *qualifying storm event* during the monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during a calendar year,

the *owner or operator* is excused from compliance monitoring for that monitoring period, provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no *qualifying storm event* occurred that resulted in stormwater runoff during that year. If a compliance monitoring sample was collected during a storm event that was later determined not to be a *measurable storm event*, the results should be included in the SWPPP records, but the *owner or operator* is not required to report results on the annual *DMR*. (Note: *DMRs* must be submitted in accordance with Part IV.C.2).

(4) All samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.(2) and (3).

(5) Corrective and Follow Up Actions - Exceedance of *Effluent Limitation Guidelines* constitute a permit violation. If results of one or more parameters for which analysis of a compliance monitoring sample was required exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, the *owner or operator* must:

(a) Identify the cause of the exceedance of the effluent limitation(s).

(b) Remedy the problems identified - Any source of contamination identified must be addressed by implementation of non-structural and/or structural *BMPs* to prevent recurrence.

(c) Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Part III.E.

(d) Collect an additional sample to determine the effectiveness of corrective actions.

(e) Facilities with an exceedance of one or more effluent limits in a calendar year must collect a stormwater sample at the *outfall* where the exceedance occurred during the first six months of the following calendar year (January 1 to June 30), and complete analysis for the pollutant(s) that exceeded the effluent limit. This sample collection and analysis is in addition to the sample collection required in Part IV.B.1.e (1) for the calendar year. The sample may not be collected during the same storm event as the sample collected to satisfy Part IV.B.1.e (1).

(i) If no *qualifying storm event* occurs during the first six months of the calendar year following the year in which the exceedance occurred, the *owner or operator* must complete the additional sample and analysis during the next six months of the year.

(ii) Results of analysis of the follow up compliance sample must be reported on the Corrective Action Form provided by the *Department* by July 31st of the calendar year in which the sample is collected.

(iii) If corrective actions at a facility do not result in achieving *effluent limitations*, the facility must continue efforts to implement additional *BMPs*. Failures to undertake and document the review and/or take the necessary corrective actions are violations of the permit. Continued exceedance of *effluent limitations* may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an individual *SPDES* permit.

(iv) If it is determined that the exceedances of the effluent limits are attributable solely to the presence of that *pollutant* in the *natural background* the *owner or operator* may request relief from the additional sampling above by completing the Corrective Action Sampling Waiver Form provided by the *Department*.

(6) Storm Event Data must be recorded in accordance with Part IV.B.2.c.

(7) All documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

(8) Samples must be collected in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.

(9) Results of all compliance monitoring must be reported in accordance with Part IV.C.2 and retained in accordance with Part III.C.10 and Part IV.E.

f. **Secondary Containment at Storage and Transfer Areas** - *Discharge* screening and monitoring for bulk storage and transfer area secondary containment systems shall be in accordance with Part III.F.3:

(1) Storage Area Secondary Containment Systems - The volume of each *discharge* from each outlet must be monitored. A representative sample shall be collected of the first *discharge* following any cleaned up spill or leak. The sample must be analyzed for pH, the substance(s) stored within the containment area and any other *pollutants* the *owner or operator* knows or has reason to believe are present.

(2) Transfer Area Secondary Containment Systems - The first *discharge* following any spill or leak must be sampled for flow, pH, the substance(s) transferred in that area and any other *pollutants* the *owner or operator* knows or has reason to believe are present.

(3) *Discharge* Reporting – All monitoring records must be maintained with the facility's SWPPP and retained in accordance with Part III.C.10 and Part IV.E.

(4) Sample analyses shall be done in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b (2) and (3).

g. **Compliance monitoring for *discharges* to impaired waterbodies** – If a facility *discharges* to an *impaired waterbody* and the cause of impairment is a *pollutant* of concern included in the *benchmarks* and/or *effluent limitations* to which the facility is subject to in Part VIII, the facility is required to conduct the additional sampling requirements detailed below for that particular *pollutant(s)* only. The compliance monitoring for *discharges* to impaired waterbodies is in addition to any applicable sector specific *Benchmark Monitoring* in Part IV.B.1.c and compliance monitoring in Part IV.B.1.e. A summary of the applicable *benchmarks* and/or *effluent limits* associated with the *pollutant* of concern to an *impaired waterbody* and their applicable sector is located in Appendix G.

(1) Monitoring periods for compliance monitoring for *discharges* to *impaired waterbodies* – Monitoring must be conducted at least once in each of the following three month periods:

- January through March,
- April through June,
- July through September, and
- October through December.

(2) All samples must be collected from *discharges* resulting from a *qualifying storm event*, in accordance with part IV.B.2.b.(1).

(3) The *owner or operator* must perform and document the quarterly compliance monitoring of *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* to *impaired waterbodies* from each *outfall* unless:

- A valid waiver is claimed in accordance with Part IV.B.4 (Note: The representative *outfalls* provision of Part IV.B.4.d and the alternative certification provision of Part IV.B.4.b, are not applicable to monitoring for *discharges* to an *impaired waterbody*), or

- There are no *discharges* from a *qualify storm event* during a monitoring period. If no *qualifying storm event* resulted in runoff from the facility during the three month period, the *owner or operator* is excused from the additional monitoring requirements for that

monitoring period, provided that documentation is included with the monitoring records indicating that no *qualifying storm event* occurred that resulted in stormwater runoff during that quarter. If a monitoring sample was collected during a storm event that was later determined not to be a *measurable storm event*, the results should be included in the SWPPP records, but the *owner or operator* is not required to include results on the quarterly *DMR*. (Note: *DMRs* must be submitted in accordance with Part IV.C.2).

(4) All samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.(2) and (3).

(5) Evaluation of Results of Analysis - The *owner or operator* must refer to the tables found in the individual sectors in Part VIII for *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* and *effluent limitation guidelines* and evaluate the sampling results as follows:

(a) *Benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* are intended as a guideline for the *owner or operator* to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the *discharge* of *pollutants* to receiving waters. The *benchmark* concentrations do not constitute direct *effluent limitations*. Therefore, a *benchmark* exceedance is not a permit violation in and of itself. It does, however, signal the need for the *owner or operator* to evaluate potential sources of stormwater contaminants at the facility

(b) Exceedance of *Effluent Limitation Guidelines* constitutes a permit violation. If the results of one or more parameters for which analysis of a compliance monitoring sample was required exceeds the applicable effluent limitation, the *owner or operator* must institute a corrective action(s).

(6) Corrective and Follow Up Actions - If the results of one or more parameters for which analysis of a compliance monitoring sample was required exceeds the applicable *benchmark* or *effluent limitation*, the *owner or operator* must:

(a) Identify the cause of the exceedance of the benchmark(s) and/or effluent limitation(s).

(b) Remedy the problems identified - Any source of contamination identified must be addressed by implementation of non-structural and/or structural *BMPs* to prevent recurrence.

(c) Revise the facility's SWPPP in accordance with Part III.E.

(d) Results of the exceedance(s) and correction action(s) taken must be reported on the Corrective Action Form provided by the *Department* no later than 14 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance(s) occurred.

(i) If corrective actions at a facility do not result in achieving *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* and/or *effluent limitation guidelines*, the facility must continue efforts to implement additional *BMPs*. Failures to undertake and document the review and/or take the necessary corrective actions are violations of the permit. Continued exceedance of *benchmark cut-off concentrations* and/or *effluent limitations guidelines* for *discharges* to impaired waterbodies may identify facilities that would be more appropriately covered under an individual *SPDES* permit.

(7) Storm Event Data must be recorded in accordance with Part IV.B.2.c.

(8) All documentation must be signed and certified in accordance with Part V.H.

(9) Samples must be collected in accordance with Part IV.B.2.b.

(10) Results of all compliance monitoring must be reported in accordance with Part IV.C.2 and retained in accordance with Part III.C.10 and Part IV.E.

2. <u>Monitoring Instructions</u>

a. **<u>Monitoring periods</u>** - *Owner or operators* that are required to conduct *Benchmark* or *Effluent Limitation Guideline* monitoring on an annual basis must collect samples within the following time periods (unless otherwise specified in Part IV.B.3 (Monitoring Required by the *Department*)):

(1) The monitoring period for annual sample requirements is a calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Facilities with seasonal operations or operations with duration of less than one year must complete the required monitoring during the period of operation at least once during each calendar year in which the operation occurs.

(2) If a facility's permit coverage was effective less than one month from the end of a quarterly or yearly monitoring period, the first period starts with the next respective monitoring period (e.g., if permit coverage begins September 5, the *permittee* would not need to start quarterly sampling until October to December

quarter, but the *permittee* would only have from September 5 to December 31 to complete that year's annual monitoring.

b. **Collection and analysis of samples** - Sampling requirements must be assessed on an *outfall* by *outfall* basis. Samples must be collected as follows:

(1) When and How to Sample - Except for snowmelt samples, a minimum of one grab sample must be taken from the *stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity* resulting from a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a stormwater *discharge* (e.g., a storm events in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a stormwater *discharge* at some facilities), or if the *owner or operator* is able to document that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

The grab sample must be taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed one hour) of the *discharge*. If the sampled *discharge* commingles with non-stormwater water, the *owner or operator* must attempt to sample the stormwater *discharge* before it mixes.

(2) Sample Analysis - Monitoring and analysis must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or equivalent, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

(3) Any laboratory test or sample analysis required by this permit for which the *State* Commissioner of Health issues certificates of approval pursuant to section 502 of the Public Health Law shall be conducted by a laboratory that has been issued a certificate of approval (ELAP certified).

c. **Storm event data** - Along with the monitoring results, the *owner or operator* must provide storm event documentation using the Storm Event Data Form provided by the *Department*. Data to be collected include the following:

- The date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;
- Rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event that generated the sampled runoff;
- The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

3. Monitoring Required by the Department - The *Department* may provide written notice to any facility (including those otherwise exempt from sampling) requiring *discharge* sampling for specific parameters and a specific monitoring frequency in accordance with Part.1.B.3.

4. <u>Monitoring Waivers</u> - Unless specifically stated otherwise, the following waivers may be applied to any monitoring required under this permit.

a. <u>Adverse Climatic Conditions Waiver</u> - When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples, a sample may be taken during a *qualifying storm event* in the next monitoring period. Adverse weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel. This waiver may be claimed if the <u>only</u> qualifying event in a monitoring period (e.g. a calendar year for *benchmark monitoring*) created dangerous conditions for personnel, created conditions which made the sample location inaccessible or made collection of a sample impossible. Examples of these conditions include but not limited to local flooding, high winds and electrical storms. This waiver may not be claimed to indicate that samples were not collected due to inconvenient timing of storms or other failures to collect stormwater samples.

If the Adverse Climactic Conditions Waiver is claimed a certification of conditions leading to the claim must be signed and submitted with the *ACR* and associated *DMR(s)* in accordance with Part V.H and maintained with the SWPPP.

b. <u>Alternative certification of "Not Present" or "*No Exposure*"</u> - A facility may qualify for a waiver from *benchmark monitoring* on an *outfall*-by-*outfall* or *pollutant*-by-*pollutant* basis if a condition of “Not Present” or "*No Exposure*" is met for an entire monitoring period. (A *benchmark monitoring* period is a calendar year for most facilities.). This monitoring waiver is not applicable to compliance monitoring of coal pile run-off or *discharges* subject to numerical *effluent limitations* established in Parts IV and VIII. :

A claim of this waiver will only be accepted in fulfillment of the *benchmark monitoring* requirement if, for each *outfall* and parameter for which a waiver is being claimed:

(1) Results of all analyses (at least one) of stormwater sample(s) collected prior to claiming this waiver, support the assertion that the concentration of the pollutant(s) of concern is/are at or below the Practical Quantification Limit (PQR).

(2) Supporting documentation, such as structural *BMPs* utilized to maintain a condition of *no exposure* and/or a certification that the substance is not present or not exposed to precipitation on site is submitted with the *DMRs* and maintained with the SWPPP. The certification must state that the *pollutant* for which the waiver is being claimed is not present on site and/or material handling, equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, industrial machinery or operations, or *significant materials* from past *industrial activity* that are located in areas of the facility within the

drainage area of each *outfall* for which the waiver is being claimed were not exposed to stormwater during the certification period.

(3) The certification is signed in accordance with Part V.H and submitted with the *ACR* and *DMR*.

c. Inactive and unstaffed sites - An Annual Comprehensive Site Inspection (Part IV.A) is not required at a facility that is inactive and unstaffed for an entire monitoring period and if no industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater for the entire monitoring period. Facilities covered under Sector J are not required to meet the requirement that no materials are exposed to stormwater; however adequate stormwater controls must be in place to prevent migration of contaminated stormwater to surface water. If this waiver is exercised, the *owner or operator* must:

(1) Maintain a certification with the SWPPP stating the dates the site is inactive and unstaffed and that performing visual examinations or *benchmark and compliance monitoring* during a *qualifying storm event* is not feasible.

(2) A Dry Weather Flow Inspection (Part IV.B.1.b) must be performed prior to shut down, recorded and maintained in the SWPPP. The certification must include the results of the Dry Weather Flow Inspection performed prior to shut down.

(3) The certification is signed in accordance with Part V.H and submitted with the *ACR* and *DMR*.

d. Representative *outfalls* - If a facility has two or more *outfalls* that *discharge* substantially identical effluents, based on similarities of the industrial activities, *significant materials* or stormwater management practices occurring within the drainage areas of the *outfalls*, the *owner or operator* may test the effluent of just one of the *outfalls* and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical *outfall(s)*. This *outfall* monitoring waiver for substantially identical *discharges* applies to quarterly visual monitoring and *benchmark monitoring*, but does not apply to compliance monitoring for *discharges* subject to *effluent limitation guidelines*. The *owner or operator* must collect a sample from the anticipated "worst case" *outfall* as indicated by the area or level of *industrial activity*. A representative waiver may not be claimed at *outfalls* with *discharges* associated with different industrial activities. If the drainage areas are similar, or if all past monitoring has been below *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations*, *owner or operator* may vary which *outfall* is sampled as part of the monitoring program. If there is an event that triggers corrective action at an *outfall* that represents other substantially identical *outfalls*, corrective and follow up actions must be completed for all *outfalls* claiming the waiver. The *owner or operator* must

include the following information in the SWPPP, and in any reports s that are required to be submitted to the *Department*:

(1) The locations of the *outfalls*;

(2) Why the *outfalls* are expected to *discharge* substantially identical effluents;

(3) Estimates of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) for each of the *outfalls*; and An estimate of the *runoff coefficient* of the drainage areas (low: under 40%; medium: 40% to 65%; high: above 65%).

C. Reporting Monitoring Results and Annual Certification Reporting

Owners or operators must submit *ACRs, DMRs* (if required) and other documentation for activities for facilities with coverage that becomes effective on or before October 30 of calendar year.

1. **Annual Certification Report (ACR) -** The *ACR* is the primary mechanism for reporting to the *Department*. Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit an *ACR* form in accordance with the submission deadlines in Part IV.D -Table IV-2.

2. **Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)** – The *owner or operator* with Benchmark and/or *Effluent Limitation Guideline* monitoring requirements shall submit results of analysis for each parameter at each *outfall* associated with *industrial activity* on *DMR* forms provided by the *Department*. The completed *DMR* forms and any additional monitoring requested by the *Department*, where applicable, must be submitted along with the *ACR*.

3. **Monitoring waivers** - Any sampling waivers (including representative *outfalls* or monitoring at inactive/unstaffed sites) must be described using the form provided by the *Department*. Information should describe the sampling waiver being claimed, the monitoring period(s) for which the monitoring waiver is being claimed, the affected *outfall(s)* and specific parameters (in the case of the alternative certification for "not present" or "*no exposure*"[13]) and all additional information specified for the specific waivers being claimed. Only waivers applied in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit are accepted in fulfillment of monitoring requirements. In order for a waiver to be accepted in lieu of benchmark and/or compliance monitoring requirements, *DMRs* signed in accordance with Part V.H must be submitted with a notation in the comments section of the *DMR* indicating the waiver being claimed.

[13] For the purpose of the alternative certification of "Not Present" monitoring waiver, at least one annual sampling event for benchmark parameters must be conducted and documented to be at or below the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL), which is typically 3 times the analytical Method Detection Levels (MDL). An exception to using the PQL would be a condition where the *benchmark monitoring* cut-off concentration is less than the PQL. Under these circumstances, the sample result must be below the MDL to qualify for the monitoring waiver

4. Additional reporting

a. **Report of Non-Compliance Event**- If results of analysis of a sample collected to fulfill a compliance monitoring requirement exceed the applicable *Effluent Limitation Guideline*, a Report of Non-Compliance Event Form must be submitted along with the *DMR*
.

b. In addition to filing the *ACR*s and *DMR*s, *owner or operators* with at least one stormwater *discharge* associated with *industrial activity* through an *MS4*, or a municipal system designated by the *Department*, must submit signed copies of *ACRs* and *DMRs* for those outfalls to the *MS4* operator at the same time.

5. Mailing Address – The *ACR*s, *DMRs* (if required), documentation to support claims of monitoring waivers, Reports of Non-Compliance (Parts IV.B.3 and 4, respectively) must be submitted to:

MSGP Permit Coordinator
NYSDEC, Bureau of Water Compliance
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-3506

D. Monitoring Reporting Submission Deadlines

Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit all applicable monitoring reports by the submission deadlines listed in the table below.

Table IV-2
Monitoring/Report Submission Deadlines

Monitoring type	Submission Deadline
Visual Monitoring	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP.
Dry Weather Flow Inspection	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP.
Annual Certification Report	Report must be received in the *Department*'s Central Office no later than February 28 of the year following the reporting period.
Benchmark Monitoring	Results must be received on a *Discharge Monitoring Report* form in the *Department*'s Central Office no later than February 28 of the year following the reporting period.
Coal Pile Run-off	Results must be received on a *Discharge Monitoring Report* form in the *Department's* Central Office no later than February 28 of the year following the reporting period.
Monitoring for Effluent Numeric Limitation	Results must be received on a *Discharge Monitoring Report* form in the *Department's* Central Office no later than February 28 of the year following the reporting period.
Monitoring for Bulk Storage and Loading/Unloading Areas	Retain documentation on-site with SWPPP.
Discharge from Secondary Containment	Retain logbook of *discharges*, including the screening method, results of screening; date, time and volume of each *discharge*; and the personnel supervising each *discharge*.
Monitoring for Discharges to Impaired Waterbodies	Results must be received on a *Discharge Monitoring Report* form in the *Department*'s Central Office no later than 28 days following the reporting period.

E. Retention of Monitoring Records

Monitoring records must be retained to meet both of the following requirements:

1. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) -** The *owner or operator* shall retain the SWPPP developed in accordance with Part III of this permit until at least five years after coverage under this permit terminates. The *owner or operator* shall retain all records of monitoring information, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI and/or NOM forms to be covered by this permit, until at least 5 years after coverage under this permit

terminates. This period may be explicitly modified by or extended by request of the *Department* at any time; and

2. **<u>Recording of Monitoring Activities and Results -</u>** Records must be maintained as follows in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5(c):

a. The *owner or operator* 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 a *SPDES* permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the permit, for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by written request of the *Department*, provided that the extension is necessary to implement the provisions of this Part or *ECL* and that the reason or reasons for the extension are provided in the request.

b. 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;

(6) the results of such analyses; and

(7) Quality assurance/quality control documentation.

c. When records are stored electronically, the records must be preserved in a manner that reasonably assures their integrity and are acceptable to the *Department*. Such records must also be in a format which is accessible to the *Department*.

d. The *owner or operator* shall make available to the *Department* for inspection and copying or furnish to the *Department* within 14 days of receipt of a *Department* request for such information, any information retained in accordance with this subdivision

Part V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply

The *owner or operator* must comply with all terms and conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the *Environmental Conservation Law* and the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit suspension, revocation, modification or denial of a permit renewal application.

B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit

In the event a new general permit is not issued prior to termination of this general permit, then the *owner or operator* may continue to operate and *discharge* in accordance with the terms and conditions of this general permit until such time that a new general permit is issued.

C. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

There are substantial criminal, civil, and administrative penalties associated with violating the provisions of this permit. Fines of up to $37,500 per day for each violation and imprisonment for up to fifteen (15) years may be assessed depending upon the nature and degree of the offense.

D. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a *owner or operator* in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

E. Duty to Mitigate

The *owner or operator* shall take all reasonable steps to *minimize* or prevent any *discharge* in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

F. Duty to Provide Information

The *owner or operator* shall furnish to the *Department*, within a specified time, any information requested to determine compliance with this permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.1(i). The *owner or operator* shall also furnish upon request, copies of records required by this permit.

G. Other Information

When the *owner or operator* becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Modification (NOM) or Notice of Termination (NOT) form or in any other report to the *Department*, he or she shall promptly submit corrected facts or information by submitting a Notice of Modification.

H. Signatory Requirements

All Notice of Intent (NOI), Notice of Modification (NOM) and Notice of Termination (NOT) forms, SWPPPs, reports, certifications or information submitted to the *Department* (and/or the operator of a large or medium *MS4),* or records that this permit requires to be maintained by the *owner or operator*, shall be signed as follows:

1. All Notice of Intent (NOI) , Notice of Modification (NOM) and Notice of Termination (NOT) forms shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

1. a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

2. the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements, and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

c. For a *municipality*: *State*, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. **Duly Authorized Representatives** All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the *Department* shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

    a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the *Department*.

    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, *owner or operator*, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

3. **Changes to authorization** If an authorization under Part VI.H.1. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, letter notification satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the *Department* prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. **Certification** - Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that *qualified personnel* properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the *person or persons* who manage the system, or those person directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

I. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.4(f) any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $37,500, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both.

J. Penalties for Falsification of Monitoring Systems

In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-2.5(a)(6) any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by fines and imprisonment.

K. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the *owner or operator* from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the *owner or operator* is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA or section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA").

L. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, *State* or local laws or regulations

M. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

N. Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit

1. At its sole discretion, the *Department* may require any person authorized by this general permit to apply for and/or obtain either an *individual SPDES permit* or an alternative *SPDES* general permit in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21(e).

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 permit. The *owner or operator* shall submit an individual application (Industrial *SPDES* Form 2C) with reasons supporting the request to the *Department*. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the Regional Permit Administrator in the appropriate NYSDEC Regional Office (see Appendix F). The request may be granted by the issuance of any 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 SPDES permit* is issued to a discharger authorized to *discharge* under a *general SPDES permit* for the same *discharge(s),* the *owner or operator* must file a NOT.

O. State/Environmental Laws

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the *owner or operator* from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable *State* law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

2. No condition of this permit shall release the *owner or operator* from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

P. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The *owner or operator* shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the *owner or operator* to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of stormwater pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by an *owner or operator* only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

Q. Inspection and Entry

The *owner or operator* shall allow the *Department* or an authorized representative of EPA, the *State*, or, in the case of a facility which *discharges* through a *municipal separate storm sewer system* , an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer receiving the *discharge*, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the *owner or operators* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit: and

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

R. Permit Actions

At the *Department's* sole discretion, this permit may, at any time, be modified, revoked or renewed. The filing of a request by the *owner or operator* for a permit modification, reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

S. Definitions

Definitions are included in Appendix A of this permit. Additional definitions are provided within the Part VIII industrial sectors for terms that are specific to those industries.

Part VI. REOPENER CLAUSE

A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any *stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity* covered by this permit, the *owner or operator* of such *discharge* may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part V.N (requiring an individual permit or alternative general permit) of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

B. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 6 NYCRR Part 621 and 6NYCRR Part 750-1.18.

Part VII. TERMINATION OR TRANSFER OF COVERAGE

A. Notice of Termination (NOT) Form

Having submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to gain coverage under this permit, an *owner or operator* continues to be responsible for meeting permit requirements and payment of annual fees until a complete Notice of Termination (NOT) that has been signed in accordance with Part V.H. is received by the *Department* in accordance with the following conditions:

1. An *owner or operator* must submit an NOT to terminate coverage under this permit when one or more of the following conditions are met:

a. When all *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* authorized by this permit are eliminated;

b. If all stormwater *discharges* have been determined to be conveyed to a sanitary sewer or treatment works or a combined sewer system and the pertinent authority has accepted responsibility or approved connection;

c. All *industrial activities* defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) or otherwise required by the *Department* to obtain coverage under this permit cease AND all materials, equipment or other potential *pollutants*, including but not limited to, residue in soils are removed;

d. When a different *SPDES* authorization for a *discharge* covered under this permit becomes effective; or

e. When the *owner or operator* of the *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* at a facility changes.

2. When the *owner or operator* of a facility changes, the original *owner* must notify the new *owner or operator* in writing of the possible requirement to submit a new NOI to obtain coverage under this permit.

B. Addresses

All Notice of Intent (NOIs), Notice of Modification (NOMs), and Notice of Termination (NOT) forms are to be submitted, using the forms provided by the *Department* (or a photocopy thereof), to the address indicated on the form which (as of the issuance date of this permit) is:

MSGP Permit Coordinator
NYS DEC, Division of Water
Bureau of Water Permits
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-3505

PART VIII. SECTOR SPECIFIC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The *owner or operator* must comply with the additional requirements of Part VIII that apply to the specific *industrial activity* located at the *owner or operator's* facility. These requirements are in addition to the general requirements specified in the previous sections of this permit. The industry specific requirements are broken down into sections referred to as industrial sectors A through AE.

If the facility has more than one *industrial activity* meeting the description(s) of more than one sector occurring on-site, those industrial activities are considered to be *co-located*. Stormwater *discharges* from *co-located industrial activities* are authorized by this permit, provided that the *owner or operator* complies with any and all of the requirements applicable to each *industrial activity* at the facility. The monitoring and SWPPP terms and conditions of this permit are additive for *industrial activities* being conducted at a facility.

Examples of common *co-located* activities include, but are not limited to:

- Timber Products (Sector A) and vehicle maintenance (Sector P)
- Auto salvage (Sector M) and auto recycling (Sector N)
- Mineral mining (Sector J) and maintenance of vehicles and equipment (Sector P)
- Mineral mining (Sector J) and asphalt manufacturing (Sector D)
- Mineral mining (Sector J) and concrete manufacturing (Sector E)
- Transfer stations accepting recyclables (Sector N) and maintenance of vehicles used in local trucking without storage (Sector P)
- Manufacturers of food and kindred products (Sector U) and maintenance of vehicles used in local or long distance trucking (Sector P)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Sector A - Timber Products</th></tr>
<tr><td>Applicability</td><td colspan="2">The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 24 that are engaged in the following activities:

• Cutting timber and pulpwood (those that have log storage or handling areas);
• Log sorting and log storage activities;
• Mills, including merchant, lath, shingle, cooperage stock, planing, plywood and veneer;
• Producing lumber and wood materials (including processing logs into woodchips);
• Wood preserving;
• Manufacturing wood buildings or mobile homes; and,
• Manufacturing finished articles made entirely of wood or related materials, except for wood kitchen cabinet manufacturers (SIC Code 2434), which are addressed under Sector W.

The requirements of this section do <u>not</u> apply to active timber harvesting sites including the felling, skidding, preparation, loading and the incidental stacking and temporary storage of harvested timber on the harvest site prior to its initial transport to intermediate storage areas or other processing areas. An active harvest site is "considered to be an area where harvesting operations are actually on-going. Processing, sorting, or storage areas are not exempt if the site was used to store timber that was harvested from other sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Special Conditions</td><td>Prohibition of Non-Stormwater discharges</td><td>Discharges of stormwater from areas where there may be contact with chemical formulations sprayed to provide surface protection are not authorized by this permit. These discharges must be covered under a separate SPDES permit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges</td><td>Discharges from the spray down of lumber and wood product (wet decking) storage yards where no chemical additives are used in the spray down waters and no chemicals are applied to the wood during storage provided that such components are identified in the SWPPP in accordance with Part III.C.7.f Discharges from Wet Decking are subject to the Numeric Effluent Limitations in Table VIII-A-1.</td></tr>
</table>

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Processing areas; • Treatment chemical storage areas; • Treated wood and residue storage areas; • Wet decking areas; • Dry decking areas; • Untreated wood and residue storage areas; and, • Treatment equipment storage areas.
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	Where information is available, facilities that have used chlorophenolic, creosote, or chromium-copper-arsenic formulations for wood surface protection or wood preserving activities on-site in the past shall identify in the inventory the following: • Areas where contaminated soils, treatment equipment, and stored materials still remain; and, • The management practices employed to *minimize* the contact of these materials with stormwater runoff.
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
The description of stormwater management controls shall address the following areas of the site: log, lumber and other wood product storage areas; residue storage areas; loading and unloading areas; material handling areas; chemical storage areas; and equipment/vehicle maintenance, storage and repair areas. Facilities that surface protect and/or preserve wood products shall address specific *BMPs* for wood surface protection and preserving activities. The SWPPP shall address the following minimum components:	
Good Housekeeping Measures	Good housekeeping measures in storage areas, loading and unloading areas, and material handling areas shall be designed to: (a) Limit the discharge of wood debris; (b) *Minimize* the leachate generated from decaying wood materials; and (c) *Minimize* the generation of dust

<table>
<tr><td>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</td><td colspan="2">The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation from areas at the facility, including but not limited to log storage areas, haul roads and areas where vehicles are maintained.

The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2005, or equivalent</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inspections</td><td colspan="2">Inspections at processing areas, transport areas, and treated wood storage areas of facilities performing wood surface protection and preservation activities shall be performed monthly to assess the usefulness of practices in minimizing the deposit of treatment chemicals on unprotected soils and in areas that will come in contact with stormwater discharges.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Numeric Effluent Limitations</td><td colspan="2">The following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities:

<u>Wet deck storage area runoff</u> - Non-stormwater discharges from areas used for the storage of logs where water, without chemical additives, is intentionally sprayed or deposited on logs to deter decay or infestation by insects are required to meet the following effluent limitations:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Table VIII-A-1
Sector A – Numeric Effluent Limitations</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Wet Decking Discharges at Log Storage and Handling Areas (SIC 2411) Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40CFR Part 429 Subpart I.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Parameter</td><td>Effluent Limitations</td></tr>
<tr><td>pH</td><td>6.0 – 9.0 s.u.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Debris (woody material such as bark, twigs, branches, heartwood, or sapwood)</td><td>No discharge of debris that will not pass through a 2.54 cm (1") diameter round opening.</td></tr>
</table>

Benchmarks

Timber product facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in the appropriate section of Table VIII-A-2.

Table VIII-A-2
Sector A – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration
General Sawmills and Planning Mills (SIC 2421)	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN) *	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Wood Preserving Facilities (SIC 2491)	
Total Recoverable Arsenic	150 ug/L
Total Recoverable Chromium	1.8 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Log Storage and Handling Facilities (SIC 2411)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills; Special Products Sawmills, not elsewhere classified; Millwork, Veneer, Plywood and Structural Wood; Wood Containers; Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes; Reconstituted Wood Products; and Wood Products Facilities not elsewhere classified (SIC Codes 2426, 2429, 2431-2439 (except 2434), 2448, 2449, 2451, 2452, 2493, and 2499).	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.	

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Sector B – Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing</th></tr>
<tr><td>Applicability</td><td colspan="2">The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities classified as paper and allied products manufacturing under SIC Major Group 26 that are engaged in the following activities:
Manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers and from rags;
Manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes and envelopes; and,
Manufacture of bags of plastic film and sheet.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limitations</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">Paperboard mills are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-B-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Table VIII-B-1.
Sector B - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Paperboard Mills (SIC 2631)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td><td>120 mg/L</td></tr>
</table>

Sector C – Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in manufacturing the following products and generally described by the SIC code shown: a. Basic industrial inorganic chemicals (including SIC Code 281); b. Plastic materials and synthetic resins, synthetic rubbers, and cellulosic and other manmade fibers, except glass (including SIC Code 282); c. Medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical products, including the grading, grinding and milling of botanicals (including SIC Code 283); d. Soap and other detergents, including facilities producing glycerin from vegetable and animal fats and oils; specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitation preparations; surface active preparations used as emulsifiers, wetting agents, and finishing agents, including sulfonated oils; and perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations (including SIC Code 284); e. Paints (in paste and ready-mixed form); varnishes; lacquers; enamels and shellac; putties, wood fillers, and sealers; paint and varnish removers; paint brush cleaners; and allied paint products (including SIC Code 285); f. Industrial organic chemicals (including SIC Code 286); g. Nitrogenous and phosphatic basic fertilizers, mixed fertilizer, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals (including SIC Code 287); h. Industrial and household adhesives, glues, caulking compounds, sealants, and linoleum, tile, and rubber cements from vegetable, animal, or synthetic plastics materials; explosives; printing ink, including gravure ink, screen process and lithographic inks ; miscellaneous chemical preparations, such as fatty acids, essential oils, gelatin (except vegetable), sizes, bluing, laundry sours, and writing and stamp pad ink; industrial compounds, such as boiler and heat insulating compounds; and chemical supplies for foundries (including SIC Code 289); and i. Ink and paints, including china painting enamels, India ink, drawing ink, platinum paints for burnt wood or leather work, paints for china painting, artists' paints and artists' water colors (SIC Code 3952, limited to those listed; for others in SIC Code 3952 not listed above, see Sector Y). j. Petroleum refineries listed under SIC Code 2911. Contaminated stormwater discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or *BPT* guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 are not authorized by this permit.

Prohibitions	Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges - In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Inks, paints, or substances (hazardous, nonhazardous, etc.) resulting from an on-site spill, including materials collected in drip pans; • Washwaters from material handling and processing areas; or • Washwaters from drum, tank, or container rinsing and cleaning.
SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Processing and storage areas; • Access roads, rail cars and tracks; • Areas where substances are transferred in bulk; and, • Operating machinery
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	A description of the following sources and activities that have potential *pollutants* associated with them: • Loading, unloading and transfer of chemicals; • Outdoor storage of salt, pallets, coal, drums, containers, fuels, fueling stations; • Vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; • Areas where the treatment, storage or disposal (on-site or off-site) of waste/wastewater occur; • Storage tanks and other containers; • Processing and storage areas; • Access roads, rail cars and tracks; • Areas where the transfer of substances in bulk occurs; and, • Areas where machinery operates.
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping Measures	At a minimum, the SWPPP shall include: (a) A schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials, or adopt other appropriate measures to reduce the potential for the discharge of stormwater that has come into contact with garbage or waste materials; and (b) Routine inspections of the condition of drums, tanks and containers for potential leaks

Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following *effluent limitations* shall be met by existing and new discharges with phosphate fertilizer manufacturing runoff. The provisions of this paragraph are applicable to stormwater discharges from the phosphate subcategory of the fertilizer manufacturing *point source* category (40 CFR 418.10, Subpart A). The term contaminated stormwater runoff shall mean precipitation runoff, that during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-products or waste product.

The concentration of *pollutants* in stormwater discharges shall not exceed the *effluent limitations* in Table VIII-C-1.

Table VIII-C-1.
Sector C - Numeric Effluent Limitation

Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
	Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category (40 CFR 418.10) - applies to precipitation runoff that, during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with any raw materials, intermediate product, finished product, by-products or waste product (SIC 2874)		
Total Phosphorus (as P)	105 mg/L	35 mg/L
Fluoride	75 mg/L	25 mg/L

Benchmarks

Agricultural chemical manufacturing facilities; industrial inorganic chemical facilities; soaps, detergents, cosmetics, and perfume manufacturing facilities; and plastics, synthetics, and resin manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-C-2 below.

Table VIII-C-2
Sector C - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**
Agricultural Chemicals (SIC 2873-2879)	
Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Total Phosphorus	2 mg/L
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Benchmarks (Continued)	*Table VIII-C-2 (Continued)* *Sector C - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement*	
	Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cutoff Concentration**
	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals (SIC 2812-2819) (Continued)	
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, and Perfumes (SIC 2841-2844)	
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	Plastics, Synthetics, and Resins (SIC 2821-2824)	
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	Petroleum Refineries (SIC 2911)	
	Oil and Grease	100 mg/L
	Benzene	50 ug/L
	Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
	Toluene	50 ug/L
	Xylene	50 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.	

Sector D – Asphalt Paving & Roofing Materials & Lubricant Manufacturers	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in the following activities: manufacturing asphalt paving and roofing materials, including those facilities commonly identified by SIC Codes 2951 and 2952; portable asphalt plants (also commonly identified by SIC Code 2951); and manufacturing miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal, including those facilities classified as SIC Code 2992 and 2999. This section applies to mobile asphalt plants.
Limitations on Coverage	The following *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* are not authorized by this section of the permit: a. Stormwater discharges from petroleum refining facilities, including those that manufacture asphalt or asphalt products that are classified as SIC Code 2911; b. Stormwater discharges from oil recycling facilities; and c. Stormwater discharges associated with fats and oils rendering. d. Stormwater discharges mixed with asphalt release agents.
Prohibitions	In addition to the general prohibitions of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.D, the following discharges are not covered by this permit include but are not limited to: • Contact & Noncontact cooling water • Floor and equipment wash water • Wastewater from vehicle and internal vehicle wash-out • Cooling tower and boiler blow downs • Vehicle and equipment maintenance fluids. These discharges must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit
SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	Identify where asphalt release agents are stored, used, recycled and disposed

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Inspections	The SWPPP shall provide for monthly routine facility inspections as part of the maintenance program at: • Material storage and handling areas; • Liquid storage tanks, hoppers or silos; • Vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, and fueling areas; • Material handling vehicles; • Spray racks; and, • Equipment and processing areas
Non Structural BMPs	The SWPPP shall include: • Procedures to *minimize* the exposure of raw and waste materials to surface runoff and precipitation. If possible, store the equivalent one day's volume of materials indoors • Procedures to *minimize* the potential of any outdoor storage of fluids/drums/totes from coming in contact with precipitation/runoff. Fluid containers with valves must be maintained in a closed and locked position • A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment; • A preventive maintenance program for manufacturing equipment; • Provisions for drip pans or equivalent measures to be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with local, *State*, and federal requirements.
Structural BMPs	The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Provide an impermeable pad under asphalt spray and vehicle wash racks, with sump to collected excess runoff • Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to *minimize* contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; • Diversion of runoff away from manufacturing areas, storage areas and asphalt spray racks via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading; Installation of a sump/pump with each containment pit, and discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system or collect for proper disposal

Sector D – Asphalt Paving & Roofing Materials & Lubricant Manufacturers

Numeric Effluent Limitations	***Table VIII-D-1*** ***Sector D - Numeric Effluent Limitation***		
	Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
		Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
	Discharges from areas where production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions occurs (SIC 2951, 2952) Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A.		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	23 mg/L	15 mg/L
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L	10 mg/L
	pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	
Benchmarks	Asphalt paving and roofing materials manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutant* of concern listed in Table VIII-D-2.		
	Table VIII-D-2 ***Sector D - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement***		
	Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**	
	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials (SIC 2951, 2952)		
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L	

Sector E – Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete and Gypsum Products	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities generally classified under SIC Major Group 32 that are engaged in either manufacturing the following products or performing the following activities: • Flat, pressed, or blown glass or glass containers; • Hydraulic cement; • Clay products including tile and brick; • Pottery and porcelain electrical supplies; • Concrete products; • Gypsum products; • Non-clay refractories; • Minerals and earths , ground or otherwise treated; • Lime manufacturing; • Cut stone and stone products; • Asbestos products; and, • Mineral wool and mineral wool insulation products.
Prohibitions Non - Stormwater discharges	Facilities engaged in production of ready-mix concrete, concrete block, brick or similar products shall include in the certification a description of measures that ensure that process wastewater that results from washing of trucks, mixers, transport buckets, forms or other equipment are discharged in accordance with a separate *SPDES* permit or are recycled.
Additional SWPPP Requirements	
Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations of the following, if 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.
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Inspections	The inspection shall take place while the facility is in operation and shall include all of the following areas that are exposed to stormwater: • Material handling areas • Aboveground storage tanks • Hoppers or silos, • Dust collection/containment systems • Truck wash down/equipment cleaning areas

Good Housekeeping	Facilities shall prevent or *minimize* the discharge of: • Spilled cement; • Aggregate (including sand or gravel); • Kiln dust; • Fly ash; • Settled dust; and • Other *significant materials* in stormwater from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to *minimize* the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping, or other equivalent measures. The SWPPP shall indicate the frequency of sweeping or equivalent measures. The frequency shall be determined based upon consideration of the amount of *industrial activity* occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, but shall not be less than once per week if cement, aggregate, kiln dust; fly ash, or settled dust are being handled or processed. Facilities shall prevent the exposure of fine granular solids (such as cement, kiln dust, etc.) to stormwater. Where practicable, these materials shall be stored in enclosed silos or hoppers, buildings, or under other covering.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following limitations shall be met by existing and new facilities: Cement manufacturing facility, material storage runoff, including hydraulic cement product manufacturers (SIC 3241). Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement shall not exceed the limitations in Table VIII-E-1.

Runoff from the storage piles shall not be diluted with other stormwater runoff or flows to meet these limitations.

Any untreated overflow from facilities designed, constructed and operated to treat the volume of material storage pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event shall not be subject to the TSS or pH limitations.

Facilities subject to these numeric *effluent limitations* must be in compliance with these limits upon commencement of coverage and for the entire term of this permit.

Table VIII-E-1
Sector E - Numeric Effluent Limitation

Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
	Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
Cement Manufacturing Facility, Material Storage Runoff: Any discharge composed of runoff that derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, and waste materials that are used in or derived from the manufacture of cement. Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C.		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	50 mg/L	NA
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	

Benchmarks

Clay product manufacturers (SIC 3245-3259, SIC 3261-3269) and concrete and gypsum product manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275) are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-E-2.

Table VIII-E-2
Sector E - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Clay Product Manufacturers (SIC 3245-3259, 3261-3269)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Concrete and Gypsum Product Manufacturers (SIC 3271-3275)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
pH	6.0 to 9.0 su
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Sector F – Primary Metals	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from the following types of facilities in the primary metal industry, and generally described by the SIC code shown: a. Steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills, including: steel wire drawing and steel nails and spikes; cold-rolled steel sheet, strip, and bars; and steel pipes and tubes (SIC Code 331); b. Iron and steel foundries, including: gray and ductile iron, malleable iron, steel investment, and steel foundries not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 332); c. Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals, including: primary smelting and refining of copper, and primary production of aluminum (SIC Code 333); d. Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals (SIC Code 334); e. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of nonferrous metals, including: rolling, drawing, and extruding of copper; rolling, drawing and extruding of nonferrous metals except copper and aluminum; and drawing and insulating of nonferrous wire (SIC Code 335); f. Nonferrous foundries (castings), including: aluminum die-castings, nonferrous die-castings, except aluminum, aluminum foundries, copper foundries, and nonferrous foundries, except copper and aluminum (SIC Code 336); and g. Miscellaneous primary metal products, not elsewhere classified, including: metal heat treating, and primary metal products, not elsewhere classified (SIC Code 339). Activities covered include, but are not limited to, stormwater discharges associated with coking operations, sintering plants, blast furnaces, smelting operations, rolling mills, casting operations, heat treating, extruding, drawing, or forging of all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, scrap, and ore.

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Storage or disposal of wastes such as spent solvents/baths, sand, slag/dross; • Liquid storage tanks/drums; • Processing areas including pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses); • Storage areas of raw materials such as coal, coke, scrap, sand, fluxes, refractories, or metal in any form. Indicate sources where an accumulation of significant amounts of particulate matter could occur from such sources as: • Furnace or oven emissions Losses from coal/coke handling operations, etc. which could result in a discharge of *pollutants* to surface waters
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The inventory of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation/runoff shall include areas where deposition of particulate matter from process air emissions or losses during material handling activities are possible.
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Inspections	Inspections shall be conducted at least quarterly, and shall address all potential sources of *pollutants*, including (if applicable): • Air pollution control equipment (e.g., baghouses, electrostatic precipitators, scrubbers, and cyclones) shall be inspected for any signs of degradation (e.g., leaks, corrosion, or improper operation) that could limit their efficiency and lead to excessive emissions. The *owner or operator* shall consider monitoring air flow at inlets/outlets, or equivalent measures, to check for leaks (e.g., particulate deposition) or blockage in ducts; • All process or material handling equipment (e.g., conveyors, cranes, and vehicles) shall be inspected for leaks, drips, or the potential loss of materials; and • Material storage areas (e.g., piles, bins or hoppers for storing coke, coal, scrap, or slag, as well as chemicals stored in tanks/drums) shall be examined for signs of material losses due to wind or stormwater runoff.

Good Housekeeping	The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): (a) Establishment of a cleaning/maintenance program for all impervious areas of the facility where particulate matter, dust, or debris may accumulate, especially areas where material loading/unloading, storage, handling, and processing occur. (b) Paving of areas where vehicle traffic or material storage occurs, but where vegetative or other stabilization methods are not practicable. Sweeping programs shall be instituted in these areas as well. (c) Use of stormwater management devices such as sediment traps, vegetative buffer strips, filter fabric fence, sediment filtering boom, gravel outlet protection, or other equivalent measures, that effectively trap or remove sediment for unstabilized areas of the facility where sweeping is not practical.
BMPs Outside Storage Areas	*BMPs* for outside material storage such as foundry returns, scrap metal, turnings, fines, ingots, bars, pigs, wire, where practicable: • Confine storage to designated and labeled areas outside of drainage pathways and away from surface waters. • Provide temporary cover (e.g., tarps) for the storage area. • *Minimize* material storage through effective inventory and shipping controls. • *Minimize* run-on from adjacent properties with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, surface grading or other equivalent measures. • Stabilize areas with exposed soil with diversion dikes, berms, curbing, concrete pads, etc.
Numeric Limits	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Primary metals facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-F-1 below.

Table VIII-F-2
Sector F - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills (SIC 3312-3317)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Iron and Steel Foundries (SIC 3321-3325)	
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals (SIC 3351-3357)	
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
Nonferrous Foundries (SIC 3363-3369)	
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L

Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining & Dressing)	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from active, temporarily inactive and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities including mines abandoned on federal lands, as classified under SIC Major Group 10. Coverage is required for facilities that discharge stormwater that has come into contact with, or is contaminated by, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the operation. SIC Major Group 10 includes establishments primarily engaged in mining of ores, developing mines, or exploring for metallic minerals (ores) and also includes ore dressing and beneficiating operations, whether performed at *co-located*, dedicated mills or at separate mills, such as custom mills. For the purposes of this section, the term "metal mining" includes any of the separate activities listed above. Covered discharges include: a. All stormwater discharges from inactive metal mining facilities; and b. Stormwater discharges from the following areas of active and temporarily inactive metal mining facilities: • waste rock/overburden piles if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; • topsoil piles; • off-site haul/access roads; • on-site haul/access roads constructed of waste rock/overburden if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage; • on-site haul/access roads not constructed of waste rock/overburden/spent ore except if mine drainage is used for dust control; • runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock/tailings and no process fluids are present; • runoff from tailings dams/dikes when constructed of waste rock/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/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/equipment maintenance area/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 bonds prior to December 17, 1990; and, partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bonds

Sector G – Metal Mining (Ore Mining & Dressing)

Limitations on Coverage	Stormwater discharges from active metal mining facilities that are subject to the *effluent limitation guidelines* for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category (40 CFR Part 440) are not authorized by this permit. Note: Discharges that come in contact with overburden/waste rock are subject to 40 CFR Part 440, providing: the discharges drain to a *point source* (either naturally or as a result of intentional diversion), and they combine with mine drainage that is otherwise regulated under 40 CFR Part 440. Discharges from overburden/waste rock can be covered under this permit if they are composed entirely of stormwater and do not combine with sources of mine drainage that are subject to 40 CFR Part 440 and meet other eligibility criteria in Paragraph I.C.2
Prohibitions	In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: adit drainage or contaminated springs or seeps
Non-Stormwater discharges	Certification of discharge testing - The *owner or operator* must test or evaluate for the presence of specific mining-related, non-stormwater discharges such as seeps or adit discharges or discharges subject to *effluent limitations guidelines*, such as mine drainage or process water. Alternatively (if applicable), the *owner or operator* may certify in the SWPPP that a particular discharge comprised of commingled stormwater and non-stormwater is covered under a separate *SPDES* permit; and that permit subjects the non-stormwater portion to *effluent limitations* prior to any commingling. This certification shall identify the non-stormwater discharges, the applicable *SPDES* permit(s), the *effluent limitations* placed on the non-stormwater discharge by the permit(s), and the points at which the limitations are applied

Definitions	The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit: • "*Active metal mining facility*" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of metal ore is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. • "*Active phase*" means activities including each step from extraction through production of a salable product. • "*Exploration and construction phase*" entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. Construction includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals. • "*Final Stabilization*" means that all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent has been established or equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of permanent landscape mulches, riprap, or washed/crushed stone) have been employed on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures. • "*Inactive metal mining facility*" means a site or portion of a site where metal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable (federal or *State*) governmental agency. • "*Mining operation*" typically consists of three phases, any one of which individually qualifies as a "mining activity." The phases are the exploration and construction phase, the active phase, and the reclamation phase. "*Reclamation phase*" means activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the *Active Phase*, intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use in order to meet applicable Federal and *State* reclamation requirements. • "*Temporarily inactive metal mining facility*" means 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 (federal or *State*) government agency

Erosion & Sediment Control Plan	A comprehensive Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems needed during the mines construction, operation and reclamation phases must be prepared prior to the *commencement of any construction activity* that will result in a land disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment, 2005, or equivalent.
SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III.C	
General Site Description for Active & Temporarily Inactive Mines	A description of the mining and associated activities taking place at the site that can potentially affect stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The description shall include: • Total acreage within the mine site; • Estimate of the number of acres of disturbed land; • Estimate of the total amount of land proposed to be disturbed throughout the life of the mine; and, General description of the location of the site relative to major transportation routes and communities.
General Site Description for Inactive Mines	The SWPPP shall briefly describe the mining and associated activities that took place at the site that can potentially affect the stormwater discharges covered by this permit. The following must be included: • Approximate dates of operation; • Total acreage within the mine and/or processing site; • Estimate of acres of disturbed earth; • Activities currently occurring on-site (e.g., reclamation); • General description of site location with respect to transportation routes and communities

Site Map All Facilities	The site map shall identify the locations of the following, as appropriate: • mining/milling site boundaries; • access and haul roads; • an outline of the drainage areas of each stormwater *outfall* within the facility, and an indication of the types of discharges from the drainage areas; • equipment storage, fueling and maintenance areas; • materials handling areas; • outdoor manufacturing, storage or material disposal areas; storage areas for chemicals and explosives; • areas used for storage of overburden, materials, soils or wastes; • location of mine drainage (where water leaves mine) or any other process water; • tailings piles/ponds, both proposed and existing; • heap leach pads; • points of discharge from the property for mine drainage/process water; • surface waters; and • boundary of tributary areas that are subject to *effluent limitations* guidelines
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources All Facilities	For each area of the mine/mill site where stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities occur, the types of *pollutants* likely to be present in significant amounts must be identified (e.g., heavy metals, sediment). The following factors must be considered: the mineralogy of the ore and waste rock (e.g., acid forming); toxicity and quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood, if any, of contact with stormwater; vegetation of site; history of reportable leaks/spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants*. A summary of any existing ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data and test results for potential generation of acid rock shall also be included. If the ore or waste rock/overburden characterization data are updated due to a change in the ore type being mined, the SWPPP shall be updated with the new data
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Employee Training	Employee training shall be conducted at least annually at active mining and temporarily inactive sites.
Inspections	• ***Inactive Mines:*** Annual site compliance evaluations may be impractical for inactive mining sites due to remote location/inaccessibility of the site, in which case the *owner or operator* must conduct the evaluation at least once every three years. The SWPPP must be documented to explain why annual compliance evaluations are not possible. If the evaluations will be conducted more often than every three years, the frequency of evaluations must be specified. • ***Active mining sites*** must be inspected at least monthly. ***Temporarily inactive sites*** must be inspected at least quarterly unless adverse weather conditions make the site inaccessible

Each of the following *BMPs* shall be considered and documented in the SWPPP. The potential *pollutants* identified for the type of mining activity (above) shall determine the priority and appropriateness of the *BMPs* selected. If it is determined that one or more of these *BMPs* are not appropriate for the facility, the plan must explain why it is not appropriate. If *BMPs* are implemented or planned but are not listed here (e.g., substituting a less toxic chemical for a more toxic one), descriptions of them must be included in the SWPPP

BMPs All Facilities

The measures to consider include:

- **Diversion of flow away from areas susceptible to erosion and potential *pollutant* sources**: A description of how and where stormwater will be diverted away from potential *pollutant* sources to prevent stormwater contamination and/or erosion. *BMP* options may include the following: interceptor dikes and swales; diversion dikes, curbs and berms; pipe slope drains; subsurface drains; drainage/stormwater conveyance systems (channels or gutters, open top box culverts and waterbars; rolling dips and road sloping; roadway surface water deflector and culverts); or equivalent measures.

- **Methods to control runoff** (such as check dams; rock outlet protection; level spreaders; grass swales; pipe slope drains; earth dikes; gradient terraces) The potential *pollutant* sources for the type of mine (above) must be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures for managing runoff

- **Stabilization methods to prevent or *minimize* contact with *pollutants* and/or erosion** (such as entrance stabilization; temporary or permanent seeding; Vegetative buffer strips; Protection of trees; Topsoiling; Soil Conditioning; Contouring; Mulching; Geotextiles (matting, netting, or blankets); Riprap; Gabions; Retaining walls; Capping (where capping of a potential stormwater pollution source is necessary, the source being capped and materials and procedures used to cap the contaminant source must be identified)

- **Structural methods for controlling sediment** (such as silt fences; gravel or stone filter berms; brush barriers; sediment traps; other controls such as waterway crossings or wind breaks; or other equivalent measures).

- **Treatment** - If treatment of a stormwater discharge is necessary to protect water quality, include a description of the type and location of stormwater treatment that will be used. Stormwater treatments include the following: chemical or physical systems; oil/water separators; artificial wetlands; etc

The design, installation, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the most current version of the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following *effluent limitations* shall be met by existing and new discharges from active, temporarily inactive and inactive metal mining and ore dressing facilities including mines abandoned on federal lands, as classified under SIC Major Group 10.

Table VIII-G-1
Sector G – Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	**Effluent Limitations**	
	Daily Maximum	***30-day Average***
Total Mercury	50 ng/L*	

*Mercury Analysis shall be by EPA Method 1631

Table VIII – G-2
Additional Monitoring Requirements for Discharges from Waste Rock and Overburden Piles From Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities

Type of Ore Mined	**Pollutants of Concern**		
	TSS (mg/l)	pH (SU)	Metals, Total Recoverable
Iron Ore	X	X	Iron, Dissolved
Titanium Ore	X	X	Iron, Nickel (H), Zinc (H)
Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver and Molybdenum	X	X	Arsenic, Cadmium (H), Copper (H), Lead (H), Mercury, Zinc (H).

(H) indicates that hardness must also be measured when this *pollutant* is measured.
The above monitoring must be compared to *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* in Table VIII-G-3

Benchmarks

Discharges from waste rock and overburden piles at active ore mining and dressing facilities Active ore mining and dressing facilities with discharges from waste rock and overburden piles must perform analytic monitoring for the parameters listed in Table VIII-G-3.

Facilities must also monitor for the parameters listed in Table VIII-G-2. However, the *Department* may notify the facility that additional monitoring must be performed to accurately characterize the quality and quantity of *pollutants* discharged from the waste rock/overburden piles. Monitoring requirements for discharges from waste rock and overburden piles are not eligible for the waiver in Part IV.B.4.b.

Table VIII-G-3
Sector G - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration
Discharges From Waste Rock and Overburden Piles from Active Ore Mining or Dressing Facilities Iron Ores; Copper Ores; Lead and Zinc Ores; Gold and Silver Ores; Ferroalloy Ores Except Vanadium; Miscellaneous Metal Ores (SIC Codes 1011, 1021, 1031, 1041, 1044, 1061, 1081, 1094, 1099)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Turbidity (NTUs)	50 NTUs
pH	6.0 – 9.0 SU
Hardness (as CaCO3)	No Benchmark Value
Total Recoverable Antimony	636 ug/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	150 ug/L
Total Recoverable Beryllium	130 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 ug/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Manganese	1.0 mg/L
Total Recoverable Nickel	0.42 mg/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	5 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.0 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L

* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen

Table VIII-G-4 *Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation*	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Storage Piles	
Waste rock/overburden Storage Piles	Applicable if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below
Topsoil Storage Piles	Applicable
Roads constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Applicable if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See note below
Off Site haul and access roads	Applicable
Roads not constructed of waste rock or spent ore	
Onsite haul roads	Applicable except if mine drainage is used for dust control
Off Site haul and access roads	Applicable
Milling & Concentrating	
Runoff from tailings dams and dikes when constructed of waste rock/tailings	Applicable except if process fluids are present and only if composed entirely of stormwater and not combining with mine drainage. See Note below
Runoff from tailings dams/dikes when not constructed of waste rock and tailings	Except if process fluids are present
Concentration building	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Mill site	If stormwater only and no contact with piles
Ancillary Areas	
Office and administrative building and housing	If mixed with stormwater from the industrial area
Chemical Storage Areas	Applicable
Docking facility	Except if excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage
Explosive storage	Applicable
Fuel storage (oil tanks/coal piles)	Applicable
Vehicle and equipment maintenance area/building	Applicable
Parking areas	But coverage unnecessary if only employee and visitor-type parking
Power Plant - Truck wash area	Except when excessive contact with waste product that would otherwise constitute mine drainage

Table VIII-G-4 (Continued) *Applicability of the Multi-Sector General Permit to Stormwater Runoff From Active Mining and Dressing Sites, Temporarily Inactive Sites, and Sites Undergoing Reclamation*	
Discharge/Source of Discharge	**Note/Comment**
Reclamation-related areas	
Any disturbed area (unreclaimed)	Only if not in active mining area
Reclaimed areas released from reclamation bonds prior to Dec. 17, 1990	Applicable
Partially/inadequately reclaimed areas or areas not released from reclamation bond	Applicable

Note: Stormwater runoff from these sources are subject to the *SPDES* program for stormwater unless mixed with discharges subject to the 40 CFR Part 440 that are not regulated by another permit prior to mixing. Nonstormwater discharges from these sources are subject to *SPDES* 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 Section I.C. of the permit. Permit applicants bear the initial responsibility for determining the applicable technology-based standard for such discharges. DEC recommends that permit applicants contact the relevant *SPDES* 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.

Sector H – [Reserved]

Sector I – Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from oil and gas extraction listed under SIC Major Group 13 which have had a discharge of a reportable quantity (RQ) of oil or a hazardous substance for which notification is required under 40 CFR 110.6, 40 CFR 117.21 or 40 CFR 302.6. These include oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge stormwater contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden raw material, intermediate products, finished products, by-products or waste products located on the site of such operations. Industries in SIC Major Group 13 include the extraction and production of crude oil and natural gas; the production of hydrocarbon liquids and natural gas from coal; and associated oilfield service, supply and repair industries.
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	Contaminated stormwater discharges from petroleum refining or drilling operations that are subject to nationally established BAT or *BPT* guidelines found at 40 CFR Part 419 and 40 CFR Part 435 respectively are not authorized by this permit.. Oil and gas drilling operations utilizing *high volume hydraulic fracturing (HVHF)* techniques are not eligible for coverage under this permit. In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to discharges of vehicle and equipment washwater, including tank cleaning operations. Alternatively, washwater discharges must be authorized under a separate *SPDES* permit, or be discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.
Additional SWPPP Requirements	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Reportable quantity (RQ) releases; • Locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes; • Processing areas and storage areas; • Chemical mixing areas; • Construction and drilling areas; • All areas subject to the effluent guidelines requirement of "No Discharge" in accordance with 40 CFR 435.32 and the structural controls to achieve compliance with the "No Discharge" requirement

<table>
<tr><td>Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources</td><td colspan="2">The plan shall include a description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities:

• Chemical, cement, mud or gel mixing activities
• Drilling activities
• Equipment cleaning and rehabilitation activities.

The plan must include information about the RQ release which triggered the permit application requirements, including:

• 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, including land and waters; procedure to cleanup 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).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Good Housekeeping</td><td>Vehicle & Equipment Storage Areas</td><td>The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting or having completed maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The plan must describe BMPs that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from these areas (e.g., drip pans under equipment, indoor storage, use of berms and dikes); or other equivalent BMPs.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Materials & Chemical Storage Areas</td><td>Storage units of all chemicals and materials must be maintained in good condition so as to prevent contamination of stormwater. Hazardous materials must be plainly labeled</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical Mixing Areas</td><td>The plan must describe BMPs that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from chemical mixing areas</td></tr>
<tr><td>Erosion & Sediment Controls</td><td colspan="2">Unless covered by a SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, the additional erosion control requirement for well drilling are as follows</td></tr>
</table>

Erosion & Sediment Controls (Continued)	**Site Description**	Each plan shall provide a description of the following: • A description of the nature of the exploration activity • Estimates of the total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to be disturbed due to the exploration activity • An estimate of the *runoff coefficient* of the site • A site map indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes • The name of all receiving water(s).
	Vegetative Controls	The SWPPP shall include a description of vegetative practices designed to preserve existing vegetation where attainable and revegetate open areas as soon as practicable after grade drilling. Such practices may include: • Temporary or permanent seeding • Mulching • Sod stabilization • Vegetative buffer strips • Tree protection practices The *owner or operator* shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the last activity at that disturbed area. The *owner or operator* shall comply with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2005, or equivalent.
	Sediment Control Measures	Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments shall be *minimized*
	Inspections	The SWPPP shall include procedures for inspection of all erosion controls on the site at least once every seven calendar days.
Routine Inspections	All equipment and areas addressed in the SWPPP shall be inspected at a minimum of six month intervals. Equipment and vehicles which store, mix (including all on-site and off-site mixing tanks) or transport chemicals/hazardous materials (including those transporting supplies to oil field activities) will be inspected at least quarterly. For temporarily or permanently inactive oil and gas extraction facilities within Major SIC Group 13, which are remotely located and unstaffed, the inspections shall be performed at least annually	

<table>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limitations</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">Oil and gas extraction facilities (SIC Major Group 13) and petroleum refineries (SIC 2911) covered under this section are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-I-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Table VIII-I-2
Sector I - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Oil and Gas Extraction (SIC Major Group 13)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td><td>100 mg/l</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chlorides</td><td>860 mg/l</td></tr>
<tr><td>pH</td><td>6.0 to 9.0 su</td></tr>
</table>

Sector J – Mineral Mining & Dressing	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with *industrial activity* from active and inactive mineral mining and dressing facilities as identified by the SIC Major Group 14. The types of activities that *owner or operators* under Sector J are primarily engaged in are: • Exploring for minerals (e.g., stone, sand, clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, non-metallic minerals, etc.) • Developing mines and the mining of minerals • Mineral dressing • Nonmetallic mineral services. Most stormwater discharges subject to an existing *effluent limitation* guideline in 40 CFR Part 436 are not authorized by this permit, except for mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or ground water seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and crushed stone mining facilities.
Limitations of Coverage	Stormwater discharges from soils disturbance associated with *mining* except for reclamation activities where the pre-approved, post-mining use would otherwise require post construction stormwater controls under the *SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (GP-0-10-001).*
Prohibitions	In addition to the general prohibitions of non stormwater discharges, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Mineral wash water • Transport (slurry) water • Wet scrubber blowdown • Contact cooling water • Noncontact cooling water • Floor and equipment washing • Water used for dust suppression (except as indicated below) • Cooling tower and boiler blowdowns • Vehicle and equipment maintenance fluids • Intake water treatment backwashes. • Stormwater discharges subject to an existing *effluent limitation* guideline in 40CFR Part 436, except for mine dewatering discharges composed entirely of stormwater or *groundwater* seepage from construction sand and gravel, industrial sand, and rushed stone mining facilities. These discharges must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit.
Non-Stormwater discharges	In addition to the discharges described in Paragraph I.D, the discharge of clean water applied to roadways for dust control may be authorized by this permit provided that *BMPs* are in place to limit application rates thus preventing erosion and minimizing surface runoff.

Definitions	The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit: *"Haulageway"* means all roads utilized for mining purposes, together with that area of land over which material is transported, that are located within the permitted area. *"Mine"* means any excavation from which a mineral is to be produced for sale or exchange, or for commercial, industrial or municipal use; all haulageways and all equipment above, on or below the surface of the ground used in connection with such excavation, and all lands included in the life of the mine review by the *Department*. "*Mining Activity or Activities*" means the activities associated with mining and reclamation including the exploration and land disturbance to determine the financial viability of a site, construction of haulageways, buildings and structures associated with *mining.* *"Mining"* means the extraction of overburden and minerals from the earth; the preparation and processing of minerals, including any activities or processes or parts thereof for the extraction or removal of minerals from their original location and the preparation, washing, cleaning, crushing, stockpiling or other processing of minerals at the mine location so as to make them suitable for commercial, industrial, or construction use; exclusive of manufacturing processes, at the mine location; the removal of such materials through sale or exchange, or for commercial, industrial or municipal use; and the disposition of overburden, tailings and waste at the mine location. "Mining" shall not include the excavation, removal and disposition of minerals from construction projects, exclusive of the creation of water bodies, or excavations in aid of agricultural activities. *"Reclamation"* means the activities associated with conditioning of the affected land to make it suitable for any uses or purposes consistent with the pre-approved, post mining use. Note: The following definitions are not intended to supercede the definitions of active and inactive mining facilities established by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii). "*Active Mineral Mining Facility*" means a place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of minerals is being conducted. This definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. "*Inactive Mineral Mining Facility*" means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or dressing occurred in the past but is not an active facility as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active permit issued by the applicable *State* or Federal government agency. "*Mine Dewatering*" means any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and/or ground water seepage. "*Process Generated Wastewater*" means if a mine is also used for treatment of process generated waste water, discharges of commingled water from the facilities shall be deemed discharges of process generated waste water. "*Temporarily Inactive Mineral Mining Facility*" means a site or portion of a site where mineral mining and/or dressing 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 government agency. "*Final Stabilization*" means that a site or portion of a site has implemented all applicable Federal and State (6NYCRR §422.3) reclamation requirements.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C</th></tr>
<tr><td>Site Map</td><td colspan="2">Document on your site map the locations of the following:
Mining or milling site boundaries
Access and haul roads,
Outline of the drainage areas or each stormwater outfall within the facility with indications of the types of discharges from the drainage areas
Location(s) of all permitted discharges covered under an individual SPDES 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
Surface waters
Boundary of tributary areas that are subject to effluent limitations guidelines
Location(s) of reclaimed areas</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</td><td colspan="2">An erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan must be developed and implemented for mining activities that result in a soil disturbance with the potential for stormwater discharge to surface waters of the State. <u>Areas draining internal to the mine that do not have the potential to discharge to surface waters of the State and areas that have achieved final stabilization are not subject to these requirements.</u> This plan shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation. The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2005 and New York State Revegetation Procedures Manual: Surface Mining Reclamation, or their equivalents.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ESC Inspections</td><td>The owner or operator shall have a qualified personnel conduct site inspections in areas with the potential to discharge to surface waters of the State as follows:
All erosion and sediment control practices in areas <u>with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water</u>, to ensure integrity and effectiveness to ensure that practices are constructed as indicated in the SWPPP.
All areas of disturbance in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water that have not achieved final stabilization;
All points of discharge to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the mine.
All points of discharge.</td></tr>
</table>

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	**ESC Inspection Frequency**	For sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the *qualified personnel* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days. Where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and *temporary stabilization* has been applied to all disturbed areas or if runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen), the *qualified personnel* shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days.
	ESC Inspection Reports	At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following: • Date and time of inspection; • Name and title of person(s) performing inspection; • A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection; • A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the site. • Identify any discharges of sediment or other *pollutants* from the site, including discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow; • A description of the condition of all natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface water body; • Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance • Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced; • Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection; • Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s)
	ESC Inspection Follow-Up	Within one (1) business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified personnel* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The *owner or operator* shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one (1) business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions within seven (7) calendar days unless otherwise notified by the *Department*.

Routine Inspections

All *BMPs* (other than Erosion & Sediment Controls) at the facility shall be inspected quarterly for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated stormwater and shall include the following areas:

- Chemical handling and storage areas
- Vehicle & equipment maintenance areas
- Fueling areas
- Other potential sources of pollution

Temporarily or permanently inactive facilities shall be inspected annually.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

The following *effluent limitations* shall be met by existing and new discharges from *Mine Dewatering* activities at construction sand and gravel; industrial sand; and crushed stone mining facilities (SIC 1422–1429, 1442, 1446) in accordance with 40 CFR 436:

Table VIII-J-1.
Sector J - Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	30-day Average
Mine Dewatering Activities at Construction Sand and Gravel; Industrial Sand; and Crushed Stone Mining Facilities (SIC 1422–1429, 1442, 1446) Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40CFR Part 436 Subparts B, C & D		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	45 mg/L	25 mg/L
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	

Benchmarks

Sand and gravel mining facilities (SIC 1442, 1446) and facilities manufacturing dimension, crushed stone and nonmetallic minerals (except fuels (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499) are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-J-2.

Table VIII-J-2
Sector J - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446)	
Total Nitrogen	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorous (TP)	2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Benchmarks (Continued)	*Table VIII-J-2 (Continued)* *Sector J - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement*	
	Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
	Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC 1442, 1446) (Continued)	
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, 1422-1429, 1481, 1499)	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
	* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

Sector K - Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA (Industrial Activity Code "HZ"). 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.
Prohibitions	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Leachate • Gas collection condensate • Drained free liquids • Contaminated ground water • Laboratory-derived wastewater • Contact washwater from washing truck, railcar and equipment exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste or daily cover at the landfill facility. These discharges must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit
Definitions	*The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:* *"Contaminated groundwater"* means water below the land surface in the zone of saturation which has been contaminated by activities associated with waste disposal. "*Contaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below. 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 (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas. "*Drained free liquids*" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling.

Definitions (Continued)	"*Land treatment facility*" means a facility or part of a facility at which solid waste, including hazardous waste, is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface. Such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure. "*Landfill*" means a disposal facility or part of a facility where solid waste, including hazardous waste, is placed in or on land, and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit. "*Landfill wastewater*" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated 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 washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. "*Leachate*" means a liquid, including any suspended components or dissolved compounds in the liquid, which has been in contact with or passed through solid waste, including hazardous waste. "*Noncontaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from inactive portions of the landfill which are segregated from active portions of the landfill. "*Pile*" means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building. "*Surface impoundment*" or "*impoundment*" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographical depression, human-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with human-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A, the numeric limitations in Table VIII-K-1 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 facilities described in subdivisions "a" through "d" of this subsection:

d. Landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill only receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill;

e. 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 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 the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation;

f. 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 nonlandfill 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

g. 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.

Table VIII-K-1.
Sector K - Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	**30-day Average**
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ") Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A.		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	220 mg/L	56 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.042 *mg*/L	0.019 mg/L
Aniline	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.119 mg/L	0.073 mg/L
Naphthalene	0.059 mg/L	0.022 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.024 mg/L	0.015 mg/L

	Phenol	0.048 mg/L	0.029 mg/L
	Pyridine	0.072 mg/L	0.025 mg/L
	Arsenic (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.54 mg/L

Numeric Effluent Limitations (Continued)

Table VIII-K-1 (Continued)
Sector K - Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	**30-day Average**
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ") Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart A. (Continued)		
Chromium (Total)	1.1 mg/L	0.46 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.535 mg/L	0.296 mg/L
Total Mercury*	50 ng/L	
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	

*Mercury analysis shall be by EPA Method 1631

Benchmarks

Owner or operators with hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities (TSDFs) are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-K-2. These *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* other than contaminated stormwater discharges from landfills subject to the numeric *effluent limitations* set forth in Table VIII-K-1.

Table VIII-K-2
Sector K - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "HZ")	
Total Nitrogen (TN)	6 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Recoverable Magnesium	64 ug/L
Total Recoverable Arsenic	150 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 ug/L
Total Cyanide	22 ug/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Selenium	5 ug/L
Total Recoverable Silver	3.0 ug/L

* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen

Sector L – Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from waste disposal at landfills, land application sites, construction and demolition debris landfills, and non-compliant landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") that receive or have received *industrial wastes* (waste that is received from *industrial activities* at any of the facilities described under 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14) categories (i) - (xi)). The requirements listed under this section are intended to apply to initial, as well as ongoing *construction activities* at landfills. [Note: Non-compliant landfills are solid waste disposal units that are not in compliance with *State*/federal criteria established under RCRA Subtitle D.] Landfills that have been closed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 are not required to maintain *SPDES* permit coverage for stormwater discharges provided that the landfill is or has been maintained under a post closure care program.
Special Conditions	The SWPPP must address the stormwater run-on and run-off control systems needed during the landfill's construction, operation and closure phases prior to commencement of any soils disturbance of one or more acres of land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, August 2005 and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, August 2010. If alternative erosion and sediment controls or stormwater management practices are proposed, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence to these *technical standards*. The SWPPP must be kept current and must address effective stormwater controls for all appurtenances and components associated with the landfill, including but not limited to, haul roads, paved areas, associated buildings and structures, landfill surfaces, perimeter ditches and berms.
Prohibitions	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.D.1, the discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Leachate • Gas collection condensate • Drained free liquids • Contaminated ground water • Laboratory wastewater • Contact wash water from washing truck, railcar and equipment exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste or daily cover at the landfill facility. These discharges must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit.
Non Stormwater discharges	Non-stormwater discharge test certification - The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater.

Definitions	*The following definitions are only for this section of the general permit:* *"Contaminated groundwater"* means water below the land surface in the zone of saturation which has been contaminated by activities associated with waste disposal. "*Contaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below. 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 (including areas with daily cover); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas. "*Drained free liquids*" means aqueous wastes drained from waste containers (e.g., drums, etc.) prior to landfilling. "*Land application facility*" means a site where solid waste is applied to the soil surface or injected into the upper layer of the soil to improve soil quality or provide plant nutrients. Solid waste suitable for this purpose includes, but is not limited to, certain food processing waste, sewage treatment plant sludge and septage. "*Landfill*" means land or a disposal facility or part of one where solid waste or its residue after treatment is intentionally placed and which is not a land application facility, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile. "*Landfill wastewater*" as defined in 40 CFR Part 445 (Landfills Point Source Category) means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, noncontaminated stormwater, contaminated *groundwater*, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to, leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory-derived wastewater, contaminated stormwater and contact washwater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas that have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. "*Leachate*" means any solid waste in the form of a liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that results from contact with or passage through solid waste. "*Noncontaminated stormwater*" means stormwater that does not come into direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above. Noncontaminated stormwater includes stormwater that flows off the final cover of the landfill, runoff from intermediate cover that has not come in contact with leachate or waste and runoff from portions of the landfill where waste has not yet been disposed of and which are segregated from active portions of the landfill. "*Surface impoundment*" means a solid waste management facility or part of one that is a natural topographical depression, excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with synthetic materials), that is designed to hold solid waste in semisolid or liquid form and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons.

SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Active and closed landfill cells or trenches • Active and closed land application areas • Locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred • Locations of any known leachate breakouts or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff • Leachate collection and handling systems
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The SWPPP shall also include a description of potential *pollutant* sources associated with any of the following: • Fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application • Earth/soil moving • Waste hauling and loading/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 • Failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* the potential of any residual fluids from coming in contact with precipitation/runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Protected storage areas for pesticides, herbicides, fertilizer and other significant materials. • A schedule of regular inspections of equipment for leaks, spills, malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts or equipment; • Frequent sweeping of haul and access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum cleanup methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers; • Prohibit the practice of allowing wash water from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system; • A preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; • The plan shall address measures and controls to *minimize* contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. • Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system • Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; and • Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements.

Good Housekeeping (Continued)	The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to *minimize* contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; • Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading; • Covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes • Permanent or semi-permanent covers over areas where materials are transferred, stored or stockpiled; • Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments
Spill Prevention & Response	The SWPPP shall include *BMPs* to *minimize* stormwater contamination at loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. The SWPPP must: • Describe spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills; • Provide for immediate containment and clean up of spills/leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible; • Specify cleanup procedures including the use of dry absorbents. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material shall be maintained on-site. Used absorbent material shall be disposed of properly; • Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Store drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; • Install overfill prevention devices on all fuel pumps or tanks; • Install an alarm and/or pump shut off system should be installed on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation

<table>
<tr><td>Preventative Maintenance Program</td><td colspan="2">The owner or operator shall maintain:
All containers used for outdoor chemical/significant materials storage to prevent leaking
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 making repairs to the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking, and erosion).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</td><td colspan="2">An erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan must be developed and implemented for all activities associated with the landfill construction, operation or closure that result in a soil disturbance with the potential for stormwater discharge to surface waters of the State. Stormwater runoff that is handled as leachate and from areas that have achieved final stabilization are not subject to these requirements. This plan shall include details of temporary and permanent structural and vegetative measures that will be used to control erosion and sedimentation for all areas that result in a soil disturbance. The design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment controls shall conform to the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, 2005, or equivalent.

If any phase of the landfill construction or closure will result in the disturbance of five (5) or more acres of land at any one time, the owner or operator must obtain approval from the Regional Office stormwater contact person prior to disturbing more than five acres.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ESC Inspections</td><td>The owner or operator shall have a qualified personnel conduct site inspections of erosion and sediment controls in areas with potential to discharge to surface water as follows:
All erosion and sediment control practices and all post-construction stormwater management practices in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water, to ensure integrity and effectiveness to ensure that practices are constructed as indicated in the SWPPP addressing the operation phase;
All areas of disturbance in areas with potential for stormwater discharge to surface water that have not achieved final stabilization;
All points of discharge to natural surface waterbodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the construction activity; and,
All points of discharge.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ESC Inspection Frequency</td><td>For sites where soil disturbance activities are on-going, the qualified personnel shall conduct a site inspection at least once every seven (7) calendar days.

Where soil disturbance activities are on-going and the owner or operator has received authorization to disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time, the qualified personnel shall conduct at least two (2) site inspections every seven (7) calendar days. The two (2) inspections shall be separated by a minimum of two (2) full calendar days.

Where soil disturbance activities have been temporarily suspended (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the qualified personnel shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days.</td></tr>
</table>

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	**ESC Inspection Reports**	At a minimum, the inspection report shall include and/or address the following: • Date and time of inspection; • Name and title of person(s) performing inspection; • A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g. dry, wet, saturated) at the time of the inspection; • A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the site. • Identify any discharges of sediment or other *pollutants* from the site, including discharges from conveyance systems (i.e. pipes, culverts, ditches, etc.) and overland flow; • A description of the condition of all natural surface water bodies located within, or immediately adjacent to, the property boundaries of the site which receive runoff from disturbed areas. This shall include identification of any discharges of sediment to the surface water body; • Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that need repair or maintenance • Identification of all *BMPs* and erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced; • Description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized (temporary and/or final) since the last inspection; • Corrective action(s) that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices; and to correct deficiencies identified with the construction of the post-construction stormwater management practice(s) • Digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of all practices that have been identified as needing corrective actions. The *qualified personnel* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report being maintained onsite within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection. The *qualified personnel* shall also take digital photographs, with date stamp, that clearly show the condition of the practice(s) after the corrective action has been completed. The *qualified personnel* shall attach paper color copies of the digital photographs to the inspection report that documents the completion of the corrective action work within seven (7) calendar days of that inspection • An inspection report shall be completed and signed by the *qualified personnel* for each inspection. All inspection reports shall be maintained on site with the SWPPP.
	ESC Inspection Follow-Up	Within one (1) business day of the completion of an inspection, the *qualified personnel* shall notify the *owner or operator* and appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The *owner or operator* shall begin implementing the corrective actions within one (1) business day of this notification and shall complete the corrective actions within seven (7) calendar days unless otherwise notified by the *Department*.

Post Construction Stormwater Management Controls	Stormwater runoff from all impervious areas that is not handled as leachate shall be captured and treated by post-construction stormwater management controls. The design, construction and maintenance of all post-construction stormwater management controls shall conform to the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, August 2010. If alternative post construction controls are proposed, the *owner or operator* must demonstrate equivalence to this technical standard.
	At a minimum, the post-construction stormwater management practice component of the SWPPP shall include the following: a. Identification, dimensions, material specifications and installation details of all post-construction stormwater management practices to be constructed; b. A site map/construction drawing(s) at a scale of 1" = 50' or less, showing the specific location and size of each post-construction stormwater management practice; c. A Stormwater Modeling and Analysis Report that includes: 1. Map(s) showing pre-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchment boundaries, flow paths/routing, and design points; 2. Map(s) showing post-development conditions, including watershed/subcatchments boundaries, flow paths/routing, design points and post-construction stormwater management practices; 3. Results of stormwater modeling (i.e. hydrology and hydraulic analysis) for the required storm events. Include supporting calculations (model runs), methodology, and a summary table that compares pre and post-development runoff rates and volumes for the different storm events; 4. Summary table, with supporting calculations, which demonstrate that each post-construction stormwater management practice has been designed in conformance with the sizing criteria included in the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual; 5. Identification of any sizing criteria that is not required based on the waiver criteria included in the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual; and 6. Identification of any elements of the design that are not in conformance with the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. Include the identification of and justification for any deviations from the 2010 New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual; d. Soil test results (test pit, borings); e. Infiltration test results, when required; and f. An operations and maintenance plan that includes inspection and maintenance schedules and actions to ensure continuous and effective operation of each post-construction stormwater management practice. The plan shall identify the entity that will be responsible for the long term operation and maintenance of each practice and a description of applicable easements, vegetative requirements, access and safety issues, and testing and disposal of sediments as they are removed

Post Construction Stormwater Management Controls (Continued)	Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards – Landfills that are located in the following watersheds shall prepare a SWPPP that includes post-construction stormwater management practices designed in conformance with the Enhanced Phosphorus Removal Standards included in the applicable version of the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. • New York City East of Hudson Drinking Water Supply Watershed • Onondaga Lake Watershed • Greenwood Lake Watershed • Oscawana Lake Watershed
Routine Inspections	All *BMPs* (other than Erosion & Sediment Controls) at facilities shall be inspected by *qualified personnel* for evidence of actual or potential discharges of contaminated stormwater and shall include the following areas: • Chemical handling and storage areas • Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas • Fueling Areas • Active land application areas • Areas used for storage of materials/wastes that are exposed to precipitation • Leachate collection and treatment systems • Locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site • Other potential sources of pollution Temporarily or permanently inactive facilities shall be inspected annually
Routine Inspection Frequencies	Operating landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least once every seven days. Inspections of inactive sites - Inactive landfills, non-compliant landfills, and land application sites shall be inspected at least quarterly. *Qualified personnel* shall inspect landfill stabilization and structural erosion *control measure*s and leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed land application areas
Employee Training	Training and Education – Staff must be trained in prevention of contamination to stormwater. In addition to the requirements in Part III.C, training topics must include • Identification of material that is not accepted at the facility • How to identify and remedy leaky containers • Dry clean up methods. The *owner or operator* must educate incoming drivers on: • Materials not accepted by the facility • Preventing contamination to stormwater from leaky vehicles • Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges, including but not limited to waste water from truck washout.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

As set forth at 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B, the numeric *effluent limitations* in Table VIII-L-1 apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60, and contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 257 except for discharges from any of the facilities described in subdivisions "a" through "d" of this subsection:

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 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 the other wastes received are of a nature similar 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

Table VIII-L-1.
Sector L - Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	**30-day Average**
Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF") That Are Subject to the Point Source Category Provisions of 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B.		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	140 mg/L	37 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	88 mg/L	27 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L	4.9 mg/L
Alpha Terpineol	0.033 mg/L	0.016 mg/L
Benzoic Acid	0.12 mg/L	0.071 mg/L
p-Cresol	0.025 mg/L	0.014 mg/L
Phenol	0.026 mg/L	0.015 mg/L
Zinc (Total)	0.20 mg/L	0.11 mg/L
pH	6.0 to 9.0 SU	

Benchmarks

Landfill and land application sites are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-L-2. These *benchmark monitoring cut-off concentrations* apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* other than contaminated stormwater discharges from landfills subject to the numeric *effluent limitations* set forth in Table VIII-L-1.

Table VIII-L-2
Sector L - Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills (Industrial Activity Code "LF").	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	2 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Landfills, Land Application Sites and Non-Compliant Landfills, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Areas Closed in Accordance With 40 CFR 258.60 (Industrial Activity Code "LF")	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen

Sector M – Automobile Salvage Yards	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling/resale and for scrap (SIC Code 5015).
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general prohibition of non-stormwater discharges in Part I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Discharges of vehicle, equipment, and floor wash water **All wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate *SPDES* permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.**
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map must identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Vehicle storage areas; • Dismantling areas • Parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, hoods, mufflers) • Liquid storage tanks and drums for fuel and other fluids • Location of each discharge and monitoring poin An estimation (in acres) of the total area used for *industrial activity* including, but not limited to: • Dismantling • Storage • Maintenance of used motor vehicle parts
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The *owner or operator* must assess the potential for the following activities to contribute *pollutants* to stormwater discharges: • Vehicle storage areas • Dismantling areas • Parts storage areas (e.g., engine blocks, tires, hub caps, batteries, and hoods) • Fueling stations

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping Measures	
Vehicle Dismantling & Maintenance Areas	The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle dismantling and maintenance. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Inspect all incoming vehicles for leaks and take appropriate actions to prevent the release of automobile fluids to the ground; • Remove fuel, refrigerants and the battery as soon as possible; • Vehicle draining and dismantling activities must be conducted in a bermed area, constructed of concrete or other surfaces that allows equivalent protection to *groundwater*; • The dismantling area should also be covered; • Promptly transfer any drained fluids to segregated storage containers that are properly labeled and in good condition (e.g, anti-freeze, gasoline, used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluids, window washer fluid) for reuse or recycling; • Drain and collect all fluids to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with best available industry standards from engines, radiators, transmissions, heater core, brake fluid reservoirs, differentials, hoses, fuel tanks, air conditioning units and window washing fluids before crushing or storage over bare ground; • When pulling parts from vehicles in the yard, employ a catch sled or tray to recover the majority of fluids which will be released. • Place drip pans, large plastic sheets, or canvas under vehicles or equipment during maintenance and dismantling activities. • Where drip pans are used, care should be taken to prevent accidental spills. • Properly store batteries for recycling or resale; • Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking covered container; • Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets; • Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewers; • Vehicle dismantling activities shall include removal of lead acid batteries, other lead parts such as tire weights and battery cable ends, mercury switches, other mercury containing parts for recycling; • Recover air conditioner refrigerants using EPA certified recycling equipment; • Maintain an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance shop; • Nonhazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance are considered to be a hazardous substance; • Dispose of greasy rags, air filters, and degreasers properly; • Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries); • Drain oil and transmission filters before disposal or recycling; • Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of *control measure*s; • Use dry cleanup methods and prohibit the practice of hosing down the shop floor; • Recycle mineral spirits and solvents; • Provide treatment of stormwater discharges with devices such as oil-water separators; • Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures

Vehicle Parts and Equipment Storage Areas	The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from vehicle, parts and equipment storage areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance and during maintenance; • Use large plastic or metal bins with secure lids to store oily parts (e.g., small engine parts); • Install curbing, berms or dikes around storage areas; • Confine storage of parts, equipment and vehicles to designated areas; • Cover all parts storage areas with a permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps); • Store used batteries within non-leaking secondary containment or by other equivalent means to prevent leaks of acid into stormwater discharges; • Inspect the storage yard for filling drip pans and other problems regularly; and • Train employees on procedures for storage and inspection items.
Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Cleaning Areas	The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater from all areas used for vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Avoid washing parts or equipment outside; • Designate an area for cleaning activities; • Install curbing, berms or dikes around cleaning areas; • Consider using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers; • Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents; • Contain steam cleaning wash waters* or discharge under an applicable *SPDES* permit; • Inspect cleaning area regularly; • Train employees on proper washing procedures *Wash waters from vehicle, equipment, and parts cleaning areas are process wastewaters that are not authorized discharges under this section.
Liquid Storage Areas	The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for liquid storage. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Maintain good integrity of all storage containers; • Provide containment and a roof over liquid storage areas; • Inspect storage tanks to detect potential leaks and perform preventive maintenance; • Inspect piping systems (pipes, pumps, flanges, couplings, hoses, and valves) for failures or leaks; • Train employees on proper filling and transfer procedures

Inspections	Routine facility inspections conducted by qualified facility personnel identified in Part III.C.7.b shall include, but is not limited to the following: • All incoming vehicles upon arrival at the site for leakage; • Outdoor storage of vehicles, parts or equipment for leakage at least quarterly; • Outdoor storage of fluids in tanks or containers for leakage at least quarterly; • Prior to crushing, spot check vehicles for removal of fluids, battery, mercury switches, lead battery connectors, lead tire balance weights, PCB capacitors, etc.
Employee Training	The SWPPP must include details about an employee training program. Training must be conducted annually at a minimum; however, more frequent training may be necessary at facilities with high employee turnover. Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: • Used oil management • Spill prevention and response • Purpose, function and maintenance of erosion and sediment control practices; • Good housekeeping practices; • Used battery management; • Removal of parts containing mercury, • Lead and PCBs, • Proper handling (i.e., collection, storage, and disposal) of all fluids • Identification of unpermitted discharges from floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets. • Condition and maintenance needs of stormwater controls • Sump maintenance (regular pumping, use of pads around perimeter to prevent unwanted hazardous materials from entering, etc..) • Condition and maintenance needs for oil water separators, filters and screens used to remove sludges and solids before they reach waste sumps. • Prohibition of the practice of hosing down the shop floor • Use of dry cleanup methods, and/or collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area
Management of runoff	The SWPPP must consider management practices, such as berms or drainage ditches on the property line that may be used to prevent run-on from neighboring properties. Berms must be considered for uncovered outdoor storage of oily parts, engine blocks, and aboveground liquid storage. The *owner or operator* shall consider the installation of detention ponds, filtering devices, and oil/water separators. Consider using green infrastructure practices such as vegetated swales and constructed wetlands to reduce export of metals in stormwater.

Minimize Exposure	Minimizing exposure prevents *pollutants*, including waste metal, spare parts, engine blocks and other debris, from coming into contact with precipitation and can reduce the need for *BMPs* to treat contaminated stormwater runoff. Examples of *BMPs* for exposure minimization include: • Covering materials or activities with temporary structures (e.g., tarps) when wet weather is expected • Moving materials or activities to existing or new permanent structures (e.g., buildings, silos, sheds). • Consolidating processing activities to an area that is covered and bermed with impermeable concrete surface equipped with a drain, where all fluids are drained.
Erosion & Sediment Control	The SWPPP must include an Erosion and Sediment Control plan (ESC plan) addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems in all areas of the facility. The ESC plan must be developed by a *qualified individual* and implemented by the *owner or operator*. The plan must be prepared in accordance the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment, 2005, or equivalent. Consider using sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments.
Spill & Leak Prevention	• As indicated in Part II.B, the discharge of hazardous substances or petroleum in the stormwater discharge(s) from the facility shall be prevented or *minimized* in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the facility. • Any spill of petroleum must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 613.8. Any spill of a hazardous substance must be reported in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 595.3. • Notification must be reported to the DEC Spill hotline (1-800- 457-7362) within two hours of identifying a release. Spills or leaks outside of containment areas shall be cleaned up immediately and spills or leaks within containment shall be controlled immediately and cleaned up as stated in Part III.C.F.3.b. • After clean up from a spill, absorbents must be promptly placed in containers for proper disposal. • All vehicles that are intended to be dismantled must be properly drained of all fluids prior to being dismantled or crushed, or other equivalent means must be taken to prevent leaks or spills of fluids including motor oil, transmission fluid, fuel and antifreeze.

Guidance in Development of SWPPPs

Owner or operators operating facilities engaged in dismantling or wrecking used motor vehicles for parts recycling/resale and for scrap (SIC Code 5015) must review the following guidance documents to ensure that operating practices meet regulatory requirements and follow pollution prevention measures which will *minimize* waste and promote environmental compliance.

a. NYSDEC's Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention Guide for Automobile Recyclers , January 2003

b. Auto Recyclers Guide to a Cleaner Environment - Best Management Practices, April 2001, prepared by the Monroe County Small Business Pollution Prevention Task Force and NYSDEC

c. Industrial Fact Sheet Series for Activities Covered by EPA's MSGP
Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards (PDF) (EPA 833-F-06-028)
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swsectors.cfm

d. Other helpful information for Vehicle Dismantlers is also available on the *Department's* web site at http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8505.html

Numeric Effluent Limitations

No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks

Automobile salvage yards are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-M-1.

Table VIII-M-1
Sector M - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Automobile Salvage Yards (SIC 5015)	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
Benzene	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
Toluene	50 ug/L
Xylene	50 ug/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L

Sector N – Scrap Recycling & Waste Recycling Facilities	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in: • Processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap (including, but not limited to facilities with activities described by SIC code 5093) • Waste recycling facilities, including recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRFs). • Transfer stations with recycling activities, including the collection of source-separated recyclables • Ship dismantling, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap (SIC 4499). Other activities listed under SIC 4499 are covered in Sector Q. Vehicle salvage yards engaged in reclaiming and wholesale distribution of used motor vehicle parts (SIC code 5015) are included in Sector M.
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.D.1, non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas are not covered by this permit. Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate *SPDES* permit Battery re-claimers engaged in breaking up of used lead-acid batteries are not eligible for coverage under this permit. **All wash water discharges must be authorized under a separate *SPDES* permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.**
Special Conditions	If any vehicle dismantling activities occur at this facility, the *owner or operator* must also comply with applicable industry specific requirements outlined in Sector M - Automobile Salvage Yards

Sector N – Scrap Recycling & Waste Recycling Facilities

Subsector Definitions	**N-1**	Recycling activities at transfer stations, landfills and other facilities engaged in the collection of source-separated recyclables such as aluminum and tin cans; plastic and glass containers; newspapers and cardboard from institutional, commercial/non-industrial and residential sources.
	N-2	Recycling activities at transfer stations, landfills and other facilities that receive a mixed wastestream of non-recyclable and recyclable wastes.
	N-3	Scrap and waste recycling (non-liquid wastes). Individual scrap and waste recycling facilities may process one or more types of recyclable materials, including but not limited to ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides. Activities at facilities included in this subsector typically include scrap waste stockpiling; material processing; segregating processed materials into uniform grades; and collecting non-recyclable materials for disposal
	N-4	Facilities included in other Sector N subsectors that operate a shredder
	N-5	Facilities engaged in the reclaiming and recycling of liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits, industrial solvents and liquid wastes.
	N-6	Facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking of ships for scrap

SWPPP Requirements in Addition to Part III.C

In addition to the requirements of Part III.C, all facilities covered under Sector N are required to comply with following general requirements as well as the requirements applicable to each applicable subsector. Included in each section below, are lists of *BMP* options that, along with any functional equivalents, shall be considered for implementation. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil shall also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112.

At a minimum the *owner or operator* must evaluate the applicability of the *BMPs* in this section. Per Part III.C.7, if the *owner or operator* concludes that any of the following *BMPs* are not appropriate for the facility, a written explanation of why any of these *BMPs* are not appropriate shall be included in the plan.

Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations where the following activities or sources may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Locations of haul and access roads • Scrap and waste material storage areas • Outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment • Areas where materials are sorted, transferred, stockpiled • Containment areas.	
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits		
Best Management Practices		
BMPs – All Facilities	**Inbound Waste Control Program**	The SWPPP shall include a program to control materials received for processing: • Notify suppliers/public which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions • Develop and implement procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials • Develop and distribute educational material targeting the public and/or commercial drivers of inbound vehicles; • Training targeted for personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials.
	Particulates	The plan shall address *BMPs* to *minimize* contact of particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Good housekeeping measures, including frequent sweeping of haul and access roads and the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuum clean up methods, to contain or dispose/recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers • Good housekeeping measures to prevent the accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas.

BMPs – All Facilities (Continued)	**Stockpiled materials, processed materials and Non Recyclable Wastes**	The SWPPP must describe *BMPs* to *minimize* contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Store the equivalent one day's volume of recyclable materials indoors; • Containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, and grading installed where appropriate to *minimize* contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; • Diversion of runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading; • Cover containment bins, dumpsters, roll off boxes; • Permanent or semi permanent covers over areas where materials are transferred, stored or stockpiled; • Install a sump/pump with each containment pit, and discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; • Sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments;
	Residual Liquids & Fluids	The plan shall address *BMPs* to *minimize* contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Prohibit the practice of allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas from discharging to the storm sewer system • Disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system; • Drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, should be stored: indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices; • Drip pans or equivalent measures shall be placed under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements • Liquid wastes, including used oil, shall be stored in materially compatible and non leaking containers, and be disposed or recycled in accordance with all requirements under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA), and *State* or local requirements

Sector N – Scrap Recycling & Waste Recycling Facilities

Facilities with activities described by subsector definitions must comply with the applicable requirements in this section in addition to the general Sector N requirements (above), and the requirements of Part III. C.		
N-1 & N-2	**Inbound Waste Control Program**	Provide totally enclosed drop off containers for the public whenever possible. When determined to be impractical, the SWPPP must describe the measures implemented to either prevent the discharge of contaminated stormwater from containers, or the containers should be subject to screening and monitoring required in Part III.F.3.
N-3 & N-4	**Inbound Recycleable & Waste Control Program**	Facilities must develop and implement a program to control what is received at the facility. Such plan shall include: • Provisions for information/education flyers, brochures and pamphlets to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on: o Draining and proper recycling/disposal of residual fluids prior to delivery to the facility when applicable (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators, and transmissions, oil filled transformers, and individual containers or drums); o Removal and proper collection, recycling and/or disposal of mercury switches, mercury containing parts, lead tire weights, lead battery cable ends air conditioning refrigerants, and small PCB capacitors from vehicles; and o Removal and proper collection/disposal of PCB capacitors, ballasts, CFCs/HCFCs, mercury switches, mercury containing components and other sources of potential contaminants from appliances • Procedures to require certification by suppliers of inbound shipments of recyclable materials that the items identified above were completed • Procedures to inspect inbound shipments of recyclable materials to ensure that the items identified above were completed
	Lead Battery Program	Facilities accepting lead acid batteries must develop and implement a scrap lead acid battery program The plan shall address measures and controls for the proper handling, storage and disposal of scrap lead acid batteries. The SWPPP shall document decisions relating to the following *BMP* options: • Segregate scrap lead acid batteries from other scrap materials; • A description of procedures and/or measures for the proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries; • A description of measures to collect and dispose of leaking lead acid battery fluid; • A description of measures to *minimize* and, whenever possible, eliminate exposure of scrap lead acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; and, • A description of employee training for the management of scrap batteries

N-3 & N-4 (Continued)	**Residual Fluids**	Install oil/water separators, sumps and dry adsorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automotive engine storage areas) The plan shall implement measures necessary to *minimize* contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Stormwater discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Procedures to collect, handle, and dispose or recycle residual fluids that may be present shall be identified in the plan • Establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged provided: o The containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent type of impermeable material; o There is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas; o There is a schedule to maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and o Procedures are identified and implemented for the proper disposal or recycling of collected residual fluids.
	Scrap & Recyclable Waste Processing Areas	The SWPPP shall include *BMPs* to *minimize* surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. In the case of processing equipment that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding facilities), the plan shall describe measures to *minimize* the contact of residual fluids and accumulated particulate matter with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Provide stormwater containment within a 30 foot perimeter of the following fixed equipment: shears, balers, shredders, grinders, screeners and conveyors; • Oil/water separators or sumps; • Catch basin filters or sand filters; • Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and stormwater runoff.

N-4	**Auto Shredders**	At minimum, the SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Use and maintenance of silt and/or other fencing around shredder fluff or other light material processing to prevent migration lightweight materials such as foam by wind and stormwater runoff. • The ground in the entire shredder and downstream area shall be covered by asphalt or concrete, and drainage shall be controlled • Ground surface must be cleaned/swept at the end of each shift to prevent dirt and debris from being tracked to other areas
N-5	**Indoor Storage Areas**	The plan shall include *BMPs* to *minimize*/eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The following Non-Structural *BMPs* must be implemented: (i) Development and implementation of procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); and (ii) Keep a sufficient supply of dry absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spilled or leaked materials. The SWPPP must document decisions relating to consideration of the following Structural *BMPs*: (i) An appropriate containment structure, such as trenches, curbing, gutters or other equivalent measures; and (ii) A drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, or manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage shall be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. Discharges from these areas may require coverage under a separate *SPDES* permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program
	Truck & Rail Car Transfer Areas, Outdoor Stockpiles & Storage Areas	Required: Maintain sufficient supply of absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills. The SWPPP must document decisions relating to consideration of the following Structural *BMPs*: (i) Appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest single tank, with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; (ii) Drainage control and other diversionary structures; and (iii) For storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and/or leak detection systems

N-6	**Vessel Breaking/Scraping Activities**	The following SWPPP special conditions have been established for facilities that are engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking ships for scrap. Scrapping of vessels shall be accomplished ashore beyond the range of mean high tide, whenever practicable. If this activity must be conducted while a vessel is afloat or grounded in *State* waters, then the *owner or operator* must employ *BMPs* to *minimize* the amount of *pollutants* released The following *BMPs* shall be implemented during those periods when vessels (ships, barges, yachts, etc.) are brought to the facility's site for recycling, scrapping and storage prior to scrapping: • Fixed or floating platforms sufficiently sized and constructed to catch and prevent scrap materials and *pollutants* from entering *waters of the State* (or equivalent measures approved by the *Department*) shall be used as work surfaces when working on or near the water surface. These platforms shall be cleaned as required to prevent *pollutants* from entering *State* waters and at the end of each work shift. All scrap metals and *pollutants* shall be collected in a manner to prevent releases(containerization is recommended). • There shall be no discharge of oil or oily wastewater at the facility. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be required for all oil and oily waste transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums or barrels. Drip pans and other protective devices shall be inspected and maintained to prevent releases. Oil and oily waste must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request. • During the storage/breaking/scrapping period, oil containment boom(s) shall be deployed either around the vessel being scrapped, or across the mouth of the facility's wetslip, to contain *pollutants* in the event of a spill. Booms must be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed. Oil, grease and fuel spills shall be prevented from reaching *State* waters. Cleanup shall be carried out promptly after an oil, grease, and/or fuel spill is detected • Paint and solvent spills shall be immediately cleaned up to prevent *pollutants* from reaching storm drains, deck drains, and *State* waters • Contaminated bilge and ballast water shall not be discharged to waters of the *State*. If it becomes necessary to dispose of contaminated bilge and ballast waters during a vessel breaking activity, the wastewater must be disposed at a permitted facility and adequate documentation of off site disposition shall be retained for review by the board upon request.

Spill & Leak Prevention

The SWPPP shall include measures to *minimize* stormwater contamination at loading/unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112

- Describe spill prevention and response measures to address areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks or spills
- Provide for immediate containment and clean up of spills/leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill/leak, repairs shall also be conducted as soon as possible
- Specify cleanup procedures, including the use of dry absorbents. Where dry absorbent cleanup methods are used, an adequate supply of dry absorbent material shall be maintained on site. Used absorbent material shall be disposed of properly.
- Place drip pans or equivalent measures under any leaking piece of stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans shall be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids properly disposed of in accordance with RCRA requirements

The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Store drums containing liquids, especially oil and lubricants, indoors; in a bermed area; in overpack containers or spill pallets; or in similar containment devices
- Install overfill prevention devices on all fuel pumps or tanks
- Install an alarm and/or pump shut off system on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in order to prevent draining the tank contents in the event of a line break. Alternatively, the equipment may have a secondary containment system capable of containing the contents of the hydraulic reservoir plus adequate freeboard for precipitation.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

Table VIII-N-1
Sector N – Numeric Effluent Limitations (Subsector N4 Only)

Parameter	Effluent Limitations	
	Daily Maximum	**30 Day - Average**
Total Mercury*	50 ng/L	
PCBs	200 ng/L per Aroclor**	

*Mercury Analysis shall be by EPA Method 1631
** Required for Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260. If 65 ng/L per Aroclor or more is detected, *owner or operator* shall make adjustments to their *BMPs*

Benchmarks

Scrap recycling and waste recycling facilities; and facilities engaged in dismantling ships, marine salvaging, and marine wrecking ships for scrap are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern as follows:

Subsector N-1: Facilities engaged *only* in activities limited to the description of Sector N-1 are not required to complete *benchmark monitoring* and analysis

Subsectors N-2. N-3, N-4, N-5 and N-6: Facilities in these subsectors must complete the benchmark analysis in Table VIII-N-2 below,

Subsector N-4: In addition to the parameters in Table-N-2, Subsector N-4 facilities must also complete benchmark analysis for the parameters in Table VIII-N-3 for *outfalls* discharging stormwater from drainage areas where shredder operations and storage areas.

Table VIII-N-2
Sector N - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (nonsource-separated facilities only) (SIC 5093) and **Facilities Engaged in Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap (SIC 4499, limited to list)**	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L
Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
Total Recoverable Cadmium	1.8 ug/L
Total Chromium	1.8 mg/L
Total Recoverable Copper	12 ug/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L

Table VIII-N-3
Additional Subsector N4 – Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

Pollutant of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Benzene	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
Toluene	50 ug/L
Xylene	50 ug/L

Sector O – Steam Electric Generating Stations	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from steam electric power generating facilities using coal, natural gas, oil, nuclear energy, or other sources of energy to produce a steam source, including coal handling areas; stormwater discharges from coal pile runoff subject to numeric *effluent limitations* are eligible for coverage under this permit, but are subject to *effluent limitations* established by 40 CFR 423; and dual fuel co-generation facilities.
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	Stormwater discharges not covered by this permit include: ancillary facilities (e.g., fleet centers, gas turbine stations, and substations) that are not contiguous to a steam electric power generating facility; and heat capture co-generation facilities. In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.D.1, non-stormwater discharges subject to *effluent limitation guidelines* are also not covered by this permit.
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources that may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Storage tanks, scrap yards, general refuse areas; • Short and long term storage of general materials (including, but not limited to: supplies, construction materials, plant equipment, oils, fuels, used and unused solvents, cleaning materials, paint, water treatment chemicals, fertilizer, and pesticides); • Landfills; • Construction sites; and • Stock pile areas (such as coal or limestone piles).
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Inspections	Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - As part of the evaluation, qualified facility personnel shall inspect the following areas on a monthly basis: • Coal handling areas • Loading/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

Good Housekeeping Measures	
Fugitive Dust Emissions	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* fugitive dust emissions from coal handling areas. The SWPPP shall document procedures to *minimize* off-site tracking of coal dust such as installing specially designed tires, or washing vehicles in a designated area before they leave the site, and controlling the wash water.
Delivery Vehicles	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site. At a minimum the SWPPP shall include: • Procedures for the inspection of delivery vehicles arriving on the plant site, and ensure overall integrity of the body or container; and • Procedures to deal with leakage/spillage from vehicles or containers
Fuel Oil Unloading Areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from fuel oil unloading areas. At a minimum, the SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents): • Use containment curbs in unloading areas; • Station personnel familiar with spill prevention and response procedures present during deliveries to ensure that any leaks/spills are immediately contained and cleaned up; and • Use spill and overflow protection (e.g., drip pans, drip diapers, and/or other containment devices placed beneath fuel oil connectors) to contain potential spillage during deliveries or from leaks at the connectors.
Miscellaneous loading/unloading areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* the contamination of stormwater runoff from loading and unloading areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Covering the loading area; • Grading, berming, or curbing around the loading area to divert run on; • Locating the loading/unloading equipment and vehicles so that leaks are contained in existing containment and flow diversion systems
Liquid Storage	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from aboveground liquid storage tanks. At a minimum the SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents): • Use of protective guards around tanks; • Use of containment curbs; • Use of spill and overflow protection; and • Use of dry cleanup methods.

Large Bulk Storage Fuel Tanks	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from large bulk fuel storage tanks. At a minimum, the SWPPP must document consideration of containment berms (or their equivalent). The *owner or operator* shall also comply with applicable *State* and federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).
Spill Reduction Measure	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to reduce the potential for an oil/chemical spill, or reference the appropriate section of their SPCC plan. At a minimum, the structural integrity of all aboveground tanks, pipelines, pumps and other related equipment shall be visually inspected on a weekly basis. All repairs deemed necessary based on the findings of the inspections shall be completed immediately to reduce the incidence of spills and leaks occurring from such faulty equipment.
Oil bearing equipment in switchyards	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of surface runoff from oil bearing equipment in switchyard areas. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the use of level grades and gravel surfaces to retard flows and limit the spread of spills, and the collection of stormwater runoff in perimeter ditches.
Residue Hauling Vehicles	All residue hauling vehicles shall be inspected for proper covering over the load, adequate gate sealing and overall integrity of the container body. Vehicles without load coverings or adequate gate sealing, or with leaking containers or beds must be repaired as soon as practicable.
Ash Loading Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of procedures to reduce or control the tracking of ash/residue from ash loading areas. Where practicable, clear the ash building floor and immediately adjacent roadways of spillage, debris and excess water before departure of each loaded vehicle.
Landfills, Scrapyards, Surface Impoundments, General Refuse Sites	The plan must address and include appropriate *BMPs* for landfills, scrapyards, surface impoundments, non-compliant landfills and general refuse sites.

Vehicle Maintenance Areas

For vehicle maintenance activities performed on the plant site, the SWPPP shall specify the applicable *BMPs* outlined in Sector P.

Material Storage Areas

The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from material storage areas (including areas used for temporary storage of miscellaneous products, and construction materials stored in lay down areas). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):

- Flat yard grades;
- Runoff collection in graded swales or ditches; erosion protection measures at steep *outfall* sites (e.g., concrete chutes, riprap, stilling basins);
- Covering lay down areas storing materials indoors; and
- Covering materials temporarily with polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon.
- *Minimize* stormwater run-on by constructing an enclosure or berming around the area.

Numeric Effluent Limitations

Owner or operators with *point source*s of coal pile runoff associated with steam electric power generation must monitor these stormwater discharges for the presence of TSS and for pH at least annually in accordance with Part IV.B.1.d (Table IV-1).

Table VIII-O-1
Sector O – Numeric Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Effluent Limitation	
	Daily Maximum	30-Day Average
PCBs	200 ng/L per Aroclor*	

* Required for Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260. If 65 ng/L per Aroclor or more is detected, *owner or operator* shall make adjustments to their *BMPs*

Benchmarks

Steam electric power generating facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutant* of concern listed in Table VIII-O-2.

Table VIII-O-2
Sector O - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Steam Electric Generating Facilities (Industrial Activity Code "SE")	
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L

Sector P – Land Transportation and/or Warehousing	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from land transportation and/or warehousing facilities (generally identified by SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171), that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication) and/or equipment cleaning operations. Transfer stations that have vehicle and equipment maintenance shops are covered under this sector in addition to the applicable Sector N subsector requirements.
Prohibitions Non - Stormwater discharges	The discharge of vehicle/equipment wash waters, including tank cleaning operations, are not authorized by this permit and must be covered under a separate *SPDES* permit or discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable industrial pretreatment requirements.
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources: • 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; • Storage areas; and • All monitoring areas
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following to contribute *pollutants* to stormwater discharges: • On-site waste storage or disposal; • Dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance; and, • Fueling areas

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Inspections	The following areas /activities shall be included in all inspections: • Storage area 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
Employee Training	Employee training shall take place, at a minimum, annually (once per calendar year) and must address the following, as applicable: • Used oil and spent solvent management; • Fueling procedures; • General good housekeeping practices; • Proper painting procedures; and • Used battery management
Good Housekeeping Measures	
Vehicle & Equipment Storage Areas	The storage of vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance with actual or potential fluid leaks must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • The use of drip pans under vehicles and equipment; • Indoor storage of vehicles and equipment; • Installation of berms or dikes; • Use of absorbents; • Roofing or covering storage areas; and • Cleaning pavement surface to remove oil and grease.
Fueling Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents): • Covering the fueling area; • Using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment; • Minimizing stormwater run-on/runoff to the fueling area; • Using dry cleanup methods; and • Treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff

Material Storage Areas	Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, spent solvents, paint wastes, hydraulic fluids) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "spent solvents," etc.). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Indoor storage of the materials; • Installation of berms/dikes around the areas, minimizing runoff of stormwater to the areas; • Using dry cleanup methods; and • Treating and/or recycling the collected stormwater runoff
Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Performing all cleaning operations indoors; • Covering the cleaning operation; • Ensuring that all wash waters drain to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system unless *SPDES* permitted); and, • Treating and/or recycling the collected stormwater runoff
Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Performing maintenance activities indoors; using drip pans; • Keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; • Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; • Prohibiting wet clean up practices where the practices would result in the discharge of *pollutants* to stormwater drainage systems; • Using dry cleanup methods; • Treating and/or recycling collected stormwater runoff; and, • Minimizing runon/runoff of stormwater to maintenance areas
Locomotive Sanding (loading sand for traction) Areas	The SWPPP must describe measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from areas used for locomotive sanding. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Covering sanding areas; • Minimizing stormwater runon/runoff; or • Appropriate sediment removal practices to *minimize* the off-site transport of sanding material by stormwater.

Sector P – Land Transportation and/or Warehousing

Numeric Effluent Limitations	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.	
Benchmarks	Land transportation and/or warehousing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutant* of concern listed in Table VIII-P-1.	
	Table VIII-P-1 ***Sector P - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement***	
	Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
	Land Transportation and /or Warehousing Facilities (SIC Codes 4011, 4013, 4111-4173, 4212-4231, 4311 and 5171)	
	Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
	Benzene	50 ug/L
	Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
	Toluene	50 ug/L
	Xylene	50 ug/L

Sector Q – Water Transportation	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from water transportation facilities (generally identified by SIC Major Group 44), that have vehicle (vessel) maintenance shops and/or equipment cleaning operations. The water transportation industry includes facilities engaged in foreign or domestic transport of freight or passengers in deep sea or inland waters; marine cargo handling operations; ferry operations; towing and tugboat services; and marinas, including: boat yards, storage and incidental repair; and yacht basins. The retail sale of fuel alone at marinas, without any other vessel maintenance or equipment cleaning operations, is not considered to be grounds for coverage under the storm water regulations.
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Bilge and ballast water • Sanitary wastes • Pressure wash water • Cooling water originating from vessels.
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Fueling; • Engine maintenance/repair; • Vessel maintenance/repair, pressure washing; • Painting; • Sanding; • Blasting; • Welding; • Metal fabrication; • Loading/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).
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The SWPPP shall describe the following additional sources and activities that have potential *pollutants* associated with them: • Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities (i.e., welding, metal fabricating); • Significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping Measures	
Pressures Washing Areas	Discharge of waste water from pressuring washing to remove marine growth from vessels must be permitted by a separate *SPDES* permit. Facilities that pressure wash vessels must include the following information in the SWPPP: • Measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area; • Method for the removal of the visible solids; • Methods of disposal of the collected solids; and, • Location where the discharge will be released
Blasting & Painting Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of standard operating practices for blasting and painting activities. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the prohibition of uncontained blasting/painting over open water, or the prohibition of blasting/painting during windy conditions which can render containment ineffective The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips, and overspray from discharging into the receiving water or the storm sewer system. Stormwater conveyances shall be regularly cleaned to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Containment of all blasting/painting activities • Use of hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris • Other measures to prevent or *minimize* the discharge of contaminants
Material Storage Areas	All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The SWPPP must: • Describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* the contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. • Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. • Document considerations regarding implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. • Evaluate the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility where abrasive blasting is performed.

Engine Maintenance & Repair Areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalent): • Performing all maintenance activities indoors; • Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; • Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; • Prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; • Specify use of dry cleanup methods; and • Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.
Material Handling Areas	The SWPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalent): • Covering fueling areas; • Using spill/overflow protection; • Mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); and • Minimizing run on of stormwater to material handling areas
Dry Dock Areas	The SWPPP must include the following: • Routine maintenance and cleaning of the dry dock to *minimize* the potential for *pollutants* in the stormwater runoff. • Procedures for cleaning the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding • Final cleanup after the vessel is removed and the dock is raised • Cleanup procedures for oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry dock • Sweep rather than hose off debris /spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding; • Keep absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills
General Yard Area	The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.

Inspections	The following areas shall be included in all monthly inspections: • Pressure washing area; • Blasting, sanding, and painting areas; • Material storage areas; • Engine maintenance and repair areas; • Material handling areas; • Drydock area; and • General yard area **Comprehensive Site Inspection:** The *owner or operator* shall conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with *industrial activity* (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting/sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance/repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). These sources shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, *pollutants* entering the drainage system
Employee Training	Training shall 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 • Used battery management
Preventive Maintenance	As part of the facility's preventive maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of *pollutants* to surface waters

Numeric Effluent Limitations	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.	
Benchmarks	Water transportation facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII-Q-1.	
	Table VIII-Q-1 ***Sector Q - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement***	
	Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
	Water Transportation Facilities (SIC 4412-4499)	
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Lead	69 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L

Sector R – Ship & Boat Building or Repair Yards	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities engaged in ship and boat building and repairing (SIC Code 373). (According to the U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel 65 feet or greater in length is referred to as a ship and a vessel smaller than 65 feet is a boat.)
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Bilge and ballast water • Pressure wash water • Sanitary wastes • Cooling water originating from vessels
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Fueling; • Engine maintenance/repair; • Vessel maintenance/repair; • Pressure washing; • Painting; • Sanding; • Blasting; • Welding; • Metal fabrication; • Loading/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).
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The SWPPP shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential *pollutants* associated with them (if applicable): • Outdoor manufacturing/processing activities (e.g., welding, metal fabricating); • Significant dust/particulate generating processes (e.g., abrasive blasting, sanding, painting).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping Measures	
Pressure Washing	Discharge of waste water from pressuring washing to remove marine growth from vessels must be permitted by a separate *SPDES* permit. Facilities that pressure wash vessels must include the following information in the SWPPP: • Measures to collect or contain the discharge from the pressure washing area; • Method for the removal of the visible solids; • Methods of disposal of the collected solids; and, • Location where the discharge will be released
Blasting & Painting Areas	The SWPPP must: • Describe and provide for the implementation of measures to prevent spent abrasives, paint chips and overspray from discharging into the receiving water body or the storm sewer system. • Include provisions to contain all blasting/painting activities to prevent the discharge of contaminants. Consider hanging plastic barriers or tarpaulins during blasting or painting operations to contain debris. • Include a schedule for regularly cleaning storm systems to remove deposits of abrasive blasting debris and paint chips, if applicable. • Describe and provide for implementation of standard operating practices for blasting and painting activities, such as the prohibition of uncontained blasting/painting over open water or the prohibition of blasting/painting during windy conditions that can render containment ineffective.
Material Storage Areas	All containerized materials (fuels, paints, solvents, waste oil, antifreeze, batteries) must be plainly labeled and stored in a protected, secure location away from drains. The SWPPP must: • Describe and provide for the implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from the storage areas. • Specify which materials are stored indoors and consider containment or enclosure for materials that are stored outdoors. • Document considerations regarding implementing an inventory control plan to limit the presence of potentially hazardous materials on-site. • Evaluate the storage and disposal of spent abrasive materials generated at the facility where abrasive blasting is performed

General Yard Area	The plan must include a schedule for routine yard maintenance and cleanup. Scrap metal, wood, plastic, miscellaneous trash, paper, glass, industrial scrap, insulation, welding rods, packaging, etc., must be routinely removed from the general yard area.
Engine Maintenance & Repair Areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from all areas used for engine maintenance and repair. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalence): • Performing all maintenance activities indoors; • Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the shop; • Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal; • Prohibiting the practice of hosing down the shop floor; • Specify use of dry cleanup methods • Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the maintenance area.
Material Handling Areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/surface runoff from material handling operations and areas (e.g., fueling, paint and solvent mixing, disposal of process wastewater streams from vessels). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Covering fueling areas; • Using spill/overflow protection; • Mixing paints and solvents in a designated area (preferably indoors or under a shed); • Minimizing run-on of stormwater to material handling areas
Dry dock Areas	The SWPPP must describe procedures for the following: • Routine maintenance and cleaning of the dry dock to *minimize* the potential for *pollutants* in the stormwater runoff. • Cleaning the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding • Final cleanup after the vessels are removed and the dock is raised. • Cleanup of oil, grease, or fuel spills occurring on the dry dock. o Sweep rather than hose off debris /spent blasting material from the accessible areas of the dry dock prior to flooding o Keep absorbent materials and oil containment booms readily available to contain/cleanup any spills.

Sector R – Ship & Boat Building or Repair Yards

Inspections	The following areas shall be included in all monthly inspections: • Pressure washing areas; • Blasting, sanding, and painting areas • Material storage areas • Engine maintenance/repair areas • Material handling areas • Drydock area • General yard area. Comprehensive site compliance evaluation - The *permittee* shall conduct regularly scheduled evaluations at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with *industrial activity* (e.g., pressure washing area, blasting/sanding areas, painting areas, material storage areas, engine maintenance/repair areas, material handling areas, and drydock area). These sources shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, *pollutants* entering the drainage system
Employee Training	Training shall address, at a minimum, the following activities (as applicable): • Used oil management • Spent solvent management • Proper disposal of spent abrasives • Proper disposal of vessel wastewaters, spill prevention and control • Fueling procedures • General good housekeeping practices • Painting and blasting procedures • Used battery management.
Preventative Maintenance	As part of the facility's preventative maintenance program, stormwater management devices shall be inspected and maintained in a timely manner (e.g., oil/water separators and sediment traps cleaned to ensure that spent abrasives, paint chips and solids are intercepted and retained prior to entering the storm drainage system). Facility equipment and systems shall also be inspected and tested to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of *pollutants* to surface waters.
Numeric Effluent Limitations	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.
Benchmarks	No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector S – Air Transportation	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from air transportation facilities including • air transportation (scheduled and non-scheduled); • air courier services; • airports; • flying fields (except those maintained by aviation clubs); • air terminal services including air traffic control (except government); • aircraft storage at airports; • aircraft upholstery repair; • airfreight handling at airports; • airport hangar rental; • airport leasing, if operating airport; • airport terminal services; • hangar operation; • airport, aircraft service and maintenance including aircraft cleaning and janitorial service; • aircraft servicing /repairing (except on a factory basis); • vehicle maintenace shops; • material handling facilities; • equipment clearing operations; and • airport/aircraft deicing and anti-icing. [Note: For the purpose of this section, the term "deicing" is defined as the process to remove frost, snow, or ice and "anti-icing" is the process which prevents the accumulation of frost, snow, or ice.] Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or deicing/anti-icing operations are addressed under this section.
Prohibitions Non - Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: aircraft, ground vehicle, runway and equipment washwaters, and dry weather discharges of deicing/anti-icing chemicals. These discharges must be covered by a separate *SPDES* permit.
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
General	SWPPPs developed for areas of the facility occupied by tenants of the airport shall be integrated with the plan for the entire airport. For the purposes of this permit, tenants of the airport facility include airline passenger or cargo companies, fixed based *owners or operators* and other parties who have contracts with the airport authority to conduct business operations on airport property and whose operations result in stormwater discharges associated with *industrial activity*.

Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following activities may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations; • Fueling stations; • Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; • Storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	A narrative description of the potential *pollutant* sources from the following activities: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing/anti-icing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing/anti-icing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)) and monthly quantities of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used, either as measured amounts, or in the absence of metering, as estimated amounts. This includes all deicing/anti-icing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate). Tenants and fixed-base operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the stormwater pollution prevention plan for the entire facility.
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping Measures	
Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* the contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance (including the maintenance conducted on the terminal apron and in dedicated hangars). The SWPPP must document consideration of the following measures (or their equivalents):: • Performing maintenance activities indoors; • Maintaining an organized inventory of materials used in the maintenance areas • Draining all parts of fluids prior to disposal • Preventing the practice of hosing down the apron or hangar floor • Using dry cleanup methods • Collecting the stormwater runoff from the maintenance area • Providing treatment or recycling

Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment cleaning areas	The SWPPP shall include provisions that ensure that cleaning of equipment is conducted in designated areas only and clearly identify these areas on the ground and delineate them on the site map. The plan must describe measures that will be implemented to prevent or *minimize* the contamination of the stormwater runoff from cleaning areas.
Aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment storage areas	The storage of aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance must be confined to designated areas (delineated on the site map). The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Indoor storage of aircraft and ground vehicles • Use of drip pans for the collection of fluid leaks • Perimeter drains, dikes or berms surrounding storage areas.
Material storage areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of precipitation/runoff from storage areas. Storage vessels of all materials (e.g., used oils, hydraulic fluids, spent solvents, and waste aircraft fuel) must be maintained in good condition, so as to prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater, and plainly labeled (e.g., "used oil," "Contaminated Jet A," etc.). The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Indoor storage of materials • Centralized storage areas for waste materials • Installation of berms/dikes around storage areas.
Airport Fuel System and Fueling Areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* the discharge of fuels to the storm sewer/surface waters resulting from fuel servicing activities or other operations conducted in support of the airport fuel system. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Implementing spill and overflow practices (e.g., placing absorptive materials beneath aircraft during fueling operations) • Using dry cleanup methods • Collecting the stormwater runoff

Source Reductions	
Owners or operators who conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall consider alternatives to the use of urea and glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact. Chemical options to replace ethylene glycol, propylene glycol and urea include: potassium acetate; magnesium acetate; calcium acetate; and anhydrous sodium acetate.	
Runway Deicing Operations	*Owners or operators* shall evaluate present application rates to ensure against excessive over application by analyzing application rates and adjusting as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Metered application of chemicals; • Prewetting dry chemical constituents prior to application; • Installation of runway ice detection systems; • Implementing anti-icing operations as a preventive measure against ice buildup
Aircraft deicing/anti icing operations	*Owners or operators* shall determine whether excessive application of deicing/anti-icing chemicals occurs, and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety. This evaluation should be carried out by the personnel most familiar with the particular aircraft and flight operations in question (versus an outside entity such as the airport authority). The use of alternative deicing/anti-icing agents, as well as containment measures for all applied chemicals, shall be considered. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) for reducing deicing fluid: • 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 • Thermal blankets for MD-80s and DC-9s • Ice-detection systems • Airport traffic flow strategies • Departure slot allocation systems

Management of runoff	Where deicing/anti-icing operations occur, *owners or operators* shall describe and implement a program to control or manage contaminated runoff to *minimize* the amount of *pollutants* being discharged from the site. The SWPPP shall document consideration of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Establish a dedicated deicing facility with a runoff collection/recovery system; • Use vacuum/collection trucks; • Store contaminated stormwater/deicing fluids in tanks and releasing controlled amounts to a publicly owned treatment works in accordance with pretreatment program requirements • Collect contaminated runoff in a wet pond for biochemical decomposition (be aware of attracting wildlife that may prove hazardous to flight operations) • Direct runoff into vegetative swales or other infiltration measures. • Recover deicing/anti-icing materials when these materials are applied during nonprecipitation events (e.g., covering storm sewer inlets, using booms, installing absorptive interceptors in the drains, etc.) to prevent these materials from later becoming a source of stormwater contamination. • Recycle used deicing fluid whenever possible
Inspections	The inspection frequency shall be specified in the plan. At a minimum, inspections shall be conducted once per month during deicing/anti-icing season (e.g., October through April for most airports). If deicing occurs before or after this period, the inspections shall be expanded to include all months during which deicing chemicals may be used. If significantly or deleteriously large quantities of deicing chemicals are being spilled or discharged, or if water quality impacts have been reported, the inspection frequency shall be increased to weekly until such time as the chemical spills/discharges or impacts are reduced to acceptable levels.
Comprehensive site compliance inspection	The annual site compliance evaluations shall be conducted by qualified facility personnel during periods of actual deicing operations, if possible. If not practicable during active deicing or if the weather is too inclement, the evaluations shall be conducted when deicing operations are likely to occur and the materials.

<table>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limitations</td><td>No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Benchmarks</td><td>Airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis shall sample their stormwater discharges for the parameters listed in Table VIII-S-1. Only those outfalls from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur must be monitored. The alternative certification provision of Part IV.B.4.b is not applicable to discharges covered under this section.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Table VIII-S-1
Sector S - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Pollutants of Concern</th><th>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Facilities at airports that use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing/anti-icing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis: monitor ONLY those outfalls from the airport facility that collect runoff from areas where deicing/anti-icing activities occur (SIC 45).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)</td><td>30 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td><td>120 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Nitrogen (TN)*</td><td>6 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>pH</td><td>within the range 6.0 to 9.0 s.u.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen</td></tr>
</table>

Sector T – Treatment Works	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from 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 lands 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 403 (Industrial Activity Code "TW"). Farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and that are not physically located within the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA are not required to have permit coverage.
Prohibitions Non - Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Part I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: sanitary and industrial wastewater; and equipment/vehicle wash waters
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas • Sludge drying beds • Dried sludge piles • Compost piles • Septage or hauled waste receiving station • Storage areas for process chemicals, petroleum products, solvents, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	A description of the potential *pollutant* sources from the following activities, 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 • Access roads/rail lines.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</th></tr>
<tr><td>BMPs</td><td colspan="2">The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following BMPs (or their equivalents):

• Routing stormwater to the treatment works
• Covering exposed materials, including but not limited to the following:
o Grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas
o Sludge drying beds
o Dried sludge piles
o Compost piles
o Septage or hauled waste receiving station.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inspections</td><td colspan="2">The following areas shall be included in all inspections:
• Access roads/rail lines, grit, screenings and other solids handling, storage or disposal areas;
• Sludge drying beds
• Dried sludge piles
• Compost piles
• Septage or hauled waste receiving station areas</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employee Training</td><td colspan="2">Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility:
• Petroleum product management
• Process chemical management
• Spill prevention and control
• Fueling procedures
• General good housekeeping practices
• Proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides</td></tr>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limitations</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">Treatment works are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-T-1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Table VIII-T-1
Sector T - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Treatment Works (Industrial Activity Code "TW")</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td><td>120 mg/L</td></tr>
</table>

Sector U – Food & Kindred Products	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from food and kindred products processing facilities (commonly identified by SIC Code 20), including: • Meat products • Dairy products • Canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables, and food specialties • Grain mill products • Bakery products; • Sugar and confectionery products; • Fats and oils • Beverages • Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products and tobacco products manufacturing (SIC Code 21).
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit include, but are not limited to: • Boiler blow down • Cooling tower overflow and blow down • Ammonia refrigeration purging • Vehicle washing/clean-out operations
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify the locations of the following activities if they are exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Vents/stacks from cooking, drying, and similar operations • Dry product vacuum transfer lines • Animal holding pens • Spoiled product • Broken product container storage areas
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	In addition to food and kindred products processing-related industrial activities, the plan must also describe application and storage of pest control chemicals (e.g., rodenticides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.) used on plant grounds.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</th></tr>
<tr><td>Inspections</td><td colspan="2">At a minimum, the following areas, where the potential for exposure to stormwater exists, must be inspected:
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
Air pollution control equipment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employee Training</td><td colspan="2">The employee training program must also address pest control.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limitations</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="13">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">Grain mills and fats and oils products facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-U-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Table VIII-U-1
Sector U - Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Grain Mill Products (SIC 2041-2048)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td><td>100 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Nitrogen (TN)</td><td>6 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Phosphorus (TP)</td><td>2 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Fats and Oils Products (SIC 2074-2079)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td><td>100 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)</td><td>30 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td><td>120 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Nitrogen (TN)*</td><td>6 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Phosphorus (TP)</td><td>2 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.</td></tr>
</table>

Sector V – Textile Mills, Apparel & Other Fabric Products	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from textile mills, apparel and other fabric product manufacturing, generally described by SIC 22 and 23. Facilities in this sector are primarily engaged in the following activities: • Textile mill products, of and regarding facilities and establishments engaged in the preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage, • Manufacturing of broad woven fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, knit fabrics, and carpets and rugs from yarn • Processes involved in the dyeing and finishing of fibers, yarn fabrics, and knit apparel • Integrated manufacturing of knit apparel and other finished articles of yarn • Manufacturing of felt goods (wool), lace goods, nonwoven fabrics , miscellaneous textiles, and other apparel products. This section also covers facilities engaged in manufacturing finished leather and artificial leather products (SIC 31, except 3111).
Prohibitions Non -Stormwater discharges	In addition to the general non-stormwater prohibition in Paragraph I.D.1, the following discharges not covered by this permit and must be covered by a separate *SPDES* Permit include, but are not limited to: • Discharges of wastewater (e.g., wastewater as a result of wet processing or from any processes relating to the production process) • Reused/recycled water • Waters used in cooling towers
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	A description of the potential *pollutant* sources from industry-specific *significant materials* and industrial activities (e.g., backwinding, beaming, bleaching, backing, bonding carbonizing, carding, cut and sew operations, desizing, drawing, dyeing, flocking, 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.)

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	

Material storage areas	All containerized materials (fuels, petroleum products, solvents, dyes, etc.) must be clearly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains.
	
	The SWPPP must document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents):
	• Describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from such storage areas.
	• Provide for containment or enclosure of materials that are stored outdoors.
	• Develop an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.
	• Ensure that empty chemical drums/containers are clean
	  o Triple-rinsing shall be considered
	  o Residuals are not subject to contact with precipitation/runoff.
	  o Proper collection and storage of washwater from drum cleanings

Material handling areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from materials handling operations and areas. The SWPPP must document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalence): • Use of spill/overflow protection • Covering fueling areas • Covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. • Replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater, where applicable.
Fueling areas	The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Covering the fueling area • Using spill and overflow protection • Minimizing runon of stormwater to the fueling areas • Using dry cleanup methods • Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area
Inspections	Inspections shall be conducted at least monthly, and shall include 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.

Aboveground storage tank areas	The SWPPP must describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Regular cleanup of these areas • Preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program • Spill and overflow protection • Minimizing run-on of stormwater from adjacent areas • Restricting access to the area • Insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins • Absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas • Use of dry cleanup methods • Permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.
Employee Training	Employee training must, at a minimum address, the following areas when applicable to a facility: • Use of reused/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.
Comprehensive Site Inspection	Regularly scheduled evaluations shall be conducted at least once a year and address those areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with *industrial activity*. Inspections shall look for evidence of, or the potential for, *pollutants* entering the drainage system from the following areas, as appropriate: storage tank areas; waste disposal and storage areas; dumpsters and open containers stored outside; materials storage areas; engine maintenance and repair areas; material handling areas and loading dock areas.
Numeric Effluent Limitations	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.
Benchmarks	No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector W – Furniture & Fixtures	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from facilities involved in the manufacturing of: • Wood kitchen cabinets (generally described by SIC Code 2434) • Household furniture (SIC 251) • Office furniture (SIC 252) • Public buildings and related furniture (SIC 253) • Partitions, shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures (SIC 254) • Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures (SIC 259).
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Material storage areas (including tanks or other vessels used for liquid or waste storage) • Outdoor material processing areas • Areas where wastes are treated, stored or disposed • Access roads • Rail spurs.
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Numeric Effluent Limitations	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.
Benchmarks	No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector X – Printing & Publishing	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from printing and publishing facilities (generally classified under SIC Major Group 27) including the following: • Book printing • Commercial printing and lithographics • Plate making and related services • Commercial printing • Commercial printing not elsewhere classified.
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Aboveground storage tanks • Drums and barrels permanently stored outside.
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The plan shall include a description of the following additional sources and activities that have potential *pollutants* associated with them, as applicable: • Loading and unloading operations • Outdoor storage activities • Significant dust or particulate generating processes • On-site waste disposal practices (e.g., blanket wash). The *pollutant* or *pollutant* parameter associated with each *pollutant* source shall be identified (e.g., oil and grease, scrap metal, etc.).
Employee Training	Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: • Spent solvent management • Spill prevention and control • Used oil management • Fueling procedures • General good housekeeping practices

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Good Housekeeping Measures	
Material storage areas	All containerized materials (skids, pallets, solvents, bulk inks, and hazardous waste, empty drums, portable/mobile containers of plant debris, wood crates, steel racks, fuel oil, etc) must be clearly labeled and stored in a protected area, away from drains. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of stormwater runoff from such storage areas • Provide for containment or enclosure for those materials that are stored outdoors. • Develop an inventory control plan to prevent excessive purchasing of potentially hazardous substances.
Material handling areas	The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from materials handling operations and areas (e.g. blanket wash, mixing solvents, loading & unloading materials). The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Use of spill/overflow protection • Covering fueling areas • Covering and enclosing areas where the transfer of materials may occur. • Replacement or repair of leaking connections, valves, transfer lines and pipes that may carry chemicals, dyes, or wastewater, where applicable.
Fueling areas	The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from fueling areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Covering the fueling area • Using spill and overflow protection • Minimizing runon of stormwater to the fueling areas • Using dry cleanup methods • Treating and/or recycling stormwater runoff collected from the fueling area.

Aboveground storage tank areas	The SWPPP must describe and include provisions to implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from aboveground storage tank areas, including the associated piping and valves. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Regular cleanup of these areas • Preparation of a spill prevention control and countermeasure program • Spill and overflow protection • Minimizing run-on of stormwater from adjacent areas • Restricting access to the area • Insertion of filters in adjacent catch basins • Absorbent booms in unbermed fueling areas • Use of dry cleanup methods • Permanently sealing drains within critical areas that may discharge to a storm drain.
Numeric Effluent Limitations	No *Numeric Effluent Limits* specified for this sector.
Benchmarks	No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

Sector Y- Rubber, Plastics & Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing facilities (SIC Major Group 30) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, except jewelry, silverware, and plated ware (SIC Major Group 39, except 391).
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Aboveground storage tanks • Drums and barrels permanently stored outside.
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	The *owner or operator* shall review the use of zinc at the facility and the possible pathways through which zinc may be discharged in stormwater runoff.
Plastic Products Manufacturers	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of specific controls to *minimize* the discharge of plastic resin pellets in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Minimizing spills • Cleaning up spills promptly and thoroughly • Sweeping thoroughly • Pellet capturing • Employee education • Disposal precautions

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Rubber Manufacturers</td><td colspan="2">The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of specific controls to minimize the discharge of zinc in stormwater discharges from the facility. Some general BMP options to consider include:
Using chemicals that are purchased in pre-weighed, sealed polyethylene bags;
Storing materials that are in use in sealable containers
Ensuring an airspace between the container and the cover to minimize "puffing" losses when the container is opened
Using automatic dispensing and weighing equipment.
The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following BMPs (or their equivalents): for the following possible sources of zinc:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inadequate housekeeping -</td><td>Evaluate the handling and storage of zinc bags at their facilities and document the consideration for the following BMP options:
Employee training regarding the handling/storage of zinc bags
Indoor storage of zinc bags
Cleanup of zinc spills without washing the zinc into the storm drain
Use of 2,500-pound sacks of zinc rather than 50- to 100-pound sacks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dumpsters</td><td>The SWPPP shall document considerations relating to the following BMPs to minimize discharges of zinc from dumpsters:
Provide a cover for the dumpster
Move the dumpster to an indoor location
Provide a lining for the dumpster*.
* If a liner is used in an uncovered dumpster, the SWPPP must describe the measures implemented to either prevent the discharge of contaminated stormwater from the containers, or the containers should be subject to screening and monitoring required in Part III.F.3.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malfunctioning dust collectors or baghouses</td><td>Evaluate dust collectors/baghouses as possible sources in zinc in stormwater runoff. Improperly operating dust collectors/baghouses shall be replaced or repaired as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grinding operations</td><td>Evaluate dust generation from rubber grinding operations at their facility and, as appropriate, install a dust collection system.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zinc stearate coating operations</td><td>Appropriate measures to prevent or clean up drips /spills of zinc stearate slurry that may be released to the storm drain. Alternate compounds to zinc stearate shall also be considered.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limits</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">Rubber product manufacturing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-Y-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Sector VIII-Y-1
Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tires and Inner Tubes; Rubber Footwear; Gaskets, Packing and Sealing Devices; Rubber Hose and Belting; and Fabricated Rubber Products Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 3011-3069).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Recoverable Zinc</td><td>110 ug/L</td></tr>
</table>

Sector Z – Leather Tanning and Finishing	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from leather tanning, currying and finishing (commonly identified by SIC Code 3111).
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Processing and storage areas of the beamhouse, tanyard, retan-wet finishing and dry finishing operation • Haul roads • Access roads • Rail spurs.
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	A description of potential *pollutant* sources including (as appropriate): • Temporary or permanent storage of fresh and brine cured hides • Chemical drums, bags, containers and aboveground tanks • Leather dust, scraps, trimmings and shavings • Spent solvents • Extraneous hide substances and hair • Empty chemical containers and bags • Floor sweepings/washings • Refuse and waste piles and sludge • Significant dust/particulate generating processes (e.g., buffing).

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits		
Good Housekeeping Measures	**Storage for Raw, Semi-Processed or Finished Tannery By-Products**	Pallets/bales of raw, semi processed or finished tannery by-products (e.g., splits, trimmings, shavings, etc.) shall be stored indoors or protected by polyethylene wrapping, tarpaulins, roofed storage area or other suitable means. Materials shall be placed on an impermeable surface, the area should be enclosed or bermed or other equivalent measures should be employed to prevent runon/runoff of stormwater
	Material Storage Areas	Label storage units of all materials (e.g., specific chemicals, hazardous materials, spent solvents, waste materials). Describe and implement measures that prevent or *minimize* contact with stormwater.
	Buffing & Shaving Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff with leather dust from buffing/shaving areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations for dust collection enclosures, preventive inspection/maintenance programs or other appropriate preventive measures.
	Receiving, Unloading & Storage Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contamination of the stormwater runoff from receiving, unloading, and storage areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) for exposed receiving, unloading and storage areas: • Hides and chemical supplies protected by a suitable cover • Diversion of drainage to the process sewer • Grade berming/curbing area to prevent runoff of stormwater.
	Outdoor Storage of Contaminated Equipment	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures that prevent or *minimize* contact of stormwater with contaminated equipment. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) : • Equipment protected by suitable cover • Diversion of drainage to the process sewer • Thorough cleaning prior to storage.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Good Housekeeping Measures (Continued)</td><td>Waste Management</td><td colspan="2">Describe and implement measures that prevent or minimize contamination of the stormwater runoff from waste storage areas. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following BMPs (or their equivalents) :

• Inspection/maintenance programs for leaking containers or spills
• Cover dumpsters
• Move waste management activities indoors
• Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as tarpaulins or polyethylene
• Minimize stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building berms around the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limits</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="3">Leather tanning and finishing facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-Z-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Sector VIII-Z-1
Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td colspan="2">Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Leather Tanning and Finishing (SIC 3111)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Nitrogen (TN)*</td><td colspan="2">6 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Recoverable Chromium</td><td colspan="2">1.8 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen</td></tr>
</table>

Sector AA – Fabricated Metal Products	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from the fabricated metals industry (except for electrical related industries); fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment); and jewelry, silverware, and plated ware
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Raw metal storage areas • Finished metal storage areas • Scrap disposal collection sites • Equipment storage areas • Retention and detention basins • Temporary/permanent diversion dikes or berms • Right of way or perimeter diversion devices • Sediment traps/barriers • Processing areas including outside painting areas • Wood preparation • Recycling • Raw material storage.
Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources	A description of the potential *pollutant* sources from the following activities: • Loading and unloading operations for paints, chemicals and raw materials • Outdoor storage activities for raw materials, paints, empty containers, corn cob, chemicals, scrap metals • Outdoor manufacturing or processing activities such as grinding, cutting, degreasing, buffing, brazing, etc. • On site waste disposal practices for spent solvents, sludge, pickling baths, shavings, ingots pieces, refuse and waste piles.

Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
General	All fabricated metal products facilities should implement *BMPs* in the following areas of the site: • Metal fabricating areas • Storage areas for raw metal • Receiving, unloading, and loading areas • Heavy equipment storage • Metal working fluid areas • Unprotected liquid storage tanks • Chemical cleaners and rinse water • Raw steel collection areas • Paints and painting equipment • Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas • Hazardous waste storage areas • Transporting chemicals to storage areas • Finished products (galvanized) • Wooden pallets and empty drums
Good Housekeeping Measures	*Minimize* exposure of potential *pollutant* sources to precipitation. Prevent *pollutants*, including debris, from coming into contact with precipitation. Examples of *BMPs* for exposure minimization include, but are not limited to: • Covering materials or activities with temporary structures (e.g., tarps) when wet weather is expected • Moving materials or activities to existing or new permanent structures (e.g., buildings, silos, sheds). • Keeping a dumpster lid closed
Erosion & Sediment Controls	An Erosion and Sediment Control plan addressing the storm water run-on and run-off control systems in all areas of the facility must be developed by a qualified individual and implemented but the *owner or operator*. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the most current version of the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment.. Consider using sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters to facilitate settling or filtering of sediments. Consider using green infrastructure practices such as vegetated swales and constructed wetlands to reduce export of metals in stormwater.

Area Specific BMPs	
Metal Fabricating Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures for maintaining clean, dry, orderly conditions. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalent): • Use of dry clean up techniques shall be considered in the plan • Sweep fabrication areas frequently to avoid heavy accumulation of steel ingots, fines, and scrap. • Absorb dust through a vacuum system to avoid accumulation on roof tops and onto the ground. • Sweep all accessible paved areas on a regular basis. • Maintain floors in a clean and dry condition using dry cleanup techniques. • Remove waste and dispose of regularly • Train employees on good housekeeping measures
Storage Areas for Raw Materials	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to keep these areas free of conditions that could cause spills or leakage of materials. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents) : • Store materials in a covered area whenever possible • Organize storage areas so there is easy access in case of a spill. • Label stored materials to aid in identifying spill contents • *Minimize* the amount of material stored to avoid corrosive activity from long-term exposed materials • Dike or berm the area to prevent or *minimize* run-on. • Keep area neat and orderly; stack neatly on pallets or off the ground. • Cover exposed materials. • Describe & implement measures controlling or recovering scrp metals, fines, and iron dust including measures for containing materials within storage handling areas
Lubricating & Hydraulic Fluid Operations	The SWPPP shall document consideration of using devices or monitoring equipment or other devices to detect and control leaks /overflows. Consider the installation of perimeter controls such as dikes, curbs, grass filter strips, or other equivalent measures.
Chemical Storage Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of proper storage methods that prevent stormwater contamination and accidental spillage. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • The plan should include a program to inspect containers, and identify proper disposal methods. • Store drums as close to operational building as possible. • Label all drums with proper warning and handling instructions. • Train forklift operators to avoid puncturing drums.

Receiving Unloading & Storage Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to prevent spills and leaks; plan for quick remedial clean up and instruct employees on clean up techniques and procedures. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Confine loading/unloading activities to designated areas outside drainage pathways and away from surface waters. • Close storm drains during loading/unloading activities in surrounding areas. • Use a dead-end sump where materials could be directed. • Inspect containers for leaks or damage prior to loading/unloading. • Avoid loading/unloading materials in the rain or provide cover or other protection for loading docks. • Provide diversion berms, dikes or grassed swales around the perimeter of the area to limit run-on. • Cover loading and unloading areas and perform these activities on an impervious pad to enable easy collection of spilled materials. • Slope the impervious concrete floor or pad to collect spills and leaks and convey them to proper containment and treatment. • Provide overhangs or door skirts to enclose trailer ends at truck loading/unloading docks For rail transfer, a drip pan shall be installed within the rails to collect spillage from the tank. • For rail transfer, a drip pan shall be installed within the rails to collect spillage from the tank • Where liquid or powdered materials are transferred in bulk to/from truck or rail cars, ensure hose connection points at storage containers are inside containment areas, or drip pans are used in areas where spillage may occur which are not in a containment area. • Enclose material handling systems. • Cover materials entering and leaving areas. • Use dry cleanup methods instead of washing the areas down. • Regularly sweep area to *minimize* debris on the ground. • Provide dust control if necessary. When controlling dust, sweep and/or apply water or materials that will not impact surface or ground water. • Develop and implement spill prevention, containment, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans. • Train employees in spill prevention, control, cleanup, and proper materials management techniques

Storage of Equipment	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures for preparing equipment for storage and the proper method to store equipment. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Store Paint and painting equipment to *minimize* exposure to stormwater. • Vehicles should be stored indoors when possible. • If stored outdoors, use gravel, concrete, or other stabilized surfaces to *minimize* or prevent heavy equipment from creating ditches or other conveyances that would cause sedimentation runoff and increase TSS loadings. • Provide covering for outdoor storage areas. • Divert drainage to the grass swales, filter strips, retention ponds, or holding tanks. • Direct drainage systems away from high traffic areas into collection systems. • Clean equipment prior to storage
Metal Working Fluid Storage Areas	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures for storage of metal working fluids. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Use pumps, spigots, and funnels when transferring metal working fluid to reduce the amount of lost fluid and the risk of spilling fluids. • Fix leaking seals and gaskets to prevent leaks. • Store used metal working fluid with fine metal dust indoors. • Use tight sealing lids on all fluid containers. • Use straw, clay absorbents, sawdust, or synthetic absorbents to confine or contain any spills. • Establish recycling programs for used fluids when possible. • Conduct daily inspections of each machine to identify problems and trends and reduce fluid waste
Cleaners & rinse Water	The SWPPP shall describe and provide for implementation of measures to control/cleanup spills of solvents and other liquid cleaners. The SWPPP shall document considerations of the following *BMPs* (or their equivalents): • Control sand buildup and disbursement from sand-blasting operations; • Prevent exposure of recyclable wastes. • Substitute environmentally benign cleaners when possible. • Use drip pans and other spill devices to collect spills or solvents and other liquid cleaners • Recycle wastewater. • Store recyclable waste indoors or in covered containers. • Substitute nontoxic cleaning agents when possible.

Inspections	In addition to Inspections required in Part III.C.7.b. Metal fabricators shall at a minimum include the following areas for inspection: • Raw metal storage areas • Finished product storage areas • Material and chemical storage areas • Recycling areas • Loading and unloading areas • Equipment storage areas • Paint areas • Vehicle fueling and maintenance areas.
Employee Training	In addition to training provided per Part III.C.7.e At minimum, personnel must be trained to: • Control *pollutants* at the source • Recognize unpermitted discharges. • Recognize a reportable spill • Implementation of spill containment and notification • Use dry clean up methods • Maintain an organized work environment to allow immediate access to spills • Properly store and label equipment and solvents and other materials
Comprehensive Site Inspection	In addition to the requirements contained in Part IV.A, the site compliance evaluation shall also include inspections of: • Areas associated with the storage of raw metals • Storage of spent solvents and chemicals • Outdoor paint areas • Roof drainage. Potential *pollutants* include chromium, zinc, lubricating oil, solvents, aluminum, oil and grease, methyl ethyl ketone, steel and other related materials.
Numeric Effluent Limits	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.

Benchmarks	Metal fabricating facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutants* of concern listed in Table VIII AA 1.	
	Sector VIII-AA-1 ***Benchmark Monitoring Requirement***	
	Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating (SIC 3411 3471, 3482 3499, 3911 3915)	
	Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Aluminum	750 ug/L
	Total Recoverable Iron	1 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	Fabricated Metal Coating & Engraving (SIC 3479)	
	Total Nitrogen (TN)*	6 mg/L
	Total Recoverable Zinc	110 ug/L
	* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen	

Sector AB – Transportation Equipment, Industrial & Commercial Machinery	
Applicability	The requirements listed under this section apply to *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* from transportation equipment, industrial or commercial machinery manufacturing facilities (commonly described by SIC Major Group 35 (except SIC Code 357 - computer and office equipment covered by Sector AC), and SIC Major Group 37 (except SIC Code 373 - ship and boat building and repair cover by Sector R)).
Prohibitions Non - Stormwater discharges	In addition to the requirements contained in Part III.D, Facilities that discharge wastewater, other than solely domestic wastewater, to the sanitary sewer system, must notify the *owner or operator* of the sanitary sewer and associated treatment works of its discharge. In such cases, a copy of a notification letter must be attached to the SWPPP .
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
Site Map	The site map shall identify where any of the following may be exposed to precipitation/surface runoff: • Vents and stacks from metal processing and similar operations.
Numeric Effluent Limits	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.
Benchmarks	No *Benchmark Monitoring* or reporting is required for this sector.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Sector AC – Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic and Optical Goods</th></tr>
<tr><td>Applicability</td><td colspan="2">The requirements listed under this section apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from facilities that manufacture:
Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except computer equipment (SIC Major Group 36)
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments
Photographic, medical and optical goods
Watches and clocks (SIC Major Group 38)
Computer and office equipment (SIC Code 357).</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C</th></tr>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limits</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">Facilities under this sector are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the pollutants of concern listed in Table VIII-AC-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Sector VIII-AC-1
Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment (SIC Major Group 36); Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks (SIC Major Group 38) and Computer and Office Equipment (SIC Code 357)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td><td>100 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Recoverable Copper</td><td>12 ug/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Recoverable Lead</td><td>69 ug/L</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Sector AD – Non Classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by Department as Requiring Permit Coverage</th></tr>
<tr><td>Applicability</td><td colspan="2">Sector AD is intended to allow permit coverage for stormwater discharges from industrial activities at facilities not covered by Sectors A-AC and where coverage under a general permit would be more suitable than requiring an individual industrial SPDES permit. Facilities must be assigned to Sector AD by the Department and must receive written notification granting permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">The Department may establish additional Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan requirements upon granting permission for coverage under this sector. Additional requirements would be based upon the nature of activities conducted at the facility.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Numeric Effluent Limits</td><td colspan="2">No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="11">Benchmarks</td><td colspan="2">In addition to monitoring for the following parameters, the Department may establish additional monitoring requirements based upon the nature of activities conducted at the facility and potential pollution sources that are exposed to stormwater.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Sector VIII-AD-1
Benchmark Monitoring Requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pollutants of Concern</td><td>Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Non-classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by the Department as Requiring Permit Coverage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td><td>100 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td><td>120 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oil & Grease</td><td>15 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Nitrogen (TN)</td><td>6 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Recoverable Zinc</td><td>110 ug/L</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Recoverable Iron</td><td>1 mg/L</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">* Total Nitrogen is calculated as the sum of ammonia, nitrate-nitrite and organic nitrogen.</td></tr>
</table>

Sector AE – Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance Facilities (Non Classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated by Department as Requiring Permit Coverage)	
Applicability	Sector AE is intended to allow permit coverage for stormwater discharges from *Department* of Public Works and Highway Maintenance facilities that have operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance shops (vehicle and equipment rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations and salt storage for road deicing activities. Coverage under this permit is not required for a municipally owned and operated facility unless the facility is notified by the *Department* that coverage is needed. Facilities must be assigned to Sector AE by the *Department* and must receive written notification granting permission to use this permit prior to submitting an NOI. Coverage under this permit may not be required for a municipally owned facility whose stormwater discharge is already addressed through the *municipality*'s *MS4* permit.
SWPPP Requirements in addition to Part III.C	
In addition to the requirements of Part III, the SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the requirements listed for Sector P - Land Transportation and /or Warehousing.	
Additional Non-Numeric Effluent Limits	
Numeric Effluent Limits	No Numeric Effluent Limits specified for this sector.
Benchmarks	*Department* of Public Works and Highway Maintenance facilities are required to monitor their stormwater discharges for the *pollutant* of concern listed in Table VIII-AE-1.

Sector VIII-AE-1
Benchmark Monitoring Requirement

Pollutants of Concern	**Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentration**
Department of Public Works and Highway Maintenance Facilities	
Oil & Grease	15 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Benzene	50 ug/L
Ethylbenzene	50 ug/L
Toluene	50 ug/L
Total Xylene	50 ug/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L

APPENDIX A – Definitions and Acronyms

Note: Additional definitions are provided within the Part VIII industrial sectors for definitions that are specific for those industries.

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

Annual Certification Report (ACR) - is the primary mechanism for reporting to the *Department*. Every facility covered by this general permit must complete and submit an *ACR* form in accordance with the submission deadlines in Part IV.D -Table IV-2.

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*. *BMP*s also include treatment requirements (if determined necessary by the *permittee*), operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage and leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Benchmark Monitoring – means sampling and analyses of stormwater *discharges* for parameters specified in Part VIII for specific sectors.

Benchmark Monitoring Cut-off Concentrations – means *pollutant* levels that are intended to provide a guideline for the *owner or operator* to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the *discharge* of *pollutants* to receiving waters. The *benchmark* concentrations do not constitute direct *effluent limitations*. Therefore, a *benchmark* exceedance is not a permit violation in and of itself. It does, however, signal the need for the *owner or operator* to evaluate potential sources of stormwater contaminants at the facility.

Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT) – means the first level of technology-based standards established by the CWA to control pollutants discharged to waters of the U.S. BPT effluent limitations guidelines are generally based on the average of the best existing performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory.

Co-located Industrial Activities - occurs when a facility has industrial activities included in more than one industrial sector. Stormwater *discharges* from co-located activities must comply with requirements for all relevant sectors.

Commence (Commencement of) Construction Activities - means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading or excavation activities; or other construction related activities that disturb or expose soils such as demolition, stockpiling of fill material, and the initial installation of erosion and sediment control practices required in the SWPPP. See definition for "*Construction Activity*(ies)" also.

Construction Activity(ies) - means any clearing, grading, excavation, filling, demolition or stockpiling activities that result in soil disturbance. Clearing activities can include, but are not

limited to, logging equipment operation, the cutting and skidding of trees, stump removal and/or brush root removal. Construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

Construction SWPPP - means a stand alone document that meets the requirements of Part IX.

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

Department - means the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as well as meaning the Department's designated agent.

Discharge(s) - means any addition of any *pollutant* to *waters of the State* through an outlet or *point source*.

Discharge Authorized by a *SPDES* Permit - means *discharges* of wastewater or stormwater from sources listed in the permit, that do not violate *ECL* Section 17-0501, that are through *outfalls* listed in the permit, and that are:

1. *discharges* within permit limitations of *pollutants* limited in the *SPDES* permit;

2. *discharges* within permit limitations of *pollutants* limited by an indicator limit in the *SPDES* permit;

3. *discharges* of *pollutants* subject to action level requirements in the *SPDES* permit;

4. *discharges* of *pollutants* not explicitly listed in the *SPDES* permit, but reported in the *SPDES* permit application record as detected in the *discharge* or as something the *permittee* knows or has reason to believe to be present in the *discharge*, provided the special conditions section of the applicable *SPDES* permit does not otherwise forbid such a *discharge* and provided that such *discharge* does not exceed, by an amount in excess of normal effluent variability, the level of *discharge* that may reasonably be expected for that *pollutant* from information provided in the *SPDES* permit application record;

5. *discharges* of *pollutants* not required to be reported on the appropriate and current New York State *SPDES* permit application; provided the special conditions section of the permit does not otherwise forbid such a *discharge*. The *Department* may, in accordance with law and regulation, modify the permit to include limits for any *pollutant* even if that *pollutant* is not required to be reported on the *SPDES* permit application; or

6. *discharges* from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; testing of fire fighting equipment, provided that such equipment is for water only fire suppression; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; uncontaminated infiltration and inflow; leakage from raw water conveyance systems; routine external building washdown and vehicle washing which does not use detergents or other compounds; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials, other than minor and routine releases from motor vehicles, have not occurred (unless such material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning and steam condensate; springs; uncontaminated

groundwater; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents provided that the *permittee* has implemented an effective plan for minimizing the *discharge* of *pollutants* from all of the sources listed in this subparagraph.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) - means a report submitted by the *owner or operator* to the *Department* summarizing the effluent monitoring results obtained by the *owner or operator* over periods of time as specified in the *SPDES* permit.

Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) - means chapter 43-B of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, entitled the Environmental Conservation Law.

Effluent Limitation - means any restriction on quantities, quality, rates and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents of effluents that are discharged into waters of the *State*.

Effluent Limitation Guideline (ELG) - means toxic or pretreatment *effluent limitations* contained in 40 CFR Parts 405 to 471 (see 6 NYCRR 750-1.24 of this Part).

General *SPDES* permit - means a *SPDES* permit issued pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.21 authorizing a category of *discharges*.

Final Stabilization - means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

Groundwater - means waters in the saturated zone. The saturated zone is a subsurface zone in which all the interstices are filled with water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated.

High Volume Hydraulic Fracturing – means the stimulation of a well using 300,000 gallons or more of water as the primary carrier fluid or base fluid in the hydraulic fracturing fluid for well completion.

Hot Spot – Area where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of *pollutants* in excess of those typically found in stormwater.

Impaired Water (or "Impaired Waterbody" or "Impaired Waterbodies") - a water is impaired if it does not meet its designated use(s). For purposes of this permit 'impaired' refers to threatened and impaired waters in categories 4a (those for which *TMDLs* have been established), 4b (those for which existing controls such as permits are expected to resolve the impairment), and 5 (those needing a *TMDL*) of a *State's* or tribe's integrated report on water quality. Impaired waters compilations are also sometimes referred to as 303(d) lists; 303(d) lists generally include only waters for which *TMDLs* have not yet been developed. States will generally have associated, but separate lists of impaired waters for which *TMDLs* have already been established.

Impervious Area (Cover) - means all impermeable surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall. This includes paved, concrete and gravel surfaces (i.e. parking lots, driveways, roads, runways and sidewalks); building rooftops and miscellaneous impermeable structures such as

patios, pools, and sheds

Individual *SPDES* Permit - means a *SPDES* "permit" issued to a single facility in one location in accordance with this Part (as distinguished from a general *SPDES* permit).

Industrial Activity - the 11 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "stormwater *discharges* associated with *industrial activity*."

Industrial Stormwater - stormwater runoff associated with the definition of "stormwater *discharges* associated with *industrial activity*."

Industrial Waste - means any liquid, gaseous, solid or waste substance or a combination thereof resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business or from the development or recovery of any natural resources, which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the *waters of the State* in contravention of the standards adopted as provided herein.

Measurable Storm Event - a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation that produces runoff.

Method Detection Level - means the level at which the analytical procedure referenced is capable of determining with a 99 percent probability that the substance is present. The precision at this level is plus or minus 100 percent.

Minimize – means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using *control measures* (including *BMPs*) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in the light of best industry practice.

Municipality - means any county, town, city, village, district corporation, special improvement district, sewer authority or agency thereof.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)- a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads
with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

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

2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

3. Which is not a combined sewer; and

4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - means the national system for the issuance of wastewater and stormwater permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).

Natural Background – are *pollutants* that include those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or *groundwater*. Natural background *pollutants* do not include legacy *pollutants* from earlier activity on the site, or *pollutants* in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring.

No exposure - all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff.

Outfall - means the terminus of a sewer system, or the point of emergence of any waterborne sewage, *industrial waste* or other wastes or the effluent therefrom, into the waters of the *State*.

Owner or Operator - means the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under 6 NYCRR Part 750. In accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 750-1.6(a), when a facility or activity is owned by one person but is operated by another person, it is the operator's duty to obtain a permit

Permittee - means the holder of a *SPDES* permit.

Person or Persons - means any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency, *municipality*, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity whatsoever.

Point Source - means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft, or landfill leachate collection system from which *pollutants* are or may be discharged.

Pollutant(s) - means dredged spoil, filter backwash, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand and industrial, municipal, agricultural waste and ballast discharged into water; which may cause or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the *waters of the State* in contravention of the standards or guidance values adopted as provided in Parts 700 et seq of this Title.

Primary Industrial Activity - The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the *primary industrial activity*. The primary industrial determination is based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared.

Qualified Personnel - *Qualified personnel* are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility, and whocan also evaluate the effectiveness of *BMP*s.

A *Qualified Personnel* shall receive four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other *Department*

endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual shall receive four (4) hours of training, every three (3) years.

Qualified Inspector - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or other *Department* endorsed individual(s).

It can also mean someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means that the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect has received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the individual working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. It can also mean a person that meets the *Qualified Professional* qualifications in addition to the *Qualified Inspector* qualifications.

Note: Inspections of any post-construction stormwater management practices that include structural components, such as a dam for an impoundment, shall be performed by a licensed Professional Engineer.

Qualified Professional - means a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of stormwater management and treatment, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Registered Landscape Architect or other *Department* endorsed individual(s). Individuals preparing SWPPPs that require the post-construction stormwater management practice component must have an understanding of the principles of hydrology, water quality management practice design, water quantity control design, and, in many cases, the principles of hydraulics in order to prepare a SWPPP that conforms to the *Department*'s technical standard. All components of the SWPPP that involve the practice of engineering, as defined by the NYS Education Law (see Article 145), shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Reportable Quantity Release - a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts110, 177, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

Qualifying Storm Event – a storm event with at least 0.1 inch of precipitation (defined as a "measurable" event), providing the interval from the preceding measurable storm is at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm interval is waived if the preceding measurable storm did not result in a stormwater *discharge* (e.g., a storm events in excess of 0.1 inches may not result in a stormwater *discharge* at some facilities), or if the *owner or operator* is able to document that less than a 72 hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Runoff Coefficient - the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

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

State - means the State of New York.

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) - means the system established pursuant to Article 17 of the *ECL* and this Part for issuance of permits authorizing *discharges* to the waters of the *State*.

Stormwater - means that portion of precipitation that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, or the retentive capacity of surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the *State*.

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

Surface Waters of the State shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the *State* of New York and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the *State* or within its jurisdiction. Waters of the *State* are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941.

Technical Standards – means the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (2010) and New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (2005).

Temporary Stabilization - means that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g. jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) - A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single *pollutant* from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. It is a calculation of the maximum amount of a *pollutant* that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL stipulates wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point souce *discharges*, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety (MOS).

Trained Individual - is a person that has received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity. After receiving the initial training, the *trained contractor* shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years. It can also mean an employee from the contracting (construction) company such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), Registered Landscape Architect, or someone working under the direct supervision of, and at the same company as, the licensed Professional Engineer or Registered Landscape Architect, provided they have received four (4) hours of *Department* endorsed training in proper erosion and sediment control principles from a Soil and Water Conservation District, or other *Department* endorsed entity).

Waters of the United States - means:

1. All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

2. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

3. All other waters, such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:

    a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

    b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

    c. Which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as *waters of the United States* under this definition;

5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition;

6. The territorial sea; and

7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this definition.

Waters or Waters of the State - shall be construed to include lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Atlantic ocean within the territorial seas of the State of New York and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters), which are wholly or partially within or bordering the *State* or within its jurisdiction. *Waters of the State* are further defined in 6 NYCRR Parts 800 to 941 of this Title.

Storm sewers are not *waters of the State* unless they are classified in Parts 800 to 941 of this Title. Nonetheless, a *discharge* to a storm sewer shall be regulated as a *discharge* at the point where the storm sewer *discharges* to waters of the *State*.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Act and *Environmental Conservation Law* (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m)(see section 750 - 1.24) which also meet the criteria of this definition are not waters of the *State*. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in *waters of the State* (such as a disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from impoundment of waters of the *State*.

Water Quality Standard - means such measures of purity or quality for any waters in relation to their reasonable and necessary use as promulgated in 6 NYCRR Part 700 et seq.

ACRONYMS

ACR – Annual Certification Report
BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)
BMP – Best Management Practice
BPT - Best Practicable Technology
CBS - Chemical Bulk Storage
COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)
DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report
ECL - Environmental Conservation Law
ELG – Effluent Limitations Guidelines
EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act
MDL - Method Detection Limit
MGD – Million Gallons per Day
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit
NOI– Notice of Intent
NOM – Notice of Modification
NOT – Notice of Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC – National Response Center
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
PBS - Petroleum Bulk Storage
PQL - Practical Quantitation Limit
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ – Reportable Quantity
SIC – Standard Industrial Classification
SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
USGS – United States Geological Survey

APPENDIX B - Sectors of Industrial Activity Covered by this Permit

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	**Activity Represented**
Sector A: Timber Products	
2411	Log Storage and Handling (Wet deck storage areas are only authorized if no chemical additives are used in the spray water or applied to the logs).
2421	General Sawmills and Planning Mills
2426	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills
2429	Special Product Sawmills, Not Elsewhere Classified
2431-2439 (except 2434 - see Sector W)	Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Wood
2441, 2448, 2449	Wood Containers
2451, 2452	Wood Buildings and Mobile Homes
2491	Wood Preserving
2493	Reconstituted Wood Products
2499	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
Sector B: Paper and Allied Products	
2611	Pulp Mills
2621	Paper Mill
2631	Paperboard Mills
2652-2657	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
2671-2679	Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, Except Containers and Boxes
Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products	
2812-2819	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals
2821-2824	Plastics Materials and Synthetic Resins, Synthetic Rubber, Cellulosic and Other Manmade Fibers Except Glass
2833-2836	Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products; Pharmaceutical Preparations; In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances; Biological Products, Except Diagnostic Substances
2841-2844	Soaps, Detergents, and Cleaning Preparations; Perfumes, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations
2851	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861-2869	Industrial Organic Chemicals
2873-2879	Agricultural Chemicals
2891-2899	Miscellaneous Chemical Products
2911	Petroleum Refineries
3952 (limited to list)	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

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	**Activity Represented**
Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials and Lubricants	
2951, 2952	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials
2992, 2999	Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
Sector E: Glass Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Products	
3211	Flat Glass
3221, 3229	Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown
3231	Glass Products Made of Purchased Glass
3241	Hydraulic Cement
3251-3259	Structural Clay Products
3261-3269	Pottery and Related Products
3271-3275	Concrete, Gypsum and Plaster Products
3281	Cut Stone and Stone Products
3291-3299	Abrasive, Asbestos, and Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Products
Sector F: Primary Metals	
3312-3317	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling and Finishing Mills
3321-3325	Iron and Steel Foundries
3331-3339	Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3341	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
3351-3357	Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals
3363-3369	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)
3398, 3399	Miscellaneous Primary Metal Products
Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)	
1011	Iron Ores
1021	Copper Ores
1031	Lead and Zinc Ores
1041, 1044	Gold and Silver Ores
1061	Ferroalloy Ores, Except Vanadium
1081	Metal Mining Services
1094, 1099	Miscellaneous Metal Ores
Sector H: [Reserved]	
Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction and Refining	
1311	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
1321	Natural Gas Liquids
1381-1389	Oil and Gas Field Services

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	**Activity Represented**
Sector J: Mineral Mining and Dressing	
1411	Dimension Stone
1422-1429	Crushed and Broken Stone, Including Rip Rap
1442, 1446	Sand and Gravel
1455, 1459	Clay, Ceramic, and Refractory Materials
1474-1479	Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining
1481	Nonmetallic Minerals Services, Except Fuels
1499	Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels
Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities	
HZ	Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage or Disposal
Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites	
LF	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Non-Compliant Landfills
Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards	
5015	Automobile Salvage Yards
Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities	
5093	Scrap Recycling Facilities, Including Transfer Stations Accepting Household Recyclables
4499 (limited to list)	Dismantling Ships, Marine Salvaging, and Marine Wrecking - Ships For Scrap
Sector O: Steam Electric Generating Facilities	
SE	Steam Electric Generating Facilities
Sector P: Land Transportation and/or Warehousing	
4011, 4013	Railroad Transportation
4111-4173	Local and Highway Passenger Transportation
4212-4231	Motor Freight Transportation and/or Warehousing
4311	United States Postal Service
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals
Sector Q: Water Transportation	
4412-4499(except 4499 facilities as specified in Sector N)	Water Transportation, Marinas, Yacht Clubs
Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards	
3731, 3732	Ship and Boat Building or Repairing Yards
Sector S: Air Transportation	
4512-4581	Air Transportation Facilities

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	**Activity Represented**
Sector T: Treatment Works	
TW	Treatment Works
Sector U: Food and Kindred Products	
2011-2015	Meat Products
2021-2026	Dairy Products
2032-2038	Canned, Frozen and Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
2041-2048	Grain Mill Products
2051-2053	Bakery Products
2061-2068	Sugar and Confectionery Products
2074-2079	Fats and Oils
2082-2087	Beverages
2091-2099	Miscellaneous Food Preparations and Kindred Products
2111-2141	Tobacco Products
Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing, Leather and Leather Products	
2211-2299	Textile Mill Products
2311-2399	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials
3131-3199 (except 3111 - see Sector Z)	Leather and Leather Products, except Leather Tanning and Finishing
Sector W: Furniture and Fixtures	
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2511-2599	Furniture and Fixtures
Sector X: Printing and Publishing	
2711-2796	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries
Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
3011	Tires and Inner Tubes
3021	Rubber and Plastics Footwear
3052, 3053	Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices and Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting
3061, 3069	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081-3089	Miscellaneous Plastics Products
3931	Musical Instruments
3942-3949	Dolls, Toys, Games and Sporting and Athletic Goods
3951-3955 (except 3952 facilities specifiedin Sector C)	Pens, Pencils, and Other Artists' Materials
3961, 3965	Costume Jewelry, Costume Novelties, Buttons, and Miscellaneous Notions, Except Precious Metal.Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
3991-3999	

SECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY COVERED BY THIS PERMIT (Continued)	
Activities Consistent with Descriptions and SIC Code or Activity Code	**Activity Represented**
Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing	
3111	Leather Tanning, Currying and Finishing
Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products	
3411–3499	Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
3911–3915	Jewelry, Silverware, and Plated Ware
Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery	
3511-3599 (except 3571-3579 - see Sector AC)	Industrial and Commercial Machinery (Except Computer and Office Equipment).
3711-3799 (except 3731, 3732 - see Sector R)	Transportation Equipment (Except Ship and Boat Building and Repairing)
Sector AC: Electronic, Electrical, Photographic, and Optical Goods	
3571-3579	Computer and Office Equipment
3612-3699	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment
3812-3873	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instrument; Photographic and Optical Goods
Sectors AD & AE: Non-Classified Facilities/Stormwater Discharges Designated By the Department As Requiring Permits	
N/A	Other Stormwater Discharges Designated By the *Department* As Needing a Permit 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 & AE. Only the *Department* may assign a facility to Sector AD & AE.

APPENDIX C – Sectors Subject to Benchmark Monitoring Requirements

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING		
Industry Sector [1]	**Industry Sub-sector**	**Benchmark Monitoring Parameters**
A	General Sawmills and Planing Mill	TSS, COD, Zinc, TN, Phosphorus
	Wood Preserving Facilities	Arsenic, Chromium, Copper
	Log Storage and Handling	TSS
	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills	TSS, COD
B	Paperboard Mills	COD
C	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	Aluminum, Iron, TN
	Plastics, Synthetic Resins, etc	Zinc
	Soaps, Detergents, Cosmetics, Perfumes	TN, Zinc
	Agricultural Chemicals	TN, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Phosphorus
	Petroleum Refining	Oil & Grease, Lead, Zinc, BTEX
D	Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials	TSS
E	Clay Products	Aluminum
	Concrete Products	TSS, pH, Iron
F	Steel Works, Blast Furnaces, and Rolling .... and Finishing Mills	Aluminum, Zinc
	Iron and Steel Foundries	Aluminum, TSS, Copper, Iron, Zinc
	Nonferrous Rolling, Drawing & Extruding	Copper, Zinc
	Nonferrous Foundries (Castings)	Copper, Zinc
G [2]	Ore Mining and Dressing	TSS, COD, pH, turbidity, metals
H	[Reserved]	
I	Oil and Gas Extraction	TSS, Chlorides, pH, [4]
J	Sand and Gravel Mining	TSS, TN, Iron, Zinc, Phosphorus
	Dimension and Crushed Stone and Non-metallic Minerals (except fuels)	TSS
K	Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage or ..... Disposal	TSS, COD, TN, Arsenic, Cadmium, Cyanide, Lead, Magnesium, Mercury, Selenium, Silver

1 - Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under *effluent limitations guidelines*.
2 - See Sector G (Part VIII.G) for additional monitoring discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.
3 - Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.
4 - BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene and Xylene.

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS SUBJECT TO BENCHMARK MONITORING (Continued)		
L	Landfills, Land Application Sites, and Open.. Dumps	Iron, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Landfills, Land Application Sites and Open .. Dumps, Except Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Sites Closed in accordance with 40 CFR 258.60	Iron, TSS
M	Automobile Salvage Yards	TSS, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Iron, Lead, BTEX [4]
N	Scrap Recycling/Waste Recycling Facilities .. and Facilities Engaged in Ship Dismantling, Marine Salvaging & Marine Wrecking for Scrap	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc
	Scrap & Waste Recycling Facilities which .... include Stormwater Discharges from Shredder Fluff Storage Areas	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, Aluminum, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Mercury, PCBs, BTEX [4]
O	Steam Electric Generating Facilities	Iron, Oil & Grease, PCBs
P	Land Transportation and/or Warehousing, including Transfer Stations with vehicle maintenance facilities	Oil & Grease, COD, BTEX [4]
Q	Water Transportation Facilities	Aluminum, Iron, Zinc, Lead
S	Airports with deicing activities [3]	COD, BOD, TN, pH
T	Treatment Works	COD
U	Grain Mill Products	TSS, TN, Phosphorus
	Fats and Oils Products	BOD, COD, TSS, TN, Phosphorus
Y	Rubber Products	Zinc
Z	Leather Tanning and Finishing	TN, Chromium
AA	Fabricated Metal Products Except Coating	TN, Aluminum, Iron, Zinc
	Fabricated Metal Coating and Engraving	TN, Zinc
AC	Electronic, Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic & Optical Goods	TSS, Copper, Lead
AD	Non-classified Facilities Designated by the *Department*	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, TN, Iron, Zinc
AE	Non-Classified Facilities Designated by the *Department* for DPW and Highway Maintenance Facilities	TSS, COD, Oil & Grease, BTEX [4]

1 - Table does not include parameters for compliance monitoring under *effluent limitations guidelines*.
2 - See Sector G (Part VIII.G) for additional monitoring discharges from waste rock and overburden piles from active ore mining or dressing facilities which includes TSS, COD, turbidity, pH, hardness, and metals.
3 - Monitoring requirement for airports with deicing activities utilizing more than 100 tons of urea or more than 100,000 gallons of glycol per year.
4 - BTEX is Benzene, Ethylbenze, Toluene and Xylene.

APPENDIX D - Industrial Activities Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines (Compliance Monitoring Requirements)

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO DISCHARGES THAT MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PERMIT COVERAGE	
Effluent Limitation Guideline	**Sectors With Affected Facilities**
Runoff from material storage piles at cement manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 411 Subpart C (2002) (established February 23, 1977))	E
Contaminated runoff from phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facilities (40 CFR Part 418 Subpart A (2002) (established April 8, 1974))	C
Coal pile runoff at steam electric generating facilities (40 CFR Part 423 (2002) (established November 19, 1982))	O
Discharges resulting from spray down or intentional wetting of logs at wet deck storage areas (40 CFR Part 429, Subpart I (2002) (established January 26, 1981))	A
Mine dewatering discharges at crushed stone mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B)	J
Mine dewatering discharges at construction sand and gravel mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart C)	J
Mine dewatering discharges at industrial sand mines (40 CFR Part 436, Subpart D)	J
Runoff from asphalt emulsion facilities (40 CFR Part 443 Subpart A (2002) (established July 24, 1975))	D
Runoff from landfills, (40 CFR Part 445, Subpart A and B (2002) (established February 2, 2000))	K & L

APPENDIX E - Additional Information for New Discharges

(See General Permit Part II.A)

Any facility with new *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* which require any other *Uniform Procedures Act* (http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/6081.html) permit(s) (*Environmental Conservation Law*, 6 NYCRR Part 621) are not initially eligible for coverage under this general permit. The discharger must first complete a Short Environmental Assessment Form which can be found in Appendix C of 6 NYCRR Part 617 (http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4490.html) and submit it to the appropriate NYSDEC Regional Permit Administrator. Upon a review of the Short Environmental Assessment Form and the information specified below, the *Department* may authorize the applicant to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, require an application for an individual *SPDES* permit.

Additional Information

1. A site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the *outfall(s)* for which *discharge* authorization and permit coverage is being sought if a topographic map is unavailable) of the facility including: each of its drainage and *discharge* structures; the drainage area of each *stormwater outfall*; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each *stormwater outfall*; areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials; structural *control measure*(s) to reduce *pollutants* in *stormwater* runoff; material loading and access areas; areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); wells where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and springs, and surface and/or *groundwater* bodies which will receive *stormwater discharges* from the facility.

2. An estimate of the area of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) and the total area drained by each *outfall* and a narrative description of the following: *significant materials* that, in the three years prior to the submittal of this information, have been treated, stored or disposed of in a manner which will allow exposure to stormwater; methods of treatment, storage or disposal of such materials; materials management practices employed to *minimize* contact of these materials with stormwater runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location, manner and frequency of application of pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers; the location and description of structural and non-structural *control measure*s being used to reduce *pollutants* in stormwater runoff; and a description of the stormwater treatment, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by *discharge*.

3. A certification that all *outfalls* that could contain *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater *discharges* which are not covered by an existing *SPDES* permit; tests for such non-stormwater *discharges* may include smoke tests, fluorometric, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

4. Existing information regarding reportable leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous *pollutants* at the facility that have occurred within the three years prior to the submittal of this information.

5. Estimates for the following parameters for all *outfalls*:

- Any *pollutant* limited in an effluent limitations guideline for which the facility is subject;
- Any *pollutant* listed in the facility's existing *SPDES* permit, if any;
- Oil and grease, pH, BOD5, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen;

- Any information on the *discharge* required under paragraph §122.21.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv) of 40 CFR Part 122; and
- The flow rate and total amount of *discharge* for stormwater event(s) and the method of estimation.

Other information as the *Department* may reasonably require to determine whether coverage under this general permit or, alternatively, under an individual permit is required.

APPENDIX F - List of DEC Regional Offices

List of NYS DEC Regional Offices			
Region	**Covering the following counties:**	**DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (DEP) Permit Administrators**	**DIVISION OF WATER (DOW) Water (SPDES) Program Regional Water Engineer**
1	Nassau and Suffolk	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0365	SUNY @ Stony Brook 50 Circle Road Stony Brook, NY 11790-3409 Tel. (631) 444-0405
2	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4997	1 Hunters Point Plaza, 47-40 21st St. Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 Tel. (718) 482-4933
3	Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 Tel. (845) 256-3059	100 Hillside Ave., Suite 1W Whiteplains, NY 10603-2860 Tel. (914) 428-2505
4	Albany, Columbia , Delaware , Greene , Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2069	1130 North Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 Tel. (518) 357-2045
5	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington	1115 NYS Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296 Tel. (518) 897-1234	232 Golf Course Road Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220 Tel. (518) 623-1200
6	Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and St. Lawrence	State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601-3787 Tel. (315) 785-2245	State Office Building 207 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13501-2885 Tel. (315) 793-2554
7	Broome , Cayuga , Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga and Tompkins	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7438	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY 13204-2400 Tel. (315) 426-7500
8	Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates	6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466	6274 East Avon-Lima Rd. Avon, NY 14414-9519 Tel. (585) 226-2466
9	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming	270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 Tel. (716) 851-7165	270 Michigan Ave. Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 Tel. (716) 851-7070

APPENDIX G – Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table

Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table		
303(d) Pollutant of Concern	**Applicable Benchmark or Effluent Limit**	**Sector**
Acid/Base (pH)	pH	A, D, E, G, I, J, K, L, S
Ammonia	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA, AD
	Ammonia	K, L
Aquatic Toxicity	Aluminum	C, E, F, M, N, Q, AA
	Arsenic	A, G, K
	Cadmium	G, K, N
	Beryllium	G
	Chromium	A, K, N, Z
	Copper	A, F, G, N, AC
	Cyanide	K
	Iron	C, E, F, G, J, L, M, N, O, Q, AA, AD
	Lead	C, G, K, M, N, Q, AC
	Magnesium	K
	Manganese	G
	Mercury	G, K, N
	Nickel	G
	Selenium	G, K
	Silver	G, K
	Zinc	A, C, F, G, J, K, L, N, Q, Y, AA, AD
	Chlorides	I
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA, AD
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC, AD, AE
Cadmium	Cadmium	G, K, N
Copper	Copper	A, F, N, AC
Cyanide	Cyanide	K

Pollutant(s) of Concern for Impaired Waterbodies Reference Table (Continued)		
303(d) Pollutant of Concern	**Applicable Benchmark or Effluent Limit**	**Sector**
Dissolved Oxygen/ Oxygen Demand	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	K, L, S, U
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	A, B, G, K, N, P, S, T, U, AD, AE
	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA, AD
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
Floatables	Oil & Grease	C, D, M, N, O, P, AD, AE
Mercury	Mercury	G, K, N
Nitrogen	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA, AD
Nutrients	Total Nitrogen (TN)	A, C, J, K, L, S, U, Z, AA, AD
	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC, AD, AE
PCBs	PCBs	N, O
Phosphorus	Total Phosphorous (TP)	C, J, L, U
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC, AD, AE
Priority Organics	Alpha Terpineol	K, L
	Aniline	K
	Benzoic Acid	K, L
	Naphthalene	K
	p-Cresol	K, L
	Phenol	K, L
	Pyridine	K
	Benzene	C, M, N4, P, AE
	Toluene	C, M, N4, P, AE
	Ethylbenzene	A, C, M, N4, P, AE
	Xylene	A, C, M, N4, P, AE
Salts	Chlorides	I
Silt/Sediment	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC, AD, AE
Turbidity	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, U, AC, AD, AE